

unil

for 90

Bank

*Friendship is Love, benevolent, sincere;
'Tis such as Graces do to Graces bear.*



*Unmix'd with wanton thoughts and loose desires,
The purer flame to nobler heights aspires: —
This gift divine the Power Supreme bestows,
To aid our joys, and dissipate our woes. —*

The Universal Magazine

OF
Knowledge and Pleasure:

CONTAINING

News	Geography	Gardening
Letters	Voyages	Cookery
Debates	Criticism	Chemistry
Poetry	Translations	Mechanicks
Musick	Philosophy	Trade
Biography	Mathematicks	Navigation
History	Husbandry	Architecture

AND OTHER

Arts and Sciences

Which may render it

Instructive and Entertaining

TO

GENTRY, MERCHANTS, FARMERS, and TRADESMEN:
to which occasionally will be added

An Impartial Account of *Books* in several Languages
and of the *State of Learning* in *Europe*
Also

Of the STAGE, New OPERAS, PLAYS, and ORATORIOS.

VOL. XL.



Publish'd Monthly according to Act of Parliament
By *John Hinton*, at the *King's Arms* in *Paternoster Row*,
near *Warwick Lane* London.


Price Six Pence.



P R E F A C E,

A N D

ILLUSTRATION of the FRONTISPIECE.

 IS a trite observation, that there is a sort of fatality inherent to all things. We mark with pleasure the prettiness of Infantile rudiments, the sprightliness of Youth-age, the bloom of Adolescence, and the perfection of Maturity, in most of the things that make their appearance in this world. But, alas ! when the scene is beginning to shift, how are we affected by the aspect of decay, old-age, and decrepitude !

IT is so with most works of genius and literature : They have bloomed and been admired in their age, and many have beheld them in the light of true standards for wit and criticism : But Taste, either turned into other channels, or taught more refined modes of thinking and writing, has, at length, either removed or obliterated them from the eyes of mankind.

So also it is with all periodical Works, such as Magazines, and whatever go under the denomination of Monthly Repositories of learned Entertainment or Criticism. They have their day ; they wanton it, like the Ephemeron Fly, in the sunshine of favour : But the novelty of mighty Promises, which is, perhaps, their only merit, soon disgusts the appetite, either from its inanity or insipidity ; and so, dwindling away into nothing, they are at last buried in obscurity.

SINCE the introduction of *our* UNIVERSAL MAGAZINE of KNOWLEDGE and PLEASURE, how many Magazines have we seen dignified by the pompous titles of *Grand Magazine*, *Grand*
A *Magazine*

Magazine of Magazines, and *Imperial Magazine*, all, like graceless Cobwebs, swept away by the merciless brooms of the public judgment passed upon them! Even some other *Magazines*, to which our *Title*, by a slight deviation, has been prefixed, and with no other view than to bring them into request by such an illiberal mean artifice, have undergone the same fate.

For our part, we pretend to no other merit than the Indulgence of the Public, which we have used our best endeavours to acquire; and it will be our fault if we do not retain it, by the same consistent vigour and spirit we have hitherto maintained.

Our Correspondents have been pretty numerous through the course of the last year; and, as some of them have been very ingenious, and obliged us with many curious Tracts and Observations, we return them thanks for the same, and hope for a continuance of the like favours.

We have chosen for the FRONTISPIECE to the *Fortieth Volume*, of our *Magazine*, beginning the Year 1767, an emblematical Device, expressive of FRIENDSHIP rendering homage to the GRACES.

This may be applicable, by way of admonition, to our Times of self-interest, venality, and corruption, which now, torrent-like, seem to bear down upon the hearts of most ranks of People. Were it not for this selfish temper, and a want of public spirit, public love, and public friendship, we should not have heard of so many complaints from the Distressed.

FRIENDSHIP offers flowers with one hand, to shew that her ways are strewed over with delights, and that no difficulties can deter her from prosecuting the firm purpose of her noble soul. With the other hand she holds a flaming heart, a symbol of the ardour that Friendship should always be animated with; and a Pot of incense burns at the foot of the Altar, to shew Friendship's sweet odour. The offering is made to the GRACES, to denote the Simplicity, Innocence, Sincerity, and Good Graces, that ought to adorn, be characteristic of, and set a just value in all respects, on the offices of true Friendship.



THE
Universal Magazine

OF
Knowledge and Pleasure :

FOR
JANUARY, 1767.

VOL. XL.

DISCOURSE *on* FRIENDSHIP.

A generous friendship no cold medium knows;
Burns with one love, with one resentment flows :
One should our int'rest and our passions be,
My friend must hate the man that injures me.

POPE.

THE first friendship which makes its appearance in the world is that which is formed in the bosom of families. The continual habitude of being always together; the consideration of the same blood; the same sentiments, education has rendered, as it were, congenial; the flattering conformity of similitude; the communication of secrets, affairs, and interest: All these particulars contribute as much to excite friendship as nature, and they consecrate at least as much the name of brother, sister, and others, as the tie of the same blood. For, whatever is said of certain natural sentiments, which some had felt at the meeting of their parents, whom they had not known before, it is certain that instances of this kind are either exag-

NUMB. CCLXXV, VOL. XL.

gerated or rare, and that we should behave like mere strangers, if we were not accustomed to consider our relations as ourselves: This is then the first union of our hearts.

It were to be wished this friendship could subsist the whole life in the same condition it was in our younger years; but it insensibly becomes weak: In the first place, by the great number of persons a family is composed of; for it is a certain principle that friendship cannot last long between several persons. Besides, one quits his family to settle himself in the world; or he enters by marriage into new alliances; and thus, on one side, he imposes on himself the obligation of forgetting his parents; and, on the other, a

A 2

duty

duty of loving new ones. What also must be said of the interest that so often divides families? And, tho' even all these things might run in a regular order, distance alone must diminish something of the first tenderness.

This, however, does not hinder, when there are essential occasions of rendering service, but that the parties concerned make it a point of duty, if not glory, to exert their utmost; so that this first friendship, which is so tender in the first years, and which afterwards grows slack in its ardour, seems notwithstanding always strong, on the intervention of any important interest.

There is a second kind of friendship which is likewise attended with its perfections and imperfections: It is that which is found between a husband and wife, when they have engaged in marriage without constraint, and live together on good terms. This friendship retains something of that which is between the superior and inferior, divine and human laws having declared that women are to consider their husbands as their masters; and the complaisance of men obliging them, on their side, not to receive testimonies of respect from their wives, without divesting themselves immediately of them, to shew that they depend on their wives in a great measure by their own choice, as the wives depend on their husbands by the laws and by custom. When matrimonial life is ordered in this manner, the result will be a continual commerce of esteem; there will be a perfect relish for whatever is most delicate in tenderness; there will be a pleasure in loving and being loved; and both will equally pride themselves in their friendship. It is therefore in this mutual tenderness, in this return of esteem, or, if you please, in this mutual ardour of preventing each other by obliging testimonies, that the sweets of this second friendship consist. I speak not of other pleasures, which are not so much so in themselves, as in the assurance they give of the perfect possession of the beloved. Few are capable, 'tis true, of the purity of those sentiments, and it is therefore we seldom see a perfect friendship in marriage, at least for a long time. The object of gross passions cannot maintain so noble a commerce as friendship. After exciting and retaining for some time its shadow and resemblance, indifference, contempt, and other new passions, contribute soon to deface it. The restraint too of continuing constantly in the same society diminishes something of the value of perseverance. Insensibly the

assurance of being loved is lost; distrust, jealousy, and uneasiness are harboured, which must betray themselves and break out, from the necessity of living eternally together. Hence arise suspicions, complaints, and quarrels. Children are the only bonds that then keep men and women to their duty; they are the pledges and fruits of their first tenderness; they are the interest that ties them, the moment their hearts meditate on a separation.

But, when friendship is spoken of, it is neither to the first nor second that the notion is annexed, being quite another particular sort. It is said that it must subsist between two persons, and no more; that it is whole years in forming; that virtue alone is the ground-work of it; that its duration is for ever; that it is a perfect communication of all things; in short, that so general a metamorphosis is made of those two persons, that they are transformed into one another.

Authors triumph in the delineation of this portrait, and heighten it with the most beautiful colouring; yet I believe I may assert, without the imputation of rashness, that those able painters, who exhibit to us such illustrious copies of friendship, had never seen the original. Some, indeed, take a fancy in exaggerating all things; but can a man forget, in beginning a book, or a discourse, that he is a man himself, and that he is speaking to men?

Yet also we must not take for friendship. I know not how many connections in life, which in no respect deserve this noble title.

To be together of some party of pleasure, to partake sometimes of the same conversation, to meet often at Court, or in town, are not sufficient foundations for raising the superstructure of a durable foundation. All those things happen commonly by mere chance; and it is accidents that give birth to these different occasions. What other share can the heart have in them, but the interest of some pleasure; and can this interest be productive of a very perfect friendship? It is true, that we love those that are affable, pleasant, and agreeable; that we take pleasure in their company; and that they generally meet with a favourable reception. We have also a more particular regard for persons that are reputed to have friends, to be men of intrigue, and who may occasionally be of service to us: For to say pleasant things, and to be able to do useful things, are two great means of finding some admittance into the most inaccessible hearts.

But it is not less true, that those who

are

are known only on that account ought not to put the friendship that is entertained for them to a stronger proof. Few seem willing to purchase the pleasure the conversation of a wit may afford, and they generally consign over to others the care of serving a person who can only divert us.

If we give ourselves a little time for reflection, we shall see that it is this sort of friendship, howsoever imperfect and common it may be, that forms a decorum, on which our conduct in life is regulated, and which is, as it were, the foundation of the public repose. It is this friendship that teaches us the manner of living; and this manner of living comprehends an infinity of little duties, without which all would be in confusion.

A more perfect friendship is a prodigy, of which the instances are so few that they may be easily counted.

Whence it may be truly said, that all friendship implies want, and that there is no friendship without want; otherwise there would be an effect without a cause. All men have not the same wants, and therefore the friendship that subsists between them is founded on different motives: Some want pleasure or money, others credit; those conversation, and these a confidant, to whom they may disburden their hearts. There are, consequently, friends of money, of intrigue, of the mind, and of misfortune.

I confess, that, in considering friendship as a reciprocal want, it cannot but be acknowledged, that it is very difficult for the same wants, and consequently for the same friendship, to subsist between two men for a long course of time, and therefore nothing is more uncommon than friendship of long standing; and yet, as friendship pre-supposes a want, the more this want is felt, the more lively will be the friendship: The want is then the measure of the sensation, and the sensation is never more lively than at the first impulse or impression it forms on the mind: For we are never so violently affected with the virtues of a man, as when we first see him; because, custom rendering us insensible of personal beauties, a good understanding, and even the qualities of the mind, we are never so strongly agitated as by the pleasure of surprise; so that those who would love and be beloved ought, in friendship, as well as in love, to have many new passions, but none of them lasting, because the beginnings in both have always the most lively and tender moments.

As therefore the force of friendship is always proportioned to our wants, there

are forms of government, manners, circumstances, and times, more favourable to friendship than others.

Who doubts that, in revolutions and times of distress, and in a form of government that seems to favour factions, friendship is stronger and more courageous, than when every thing is in a state of tranquillity? History furnishes us with a thousand examples of heroism of this kind. Friendship then supposes a man possessed of courage, discretion, firmness, knowledge, and prudence; qualities that, being absolutely necessary in troublesome times, and rarely to be found in the same man, ought to render him extremely dear to his friend.

Our present manners do not require the same perfections in our friends, because these perfections are of no use to us: We have no important secrets to trust, nor battles to fight, and consequently have no occasion for prudence, knowledge, discretion, or courage, in a friend.

As our government now stands, individuals seem not to be united by any common interest. In order to make our fortunes, we have less need of friends than of an infinite number of protectors. Luxury, and what is called the spirit of society, have secured a great number of men from the want of friendship. No motive, no interest, is now sufficient to make us overlook the seeming or real faults of our friends. There is therefore no friendship; we do not affix to the word friend even the same ideas as formerly; and we may in this age cry out, 'O my friends! no longer is there a friend to be found.'

For, indeed, the offices of true friends ought to have something of liveliness, which should always anticipate our wants, and prevent our very desires. Every thing should seem so easy to them, that we might sometimes find ourselves obliged to restrain them, and moderate that heat which carries them to goodness; at the same time, truly affirming of them, that they think the day lost wherein they have done no service for those they love.

But honour, which disguiseth itself under the name of friendship, is nothing else but self-love, that serves itself in the person it pretends to serve. The friend who acts only by this motive, acts in proportion only to the increase of his reputation. He stops short when his witnesses are gone; it is a vain dissembler that turns his eyes to see if the world looks upon him; it is a hypocrite that gives alms with an unwilling mind, and pays his tribute to God, only to impose upon men.

There

There are others again, who propose no other end in their friendship, but their own satisfaction; this internal law, which they impose upon themselves, makes them faithful and generous; but there is in all their actions a stiff regularity, that those whom they oblige cannot tell what to make of. They do every thing by weight and measure. Unhappy is the man that has any occasion for their service, when they think they have discharged their duty.

Provided they have nothing to reproach themselves with, the misfortune of another does not affect them; on the contrary, they would be concerned to see it end very soon. They continue it sometimes for the continuance of their own glory. They rejoice, they triumph in secret for a disgrace which gives them an occasion of shewing themselves. Instead of finding out the most proper means to assist you, they search the most signal ones to increase their own honour; they love to make a noise wherever they go. In a word, they look upon their friends, as victims devoted to their reputation. To speak the truth, these persons love nothing but themselves; and, if they think that they do not deserve reproach, we may on our part justly say, that they deserve no acknowledgment.

You see others pass their whole lives in formality and compliment; they will not so much as pardon you a ceremony. These are the first men to comfort one upon the death of a father, or to offer their service, after the sword is drawn: Is the danger passed? They put themselves in garrison with you, and are as constant in their attendance as your shadow. They are always slaves to circumspection, great admirers of their own virtue, and very importunate with those that are indebted to them.

Every one must acknowledge that these constraints are extremely troublesome to a free soul. There is no kindness so great that is not purchased too dear at this price. And no misfortune can be worse than that of being served after this manner; to love, because we are obliged to it, is not to love.

In the mean time, if those friendships that are kept alive only by honour or duty, begin to languish or be troublesome, those that are occasioned by the resemblance of humours, and communication of pleasures, are very subject to alteration.

Since a man is sometimes disgusted with himself, it is yet more easy to be disgusted with others. The end of friendship depends less upon our will than its beginning. There is no sympathy so perfect, that is

not mixed with some contrariety; no agreement that can bear an eternal familiarity. The noblest passions become ridiculous when they grow old. The strongest friendships decay with time; every day makes a breach in them. Some people are for going so fast at their first setting out, that they are out of breath in the midst of their journey. They fatigue themselves as well as others.

The world has therefore no reason to reproach inconstancy, as a great evil; it is no more in the power of some persons to love, or not to love, than to be in health, or out of order. All that one can reasonably demand of fickle persons, is ingenuously to acknowledge their levity, and not to add treachery to inconstancy. For it happens but too often, that the best established friendships, and the most strict confidences, insensibly slacken. We are to blame to declaim against ingratitude, and to decry those that desert us; we are sometimes glad that they give us an example to change. We seek quarrels, we seem to be angry, that we may find out some pretence to set ourselves at liberty: But, suppose this were a real anger, perhaps it is not their fault, and perhaps it is our own; which of us has a right to judge of it? That which we call a crime of the soul is very often a defect of nature. God was not pleased to make us perfect enough to be always amiable; why then should we desire to be always loved?

Without doubt we took more care at the beginning to conceal our imperfections; our complaisance supplied the room of the greatest merit; we had the charms of novelty then, and these charms resemble a certain bloom which the dew leaves upon fruits; there are but few hands dextrous enough to gather without spoiling it.

It must be acknowledged then, that even the best men find, in the strongest unions, intervals of heaviness and languor, the cause of which they do not always know. This languor, if it be left alone, concludes in the death of friendship, if honour comes not to its relief.

It is honour that labours sometimes to hide the defects of the heart, that acts the part of tenderness, that preserves an outward decorum for some time, till the inclination is awakened, and resumes its former vigour. I do not mean that formal and ceremonious honour that consists in nothing but rules and ridiculous grimace, that denies the unfortunate even an opportunity to complain, and whose tyranny becomes sometimes more insupportable than infidelity itself.

I speak

I speak of true reason, that considers the imperfections of human nature, that helps them the best it can, that is an enemy to affectation, that aims at good for the sake of good alone, without the least intervention of self-love, that is always ready to perform a kindness, and thinks it has ne-

ver done enough; that doth not applaud itself, nor courts the applause of the world.

It is certain, then, that these two qualities stand in need of one another, and that, if honour without friendship is disagreeable, friendship that is not supported by honour, is not like to be long-lived.

Observation on some extraordinary Symptoms occasioned by Nutmeg taken in too great a Quantity; by Dr. Jacob Schmidius.—From the Ephemerides of the Curious.

Unica nux prodest, nocet altera, tertia mors est. SCHOL. SALERN.

One nut is wholesome, a second is hurtful, a third is mortal.

SEVERAL authors pretend that it is the common nut which is pointed out by this verse of the school of Salernum, and that it was only intended thereby to signify, that, in general, it is an aliment of a very bad quality, in whatever small quantity it may be eaten. It appears however more probable, that the authors of that work had in view three different kinds of nuts, and that their meaning is, that the nutmeg is of service to health, that the common nut is on the contrary hurtful to the body, and that the nux vomica is a sort of poison. But what should one think, if I undertook to prove that the nutmeg alone possesses these three different qualities; that it is at the same time salutary in certain cases, in others dangerous, and that it is sometimes mortal; and that consequently the verse of the school of Salernum had no other nut in view but this? Be the matter as it may, I shall relate, in a few words, what I observed touching its properties and effects.

A Gentleman of Lower Silesia, about thirty-six years old, of a good constitution, and who enjoyed a good state of health, having felt during some days a belly-ach, occasioned by wind, took it in his head, in order to mitigate the pain, to eat four nutmegs, which weighed all together two ounces; and he drank, in eating them, some glasses of beer; which he had no sooner done but was seized with a great heat, a violent pain in the head, a vertigo and delirium, and instantly deprived of the use of sight, speech, and all his senses. He was put to bed, where he spent two days and two nights, his body was oppressed with lassitude, always drowsy, yet without being able to sleep. Being called upon to see him the third day, I found on him all the symptoms I have related, and he was in that lethargic state which is called a coma vigil, with a weak and intermitting pulse. I made him immediately take some cephalic remedies, cordials, and, among

others, the spirit of cephalic vitriol, and the essence of castoreum, in good spirit of salt ammoniac. The fourth day he recovered a little out of his lethargic state, but had absolutely lost his memory, so as not to remember the least thing he had done in his life. A continued fever then came upon him, accompanied by an obstinate watchfulness; a palpitation of the heart seemed to be the forerunner of other symptoms, and he was finally struck with a palsy in all his limbs.

At the expiration of eight days, he recovered the use of reason, and told us that, during the first four days of his illness, he seemed to himself to have constantly a thick veil before his eyes, and that a great number of sparks and flashes continually issued from it. All the bad symptoms of this malady yielded at last successively to the continued use of remedies appropriated to his state; and in three months time he was perfectly recovered; but he was particularly indebted, for his cure, to mercurial and ammoniacal remedies.

According to chemical principles, it might perhaps be said, that the aromatic and oily salt contained in nutmeg, of which this patient had taken too large a dose, had immediately excited so great an agitation in the humours, and so rapid a motion in the animal spirits, that in some measure they had contracted an igneous nature; and that a viscid and narcotic sulphur, which resides likewise in the nutmeg, though in a less sensible manner, being carried, at the same time, into the mass of the blood, by suddenly fixing the animal spirits so exalted, and intercepting their course in the nerves, had afterwards caused the stupor in the limbs, the aphony, and the palsy. But I leave others to give us an explanation of these phenomena, and I have only in view, by communicating this observation, to shew that the immoderate use of nutmeg may be attended with very great danger.

The MUTUAL ASTONISHMENT, an Oriental Novel, translated from the French.

EVERY nation has its particular customs, believes them excellent, and finds strange those of other nations, which, on their side, are not wanting to make a like return. Democritus has been represented laughing at the folly of his contemporaries; and each nation may be represented as watching all opportunities to deride others. Climates and politics contribute, in a very great degree, to keep up the oddity of these notions. Perhaps it is as necessary that the inhabitants of Nigritia should be as much disgusted with the aspect of an European, as the European is with his. The savage American may no doubt applaud himself for his rusticity, and the Chinese fancy his obeisances the height of politeness. The Italian may have reason to pride himself in his duplicity, the German in his simplicity, the Spaniard in his gravity, the Frenchman in his gaiety, and the Englishman in his composed disposition, whilst the Hollander may think himself the wisest and cunningest of them all. Almost always the play of a machine depends on the opposition of its parts, and the beauty and lustre of a piece of painting on the variety of its colours.

The excessive liberty women enjoy amongst us has its inconveniencies; but women should not, on that account, be made slaves, instead of companions: For we see that all Asiatic precautions are not effectual for this purpose, though it is difficult to carry them farther. A woman, in all parts of the East, and especially in Persia, is visible only to her husband, and a virgin is not seen by any man, no not even by him that marries her. It is not till after he has made her his wife, that he can be a judge of her ugliness or beauty. Hence most commonly arises, on either side, an agreeable or painful surprise. The following is an instance of extreme astonishment on both sides.

A Persian old man, of a noble origin, but fallen from high life, dwelt in a house of modest appearance, sequestered from other buildings, in company with the wife and daughter of his only son. This son served in the Persian army, in quality of a subaltern Officer, and under a borrowed name. The name his father bore in his retreat was also borrowed. Political and prudential reasons obliged them to do so. Both had incurred the unmerited disgrace of the Sovereign, and both were in expectation that the inconstancy of the

Court, and some favourable event, might restore to them what they had lost.

Aboutaher (which was the supposed name of the old Gentleman) did not enjoy an intire repose in his solitude. At Court, a Grandee is exposed to the Monarch's caprices; in the country, an obscure man is still more to oppression and exactions. Aboutaher had already experienced some from the Beglierbeg, or Governor of Bactriana; and, as an addition to his affliction, he saw himself reduced to vent his complaints only to himself.

He was upon a journey to expostulate with the Beglierbeg, and was within two leagues of his residence, when he was accosted by a Coulomcha, or Messenger of the King of Persia. A Coulomcha is not a mere courier, but rather a young man of distinction attached to the person of the Monarch, and always dispatched upon grave commissions; but there is a circumstance which makes this employ very troublesome. It is pretended that regular posts were instituted by Cyrus, in Persia, but now, as no traces remain of this institution, a Royal Messenger is authorised to dismount those he meets with on his route; and this Coulomcha had several times made use of his privilege since his departure from Ispahan. He was on foot when he joined Aboutaher, who was riding on a very good Arabian horse. The wise old Gentleman made an offer to dismount; he was well acquainted with the young man's occupation from the manner of his garb; and he thought it proper to comply with the custom. The Coulomcha, looking stedfastly at him, found his appearance so venerable, that he felt himself moved with respect. No, said he, father, I will not put so tyrannical a privilege in force against you. It would be adding barbarity to injustice. Only be so good to satisfy my curiosity. Do you live in the next town, or are you going there upon any business? I am possessed of so little, replied the old man, that I should be thought to have no kind of business; yet the little I have is envied me. A religious bigot, who hates me, and has a great ascendant over the Governor's mind, pretends to strip me of my small patrimony, under pretext of 'converting it into an hospital, in favour of the poor of this neighbourhood; and the only indemnification that is offered me, is to be admitted into it on the footing of others.' 'What an abominable injustice is this, said the young Persian interrupting

rupting him; I swear to you by the Prophet's son-in-law, that it shall not be. I have some interest with the Governor; and, besides, have a sure expedient for making him hear me. Be persuaded that your adversary shall not give a specimen of his charity at your expence.

They continued their conversation till they arrived at the Beglierbeg's residence. The Coulomcha had scarce acquitted himself of his principal commission, when he undertook to negotiate also for Aboutaher. He presented him before the Governor, who seemed to listen to him with pain, adding that so pious a man, as his adversary was, could not but have very laudable views. The Governor himself too was as signal for his devotion, as avarice; and he never gave orders for any extortions without holding the Koran in his hand.

The young Persian, who knew his disposition, made a sign to the old man to withdraw. Then Sefi (this was the Coulomcha's name) reiterated his instances to the Governor, and soon came to the argument that was likely to be the most decisive. There was coming to him, according to custom, a considerable present for his journey, and it was the Beglierbeg's duty to make him this present. He let him know that he would willingly relinquish it, if Aboutaher obtained justice. The avaricious Governor consented immediately to ratify what he proposed, adding that he believed, indeed, that the devout Mussulman had carried his zeal too far. Aboutaher was maintained in his possession, and the Beglierbeg would have added thereto some possessions of another person, if he was required so to do.

Sefi ran to impart the welcome news to Aboutaher, who pressed him to come at least to visit the hermitage he had preserved to him. The young Persian consented, nothing having occurred that might press his return to Ispahan. They set out two days after, and, in twelve hours travelling, were near the old man's habitation. But how greatly was Aboutaher dismayed, in seeing suddenly a part of his house in flames. 'Ah! dear Fatima! ah! dear Pehri! cried he, what will become of you? Who will rescue you from the danger that threatens your lives? Alas! perhaps you are already its victims.

Sefi, not stopping to ask the meaning of these words, drives away with the full speed of the horse he rode upon, arrives in an instant at the old man's house, finds a slave seized with the greatest consternation and despair, and hears lamentable cries which seem to burst from the midst of the flames.

He asks the slave where it was possible to penetrate into the edifice that was on fire. 'Ah! my Lord! replied the slave, I would already have endeavoured to deliver Fatima and Pehri; but, alas! I am no eunuch, and if you are not one yourself—Sefi, without making an answer to this ridiculous observation, lays hold of a club, breaks open the only door of the building, rushes through the smoke and fire, and penetrates into a chamber where Fatima, Pehri, and a old female slave expected nothing less than death. The two first had even already fainted away. Sefi catches hold of her whom chance first threw in his way: It was Pehri. He carries her off in his arms into the yard, and delivers her into Aboutaher's hand, who had that instant arrived. He returns to Fatima's assistance, brings her also out safe, but not without great danger to himself; which did not hinder his being willing to expose himself a third time to help the old slave; but the falling in of a part of the building hindered his reaching her, which enraged him, so disinterested and pure was his generosity.

Sefi was not less reserved than generous. He perceived, in helping Pehri, that he carried in his arms one of the most beautiful persons of the East; and she was then in a disorder that displayed many beauties to great advantage. Sefi remembered with transports what he had seen; judging, however, his presence no longer absolutely necessary, he stood modestly at a distance. It was not so with Aboutaher's slave; the end of the danger put an end to his scruples, and he helped his master to recover Fatima and Pehri from their fainting fit. They opened both their eyes; but the danger they were in was still so present to them, that they doubted at their existence. 'Ah! said the old man, bathing them with his tears, your surprise is very just; there was an end of you, were it not for the speedy arrival of the most generous of men. He saved your lives, by exposing himself to an almost certain death, and by exposing himself to it more than once. He then told them, in a few words, what Sefi had done for them, and what likewise he had done for himself.

This was more than enough to excite the curiosity of two women, to whom the sight of every strange man was absolutely prohibited. Aboutaher thought he might dispense with this custom in favour of Sefi; yet he could not well do otherwise. The women's apartment was intirely burnt down; there was therefore a necessity of their inhabiting his, which happily was secured

cured from the flames, having no sort of communication with the other. The old man running up, as well as he could, to Sefi, invited him to approach those who held from him a new being. At this invitation, Sefi felt a soft emotion which deprived him of the liberty of answering. But his silence had nothing that might give room to suspect a refusal: He even stepped forward without almost perceiving it, and much faster than his introducer, towards the room where Fatima and Pehri waited his coming. He salutes them with a trouble which the young Pehri had already anticipated, and which increased on seeing him.

Pehri was scarce more than thirteen years old; but, in those countries, this age is full ripe enough for the fair sex to make them perceive that they are in a state of pleasing, and to make others sensible of it. He might have equally seen in Fatima (who also gazed at him, notwithstanding the oriental custom) he might, I say, have found in her an object capable of making a diversion to the charms of her daughter. She was still in the flower of youth and beauty. But Sefi himself was too young to divide his homage, though even Fatima and Pehri should be supposed to be upon the footing of ordinary rivals. There is an age when the heart becomes enslaved at first sight, and neither thinks of breaking its chains, nor widening them.

Circumstances permitting the young couple to converse freely, they spent some days in a very agreeable manner. Sefi thanked the accident that brought them together, and Pehri was no longer afflicted on account of it. As to the old Gentleman, he thought of repairing it. He suspected within himself the cause of setting his house on fire, and his suspicions were well grounded. The pious Persian, abovementioned, informed that the Governor had now no inclination of corresponding with his charitable views, thought a little evil might be allowed him for a greater good. He therefore ordered one of his slaves to burn the house he could not rob its owner of. 'Perhaps,' said he, 'we may burn, at the same time, three or four persons; but my hospital will maintain a hundred; and, summing up things properly, the mass of human beings may gain by this calculation.'

There was reason to believe that this event had thrown Aboutaher into great embarrassment. Sefi meditated on the means of making him accept assistance, and was divided between the difficulty of offering it to him, and the fear of being refused. Aboutaher told him that

his fortune, though small, enabled him to make good what the fire had destroyed; but he did not less admire the constant generosity of the young Persian. He regretted that he was not able to detain him in his retreat, and envied him to the Court, so little worthy of possessing him, Sefi, however, was soon to return; his duty called him back, and his inclination struggled against this duty. He had still several conversations with Pehri, and both were more and more enamoured of each other, thanking the cause of their interview which had linked their hearts together. Barbarous and ridiculous custom! cried Sefi, thou dost constrain us to espouse an object which knows nothing of us, and which we know nothing of: Thou makest the most respectable tie a sport of hazard, which often satisfies neither of the parties. I have seen at least in Pehri one who can make me happy: Our union will be the fruit of an enlightened choice, our choice the fruit of a mutual inclination, and which, as it can receive no further growth, can never diminish.

We see, by this discourse, the end Sefi proposed to himself; but he could not compass it without quitting his employment at Court. He made Pehri acquainted with his design, who found it excellent, and Aboutaher, who judged quite otherwise of it. The wise old man advised him to precipitate nothing. 'At your age, said he, every one should be careful in retaining their Master's favour; it is easier to be a Courtier than a Philosopher.'

Sefi, whose heart was then full of love, was disconcerted by these words, and Pehri wished her grandfather had never uttered them. The young couple could not think of their separation without dread; yet there was a necessity of putting an end to a situation, the more flattering as it was without example in the whole country. But it was not this singularity Sefi regretted, it was the thing itself. His tears flowed abundantly. Pehri concealed a part of her sorrow; Aboutaher wept with tenderness, and Fatima without being able to say to herself why she did so.

Sefi, on his return to Ispahan, was contriving the means of putting his design in execution, when a sudden revolution retained him at Court. The authority and even the person of the Monarch were threatened; and then Sefi thought of nothing but defending both. He was ready to sacrifice all his ambition to love; but he made that love yield to his duty. The enemy that was to be assailed and repelled was the celebrated Thamas Kouli-Khan,

an enemy the more to be dreaded, as bold and enterprising in all his attempts, and joining a profound policy to the most determined courage: And what made him more formidable was, that the Prince he intended to supplant, had none of those qualities, and was even ignorant of the art of appearing to have them.

It is well known that the usurper saw his ambition crowned with success. All, however, did not immediately bend under him, and Sefi distinguished himself amongst those who made the best and longest resistance. His father set him an example if he had wanted one. Thamas, who had himself too much courage, not to esteem that virtue in another, spared nothing to bring over to him such brave and faithful subjects. All Persia was then subjected and in peace, and neither Sefi nor his father designed to excite new troubles, but neither of them would appear at the tyrant's Court, nor serve in his armies. He ordered, notwithstanding, that their effects, which had been confiscated, might be restored to them. This was not the only instance of moderation he had hitherto given, he affected particularly to repair certain injuries his predecessor had or suffered to be committed. So true it is in a Sovereign, that well-timed policy may supply the place of virtue, and shine with a superior lustre.

Sefi, now become free, returns with speed towards the retreat where love and friendship conducted him. Two years and upwards, since he had quitted that abode, he heard nothing of the fate of its inhabitants. He saw, on his route, disasters occasioned by the civil war; and was in dread that those ravages had extended to the asylum of Pehri, an idea that filled him with the deepest affliction. But how excessive was that affliction when he beheld the dear habitation reduced to an heap of ruins. He runs, as one out of his wits, about the whole neighbourhood, inquiring after Aboutaher, and, learning nothing positive, returns twenty times to question the same person. All he was assured of, was, that Thamas's troops had inhabited and ravaged that country; but could not tell whether the person he wanted had quitted it before their arrival, an uncertainty which redoubled Sefi's agitation.

Whatever jealousy, so natural to Orientals, had most afflicting and cruel in it, seized in spite of him on his heart. He resolves, at last, to traverse all Persia; goes from province to province, from town to town, stops particularly in unfrequented places; speaks of Aboutaher to all he

meets in his way, and finds, with despair, that this name is every-where unknown. A year was spent in those fruitless inquiries, before he returned to his father, who was as disconsolate on account of his long absence, as he was himself for that of Pehri.

Extreme affliction stands in need of a confidant, being almost a sure means of making it supportable. But it seldom happens that certain weaknesses are disclosed to an old man, and especially to one's own father; and it is still more rare that this father should approve of such a confession. Sefi, reduced to the necessity of complaining, did not make this reflection. Besides, love is regarded in Asia, less as a weakness, than as a want. Sefi's father, who formerly had felt this want, did not find it strange that the son should be affected by the same sensation. I pity your loss, said he, of the beauty you speak to me of, and who was likely to love you on account of your age, person, and especially the singularity of the adventure. There is but one way of repairing this misfortune; and this is to marry a woman, handsome enough to make you forget her, whom you grieve after; and, if this remedy is not sufficient, to make an addition of some pretty slaves. It must be very strange if none of their charms are powerful enough to divert your melancholy. At all events, if the object, the cause of it, is restored to you in any time hence, you will be free to marry her also. Our Prophet has made ample provision for those sorts of inconveniencies.

This discourse, which might have consoled an European, had but a transient effect upon our Asiatic. Yet, as it is scarce possible to resist perpetually advices of this nature, Sefi suffered himself to be conquered; but it was not till after he had held out half a year longer, renewing his inquiries, but to no purpose, concerning Aboutaher and his family. At last, persuaded that he must be for ever deprived of the sight of them, he did what his father required of him, which was to depute his proxy for marrying in his name according to the custom of the country; and all he knew of the party was her being the daughter of a noble Persian, who lived in the same neighbourhood, and with whom his father was very intimate during his absence.

The ten days of feasting and diversions, by the usage of the country, being expired, the new bride was conducted with pomp, but in the night-time, to the bridegroom, who impatiently waited her coming. She

was veiled, so as that, at noon-day, she could not even suspect that there was light. The women appointed for her service conducted her into the apartment prepared for her reception, and they quitted it when Sefi was supposed to be ready for repairing to it; but they left no light in it, nor had he a right to bring any in with him. The custom condemns him to neither see nor be seen the first night. He enters, less concerned about the object he is going to find, than that he has lost. He is surprised to hear sighs and sobs. He cannot doubt from whence they come, and this singularity quickens and fixes his attention. He soon is sensible that those sighs and sobs are not feigned, and they serve as guides to him to approach his new spouse. 'How, Madam, said he, must I interpret those marks of grief? Have you a repugnance to me, or are you constrained to be mine? I do not require from you such a sacrifice.'

She made no answer, yet her silence seemed to speak much. 'I beg it, Madam, as a particular favour, replied Sefi, that you would answer me with confidence, and without the least evasion.' 'Ah! my Lord, said she, still weeping and sighing, can my tears give you any offence? Invisible to your eyes as you are to mine, both of us unknown to each other, we can neither love nor hate. Perhaps, in marrying you, I am blessed with the most perfect man in all Asia. But, my Lord, pardon'—She could say no more, the violence of her sobs having again stopped her voice. Sefi, whom the sweetness and charms of her voice had affected in a very singular manner, was deeply concerned for the state she was reduced to. 'Chear up, Madam, said he, with a tone of voice expressive of great tenderness, You are not fallen into the hands of a barbarian. I should be such to abuse your situation. I will respect your feelings and sorrows. I know myself what a first inclination is—But, once more, do not refuse your confidence to him, who would make himself worthy of it by his candour and justice.'

'Well, my Lord! replied she, with a faltering voice, I shall confess to you a weakness which I believe excuseable, and which perhaps may appear lawful to you. I still preserve the remembrance of one to whom I am indebted for my present being, of one who, in order to save my life, had the courage to expose himself to an almost inevitable death; but who has left me a prey to vexations more cruel than the death he rescued me from.'

'O Heaven! cried Sefi, astonished at the similarity of this adventure, and what had

happened to himself, O Heaven!—But, Madam, replied he, interrupting himself, is not your name Zulphi?' 'Yes, my Lord, and it is also the name of my father and grandfather.'

'What! a grandfather too! said Sefi mournfully to himself, thinking of Aboutaher; my hopes have been soon destroyed.—It cannot be helped, but let me see how far chance may carry the resemblance in opposite events. Madam, what is become of that deliverer, now the cause of all your inquietude?' 'My greatest pain is to be ignorant of where he is, added the young bride. The revolutions that have torn the bowels of Persia, have no doubt banished from his breast all other thoughts. Perhaps he has made love yield to ambition; perhaps he has never well known what love is.'

'Another point of conformity, said Sefi again to himself; the amiable Pehri has undoubtedly entertained the same suspicions in regard to me, and perhaps has been put to the same test as the Lady that now speaks to me.—Madam, added he, raising his voice, your destiny and mine bear a very astonishing resemblance to each other. Your heart is no longer yours, neither is mine any longer my own. You regret a lover who had saved your life; I had the happiness to save the life of that beauty whom I regret. You are ignorant of the destiny of the one; I am ignorant of that of the other. You suspect your lover of inconstancy; I have the same suspicions on account of my mistress, and she perhaps on my account. You still love, fearing even to be forgot; I retain a like love, fearing a like forgetfulness. Our souls have been made for running counter to each other; it is a pity that chance has stopped their course. But, Madam, I tell you again, that I do not pretend to tyrannise over you, I admire you and am ready to renounce you, and to restore you to yourself, since you cannot be mine voluntarily.'

'Ah! my Lord, interrupted the young Persian Lady, extremely affected by so generous a behaviour, and agitated by a motion that astonished her, not knowing what it meant. Ah! my Lord, I only yielded to the absolute orders of my father, but you deserve a heart intirely and solely devoted to you, and unanticipated by any other object.'

'Well, Madam, added Sefi, I perceive a means for preserving you to your lover, and preventing the resentment of an irritated father. Remain with me; this place will be from henceforth for you an inviolable asylum,

Engraved for the Universal Magazine.



The Right Hon.^{ble}
LORD CAMDEN,
LORD CHANCELLOR.

Printed for J. Hinton, at the King's Arms in Paternoster Row.

asylum, an asylum which I shall regard myself as sacred. Consent at least to make your confidant your nominal husband. Our like situation makes this curiosity lawful, and a certain motion, which I cannot express, makes it indispensable.

Then Zulphi told at length what she had only before hinted at; and at every word Sefi redoubled his attention and astonishment. But when, after certain preliminary details, Zulphi spoke of the retreat where she had lived with her grandfather and mother, the burning of their apartment, by which both of them were like to perish, the assistance they had received from a young Courtier, his abode in their common asylum, and lastly his departure which still drew tears from Zulphi, she was interrupted by a loud cry from her confidant. She trembled and believed she had offended him, as he had left her with precipitation. But he was gone to give a free ingress to the day that now began to appear. The young Lady made a motion to run to her veil. Stop! cried her husband to her, then fully resolved to assume the title and rights of a husband, stop, amiable Pehri! That name made her raise her eyes on him who pronounced it. "Propitious Heaven! it is he! cried she, it is Sefi!"—"The very Sefi, replied he, whom you have bewailed with so much

grief; but Pehri did not hear these words; she fainted away in his arms.

When she came to herself, all she saw appeared as a dream to her. But this doubt could not subsist long. To express the pleasures and extreme satisfaction of this young couple would be to undertake too much. Happy the hand that excels in painting those sorts of delights! more happy a thousand times the heart that feels them! It need only be added that all those embarrassments were occasioned by some changes of names. Aboutaher and Pehri having resumed their real name in quitting their solitude, the inquiries of Sefi, which were rather too late, became fruitless; and he also, in order to marry, having taken his father's name, his spouse could not discover in it that of Sefi, the only she knew. This is not all; the father of this beautiful young Lady, whom Sefi believed to be reduced to a very low state, was reinstated in all his possessions, and Aboutaher, whom he might have known personally, then dwelt in a distant province. All those motives were more than sufficient to authorise the nocturnal mistake of the married pair, and their mutual astonishment. But their mutual and constant attachment, their pleasures, and permanent happiness, should rather have produced an universal astonishment.

The LOVE of GOD is not always a good Recommendation.

A Mendicant Friar, coming into the shop of a barber in Germany, who was a Calvinist, asked to be shaved for the love of God. Being made to wait for some time, he was told that he might sit down. He is lathered with cold water, and, without paying him the compliment of either soap or napkin, his face is scraped over with a rusty razor. Whilst thus he underwent little short of the pains of Purgatory, without daring to complain, a cat, that was pursued behind the shop,

made a horrible racket. The barber, already in an ill humour to be concerned in such jobs as he had in hand, and impatient of hearing so great a noise: What the devil, says he, is doing to that cat to make it squall so much? 'Without doubt, replied the friar, some poor cat is shaving for the love of God.' This pleasantry smoothed the wrinkles of the barber's forehead, made him more humane, and ask pardon for his ill treatment.

The HISTORY OF ENGLAND continued, from Page 307 of our last Supplement. With the Head, finely engraved, of Lord Campden, the present Lord Chancellor.

The King, being very solicitous to defend the States of Holland from the insults and approaches that were made upon them by the French in Flanders, and, if possible, to restore and preserve the balance of Europe, sent instructions to Mr. Stanhope, Envoy-extraordinary to the States, to enter into negotiations with the Ministers of France and Spain, pursuant to the addresses of both Houses. Accordingly, Mr. Stanhope, after concerting matters with the States, delivered in proposals to the Count

d'Avaux, the French Ambassador at the Hague, importing, that the King, his Master, and the States-general, had, on the 25th of March, 1700, concluded a treaty of partition with the French, to prevent a new war, which they had all the reason to apprehend, in case the King of Spain should die without issue; and that, among other things, the principal aim of the contractors was to preserve peace, and particularly in those parts; but it was evident, that, though his Most Christian

Christian Majesty had thought fit to accept the will of the late King of Spain, going in this manner off from the partition, yet, nevertheless, his Britannic Majesty must not lose the effect of that treaty, that is to say, the peace and general tranquillity; and that particular security must be given him, by some equivalent or otherwise. That, for this end, Mr. Stanhope had orders to propose the following points and articles:

That his Most Christian Majesty shall, in a certain time limited, as short an one as can be agreed on, withdraw all his troops out of the Spanish Netherlands, without leaving any there; and that he shall not be allowed the sending any thither; but that hereafter no troops shall be kept in the Spanish Netherlands (except in the places of security, which will be mentioned in the following article) but Spaniards, Walloons, or those of other subjects of the Monarchy of Spain exclusively, under the oath, and in the pay of Spain, and no troops of his Most Christian Majesty, directly or indirectly; yet it shall, nevertheless, be permitted to the King of Great Britain, and the States-general, to send troops for the defence of the Netherlands, whenever they shall be lawfully required.

That, for the particular security of his Britannic Majesty, the cities of Ostend and Nieuport, with their ports, castles, and citadels, and all the forts and fortifications thereunto belonging, shall be given up to the exclusive care of his Majesty, all in the condition which they are now in, with a power to put in what garrison he pleases, either of his own troops, or of his allies, that he may desire for that use; and what troops he shall think fit; whilst France or Spain shall not be permitted to put the least garrison, or to build behind or about these cities, ports, and fortresses, any other forts, lines, or fortified works; or to do any thing that might cause a prejudice to the guarding of these cities and fortresses, and hinder its effect.

That his Britannic Majesty may augment, diminish, and change the garrisons of these cities and fortresses, as often as he shall think fit, and send thither provisions, ammunition, arms, materials for fortifications, and, in general, all that may be fit and necessary for the use of the garrisons and fortifications, without any hindrance by sea or by land, directly or indirectly.

That his Majesty shall have the full power and authority over these cities, ports,

castles, and fortifications, where he shall have such his garrisons and Commanders as he shall think fit; saving, and without prejudice to the other rights and revenues of Spain over and in these castles,

That, besides, his Britannic Majesty shall have liberty to fortify and repair the fortifications of these cities, ports, and fortresses, as he shall think proper; and, in general, to do all that he shall find necessary for their defence. That no kingdoms, provinces, cities, lands, or places, belonging to the Crown of Spain, within as well as out of Europe, and particularly no cities, places, or lands of the Spanish Netherlands, shall be allowed to be yielded or transferred, nor be able to devolve or come to the Crown of France, by donation, purchase, exchange, contract of marriage, succession by will, or intestate, nor by any other title that can be; and that they shall not be liable to be subjected to the power or the authority of his most Christian Majesty in any manner.

That the subjects of his Britannic Majesty shall keep and enjoy all the privileges, rights, immunities, and other advantages, in the dominions and kingdoms of Spain, as well within as out of Europe, and by consequence also in the Spanish Netherlands, both in regard to their navigation, commerce, and liberty of the ports, and every thing else which they did enjoy, or ought to have enjoyed, at the death of the late King of Spain; and that thus every thing whatever, except that about which it shall be otherwise agreed in the treaty to be made, shall be left in the condition in which it was at the death of the late King of Spain.

That all the treaties of peace and commerce, and other conventions between England and Spain, shall be renewed in the manner it shall be agreed on together, as far as it shall be changed by the treaty that shall be made.

That, besides this, the subjects of his Britannic Majesty shall enjoy in the kingdoms, dominions, cities, places, bays, and harbours, of the Crown of Spain, within and without Europe, the same privileges, rights, and franchises, as also all the immunities and advantages, which the subjects of his most Christian Majesty, or of any other Prince or Potentate, enjoy, as well those which shall be granted to any of them, and which they shall hereafter enjoy.

That it should be promised solemnly, on the part of France and of Spain, that this shall be exactly performed in all these points in general, and in each in particular.

That

That the treaty, to be made on this subject, shall be guaranteed by such Kings, Princes, and Potentates, which the one or the other of the contractors shall desire to do it, and that in the strongest manner they shall think fit.

All this to be done, with a reserve, to enlarge on these points in the negotiation, as much as shall be found necessary, to clear up their true sense and intention, as also to prevent all sorts of disputes.

These proposals were the same they seconded by others from the States-general, which agreed with them in every thing material, except that instead of Nieuport and Ostend, which were demanded by King William, as cautionary towns, the States required to have those of Venlo, Ruremond, Stevenswaert, Luxemburg, Namur, Charleroy, Mons, Dendermonde, Damma, and St. Donas, with all their appurtenances.

The French Ambassador, after hearing both these proposals read, seemed greatly surprised, saying, that, as he expected the King of England and States-general would demand to have the French troops withdrawn out of the Spanish Netherlands, so he came prepared to give satisfaction in that article, by assuring, that it should be done as soon as the King of Spain should have forces of his own to guard the country; but, as to the other articles, they were such as could not be higher if his Master had lost four battles; so that it was impossible he could give them any other answer, for the present, than that he would transmit them to the King; as he did the same night. He added, that it seemed as if the States resolved to have war, and confirmed the advices he had from the French Minister at Vienna, That they had lately concluded and signed a league with the Emperor. From this charge the Dutch Deputies cleared themselves, by absolutely denying that there was any such treaty, and alledging that it was notorious to all the world how much the States were inclined to peace, when they might have it with security, which was all they aimed at by these proposals.

The French, seeing these demands of the English and Dutch run so high, and being resolved to offer no other security for the peace of Europe, but the renewal of the treaty of Ryswick, set all their engines at work in England, to involve us into such contentions at home, as should both disable us from taking any care of foreign affairs, and make the rest of Europe conclude, that nothing considerable was to be expected from England. In

this they were but too well seconded by the Parliament, as will presently appear.

On the 18th of March the King sent a message to the Commons, by Mr. Secretary Hedges, importing. 'That his Majesty having directed Mr. Stanhope, his Envoy extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at the Hague, to enter into negotiations, in concert with the States-general, and other Potentates, for the mutual security of England and Holland, according to an address of their House to that effect; and that Mr. Stanhope having transmitted to his Majesty copies of the demands made by himself and the Deputies of the States, upon that subject, to the French Ambassador there; his Majesty had thought fit to communicate the same to the Commons; it being his intention to acquaint them from time to time with the state and progress of these negotiations, into which he had entered pursuant to their address.'

When this message was considered by the Commons, on the 21st of March, and the proposals of Mr. Stanhope and the Dutch Deputies to the French Ambassador were read, they resolved, that the treaty of partition be read likewise; which being done, they voted, 'That an humble address be presented to his Majesty to return the thanks of this House for his gracious message, wherein he is pleased to communicate his royal intentions to acquaint this House from time to time with the state and progress of those negotiations, into which his Majesty has entered pursuant to the address of this House: And also to lay before his Majesty the ill consequences of the treaty of partition (passed under the great seal of England, during the sitting of Parliament, and without the advice of the same) to this kingdom and the peace of Europe, whereby such large territories of the King of Spain's dominions were to be delivered up to the French King.'

When this address was presented to the King, he somewhat resented the unkindness of it, and thought there was much more reason to complain of the perfidious breach of the treaty, than of the making of it. However, without taking any notice of that part of the address, he returned the following answer: 'That he was glad that they were pleased with his communicating to them the state of the negotiations he had entered into; and that he should continue to inform them of the progress that should be made in them; and be always willing to receive their advice thereupon, being fully persuaded, that nothing could contribute more effectually to the happiness of the kingdom, and the peace

peace of Europe, than the concurrence of the Parliament in all his negotiations, and a good understanding between him and his people.'

But the Lords had, before this, on the 17th of March, entered upon the consideration of the partition treaty, the debate being begun by Sheffield, Marquis of Normanby, and the rest of the Tories. This they managed with great dexterity, while the matter was as much neglected by the King, who went that day to Hampton-court, where he staid some time. By this means no directions were given, and those who had been concerned in the treaty were involved in great difficulties before the Court was aware of it. The King either could not prevail with his new Ministers to excuse the treaty, if they would not justify it; or he neglected them so far as not to speak to them at all about it. Those who attacked it said, they meant nothing in that but to offer the King advices for the future, to prevent such errors as had been committed in that treaty, both as to matter and form. They blamed the giving such territories to the Crown of France, and the forsaking the Emperor. They also complained of the secrecy in which the treaty was carried on, it not being communicated to the English Council or Ministry, but privately transacted by the Earls of Portland and Jersey. They blamed likewise the putting the great seal, first to blank powers, and then to the treaty itself; which, the King's new Ministers said, was unjust in the contrivance, and ridiculous in the execution. To all this it was answered, that, there not being a force ready and sufficient to hinder the French from possessing themselves of the Spanish monarchy, which they were prepared for, the Emperor had desired the King to enter into a treaty of partition, and had consented to every article of it, except that which related to the duchy of Milan. But the King, not thinking that worth the engaging in a new war, had obtained an exchange of it for the duchy of Lorrain. The Emperor did not agree to this, yet he pressed the King not to break off the treaty, but to get the best terms he could for him; and, above all things, he recommended secrecy, that so he might not lose his interest in Spain, by seeming to consent to this partition. It is certain, that, by our constitution, all foreign negotiations were trusted intirely to the Crown: That the King was under no obligation by law to communicate such secrets to his Council, or to hear, much less was he obliged to follow, their advice.

In particular, it was said, that the Keeper of the great seal had no sort of authority to deny the putting it either to powers for a treaty, or to any treaty, which the King should agree to: That the law gives no direction in such matters, and he could not refuse to put the great seal to any thing, for which he had an order from the King, unless the matter was contrary to law, which had made no provision in this case. They insisted most on the other side upon the concluding a treaty of this importance, without communicating it first to the Privy-council. During this debate, some Lords having spoke very reflectingly on the French King, the Earl of Rochester animadverted upon them, alledging, that all men ought to speak respectfully of crowned heads; and that this duty was more particularly incumbent on the Peers of a kingdom, who derive all their honour and lustre from the Crown. This was seconded by another Earl, who said, That the King of France was not only to be respected, but likewise to be feared. To whom another Lord replied, That he hoped no man in England needed to be afraid of the French King; much less the Peer who spoke last, who was two much a friend to that Monarch to fear any thing from him. Thus ended the first day of the debate.

The Earl of Portland, apprehending that this might fall too heavily upon him, got the King's leave to communicate the whole matter next day to the House; when he told them, that he had not concluded the treaty alone, but had, by the King's order, acquainted six of his chief Ministers with it, who were the Earls of Pembroke and Marlborough, the Viscount Lonsdale, the Lords Somers and Halifax, and Secretary Vernon. Upon which these Lords, being likewise freed by the King from the oath of secrecy, informed the House, that, the Earl of Jersey having in the King's name called them together, the treaty was read to them; and that they excepted to several things in it, but they were told, that his Majesty had carried the matter as far as was possible, and that he could obtain no better terms: That therefore, when they were thus assured that no alterations could be made, but that every thing was settled, they gave over insisting on particulars, and only advised, that his Majesty might not engage himself in any thing that would bring on a new war, since the nation had been so uneasy under the last. This was carried to the King, and that, a few days after, he told some of them, that he was made acquainted with their

their



CAVENDISH,

Duke of Devonshire.

their exceptions; but, how reasonable soever they were, he had driven the matter as far as he could. The Earl of Pembroke said to the House of Lords, he had offered the King those advices that he thought were most for his service, and for the good of the nation; but that he did not think himself bound to give an account of that to any other persons. He was not the person aimed at; for which reason there was nothing said, either against him,

or the Earls of Marlborough or Jersey. Upon this the debate went on. Some said this was a mockery, to ask advice, when there was no room for it. It was answered, That the King had asked advice of his Privy-council, and they had given it; but that such was the royal prerogative, that it was still free for him to follow it, or not, as he saw cause.

[To be continued.]

The Compendious Peerage of England, continued from Page 352 of our Magazine for November last, with the Arms, finely engraved, of the most Noble CAVENDISH, Duke of Devonshire.

AS it is evident from authentic records, and the observations of learned men, that, after the custom of the Normans, surnames were, for the most part, taken from towns, offices, &c. and were not generally assumed, till about the reign of King Edward II: So it appears, that this family was denominated from the Lordship of Cavendish in Suffolk, which Robert, a younger son of the ancient family of the Gernons, acquired by marriage; and his son (as was usual in those times) took the name of Cavendish, as will hereafter fully appear.

The Gernons were of great note in the counties of Norfolk and Essex, being lineally descended from Robert de Gernon, a famous Norman, who assisted William the Conqueror, in his invasion of this realm, and, in reward of his services, had grants of several Lordships.

Roger de Gernon, the descendant of this Robert, seated at Grimston-hall in Suffolk, departed this life in 17 Edw. II, and by his wife, the daughter and heir of John Potton, Lord of Cavendish in the same county, had issue John, Roger, Stephen, and Richard, who all took the name of Cavendish, as was usual in those times.

From Roger, the second of these sons, was descended Thomas Cavendish, the famous navigator our historians mention, who had good possessions, and a fine seat at Trimley near Ipswich in Suffolk, and, as Stowe says, 'was of a delicate wit and personage.' After some experience at sea, his generous inclination induced him to make foreign discoveries for the use and honour of his nation; and at his own cost victualled and furnished three ships, with which he set sail from Plymouth July 21, 1586, and met with such prosperous winds, that, by the 26th of August, they had got 930 leagues to the south of Africa. Then, bending their course south-west, they entered the mouth of the Magellan streights

the 7th of January, where he named a place Port Famine, from the miseries of hunger and cold they endured. On February 24, they entered the South sea, and frequently landed as they saw occasion, having many conflicts with the natives, but more with the Spaniards, coming off gainers in most, and savers in all encounters, that alone at Quintero excepted, April 1, 1587, when they lost 12 men of account; whereby, in June following, he was forced to sink the Rear-admiral, his least ship, for want of men to manage her. Amongst the many prizes he took, the St. Anne was the most considerable, being the Spanish Admiral of the South-sea, and a ship of 700 tuns, which he boarded, though his own ship was but 120 tuns, and had not half their number of men. There were found in this ship 122,000 pezo's of gold (in English money 48,800 l.) and great quantities of silks, sattins, musks, and other rich commodities. Having laden his ships, he came round by the East-Indies for England. But he, who went forth with three ships, came home but with one, and safely landed at Plymouth, September 9, 1588. He was forced to sink one, as was said before, and the other, called the Content, did not answer her name, whose men took all occasions to be mutinous, and staying behind in a road, with Stephen Hare their master, was never heard of. He was the third man, and the second Englishman, which sailed round the globe: But was not so successful in his next and last voyage; for, having set sail from Plymouth, the 26th of August, 1591, and not being able to pass the streight of Magellan, by reason of bad weather, and contrary winds, he was driven back to the coasts of Brazil, and there died an untimely death, taxing John Davis, with his last breath, for having basely deserted him, as Camden observes.

John Cavendish, the eldest son of the said

said Roger de Gernon, was a sedulous student in the laws, and arrived to that eminency, as in 39 Edward III, 1366, he was constituted Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench. In 4 Richard II, he was elected Chancellor of the University of Cambridge; and, in 5 Richard II, was commissioned, with Robert de Hales, Treasurer of England, to suppress the insurrection raised in the city of York: In which year the mob being animated to rise in several parts of the kingdom, and particularly in Suffolk, a body of 50,000 made it their triumph to plunder and murder the lawyers, and were the more incensed against the Lord Chief Justice Cavendish, for that his son John Cavendish had killed Wat Tyler in Smithfield. Whereupon they dragged this reverend Judge, with Sir John of Cambridge, Prior of Bury, into the market-place of that town, and there beheaded them.

The Judge left two sons, Andrew and John. The first died without issue; but John was one of the Esquires of the body to King Richard II, and our historians relate, that it was he who killed Wat Tyler. For William Walworth, Mayor of London, having arrested him, he furiously struck the Mayor with his dagger, but, being armed, hurt him not; whereupon the Mayor drawing his baselard, grievously wounded Wat in the neck; in which conflict, an Esquire of the King's house, called John Cavendish, drew his sword, and wounded him twice or thrice, even unto death. And for this service he was knighted by the King in Smithfield, who likewise gave him 40 l. per ann. to him and his heirs for ever. What time he died, we do not find; but he left issue three sons, William, Robert, and Walter Cavendish. The descendants of the first took to the study of the law, but were not otherwise distinguished, so that the chief heir male remaining in the reign of Henry VIII, of note, was William Cavendish, who had divers lands in Suffolk, by the settlement of his father, who gave him a liberal education, which recommended him to Cardinal Wolsey, who had a greater esteem for him, as he was of a Suffolk family; and therefore took him to be about his own person, as Gentleman-usher of his chamber, and placed a special confidence in him. It appears, that he was admitted to more intimacy with his Lord, and let more into secrets, than any other servant; and therefore would not desert him in his fall, but honourably waited on his old master, when he had no office, and no salary, to bestow upon him; and for his honesty and

truth he was told by King Henry VIII, 'he should be his servant in his chamber, as he was with his master. Therefore, (says the King) go your ways to Sir John Gage, our Vice-chamberlain, to whom we have spoken already, to admit you our servant in our chamber; and then go to the Lord of Norfolk, and he shall pay you your whole year's wages, and a reward besides.'

To give a more lasting testimony of his gratitude to the Cardinal, he drew up a fair account of his life and death, which he wrote in the reign of Queen Mary, whereof the oldest copy is in the hands of the noble family of Pierpoint, into which the author's daughter was married.

In the twenty-second year of King Henry VIII, (1530) he was constituted one of the Commissioners for visiting and taking the surrenders of divers religious houses; in the 37th year of the same King, he was constituted Treasurer of the Chamber to his Majesty, a place of great trust and honour; and he received the honour of knighthood from his Sovereign, on Easter-day, in 37 Henry VIII, who afterwards admitted him of his Privy-council. He was likewise continued in the same office of Treasurer of the Chamber, both to King Edward VI. and Queen Mary, and was also of their Privy-council, as appears by several warrants directed to him, and other authorities. In the sixth year of King Edward VI, he had a grant of divers manors and lands, belonging to several dissolved priories and abbeys in Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, Staffordshire, Dorsetshire, Cornwall, Kent, and Essex, in exchange with the King for his manors of Northaw in Hertfordshire, Northawbery in Lincolnshire, the scite of the priory and rectory of Cardigan in South-Wales, with other lands in Cornwall, and elsewhere. But the greatest addition to his fortunes was made by a prudent and happy match with Elisabeth, daughter of John Hardwick, of Hardwick, in com. Derby. Esq; by Elisabeth, daughter of Thomas Leak, of Hasland, in Derbyshire, Esq; and at length was co heir to James Hardwick, Esq; her brother.

This beautiful and discreet Lady was married at fourteen years of age to Robert Barley, of Barley, in com. Derby. Esq; who was also very young, and died soon after (viz. on the 2d of February, 1532, 24 Henry VIII.) but his large estate was settled on her and her heirs. She lived a widow a considerable time, and then took for her second husband this Sir William Cavendish, who had so great an affection for

for her, that, on her desire, he sold his estate in the southern parts of England, to purchase lands in Derbyshire, where her own friends and kindred lived. Also, on her further persuasion, he began a noble manor-house at Chatsworth, which he did not live to finish, dying in the fourth and fifth years of the reign of King Philip and Queen Mary. He had by her a hopeful number of sons and daughters. 1. Henry, who was elected one of the Knights for Derbyshire, in the fourteenth year of Queen Elizabeth, and served for the same county in five other succeeding Parliaments, in the reign of that Queen.

2. William, heir to the whole estate, and first Earl of Devonshire; made Knt. of the Bath at the creation of H. Prince of Wales.

3. Sir Charles, of Webeck - abbey, in com. Notting. Knt. who died in 15 Jac. I, whose son and heir was Duke of Newcastle; which title terminated with his only surviving son Henry, Duke of Newcastle, that died at Welbeck, in the 67th year of his age, on the 26th of July, 1691, leaving five daughters, his co-heirs.

William Cavendish therefore, as above-mentioned, the second son of Sir William Cavendish, by the death of his elder brother Henry, who died without issue in 1616, inherited a great estate. He had his education with the sons of George, Earl of Shrewsbury, who married his mother, and, being a favourite, she gave him on his marriage, and at her decease, a greater fortune than his elder brother had.

His Lordship was one of the first adventurers who settled a colony and plantation in Virginia; and, on the first discovery of the Bermudas Islands, had (with the Earl of Northampton, the Earl of Pembroke, the Lord Paget, the Lord Harrington, and others) a grant of them from the King. Whereupon, in April 1612, they sent a ship thither with sixty persons, to take possession thereof, who were followed by others, and yearly supplies, which soon made them a flourishing plantation. The great island was divided into eight cantons or provinces, bearing the name of eight of the chief proprietors, whereof one of them still retains the name of Cavendish.

William, his son and heir, having travelled into France and Italy, under the tuition of Mr. Thomas Hobbs, who had been taken (from Oxford in 1607) under 20 years of age, into his father's service, was, on his return, knighted at Whitehall the 7th of March, 1608-9; and, by the policy of King James, married to Christian, only daughter to his great favourite, Edward, Lord Bruce, of Kinloss, in Scotland; whose great services (being the prin-

cipal instrument of his obtaining the crown of England) were rewarded by this match into a rich and noble English family. And, for the better grace, the King gave her with his own hand, and made her fortune ten thousand pounds; and solicited for a better settlement on them, telling the old Lord Cavendish, after his marriage with a second wife, that, his son being matched into a family for which he was so nearly concerned, he expected, out of that plentiful estate he himself had, such a proportion should be settled, that Sir William might bear up the port of his son, and his Lady the quality of the King's Kinswoman; which mediation proved so effectual, that the Lord Cavendish did what the King thought reasonable.

But this addition, though it answered the King's, yet it did not rise up to the generosity of the son's mind, which occasioned his contracting a very great debt, entered into by an excess of gallantry, the vice of that age, which he too much indulged himself in; for when he was Earl of Devonshire, and had a much greater fortune than formerly, he increased his expences by his magnificent living, both in town and country; his house appearing rather like a Prince's Court, than a subject's.

This noble Earl was beloved and admired in both Houses of Parliament, and a great Speaker in them: Mr. Hobbs, in his epistle dedicatory to his son, of his history of Thucydides, gives this shining character of him: 'By the experience of many years I had the honour to serve him, I know this, there was not any who more really, and less for glory's sake, favoured those that studied the liberal arts liberally, than my Lord your father did; nor in whose house a man should less need the University, than in his. For his own study, it was bestowed, for the most part, in that kind of learning which best deserveth the pains and hours of great persons, history, and civil knowledge; and directed not to the ostentation of his reading, but to the government of his life, and the public good; for he so read, that the learning he took in by study, by judgment he digested, and converted into wisdom and ability, to benefit his country: To which he also applied himself with zeal; but such as took no fire, either from faction or ambition: And as he was a most able man for soundness of advice, and clear expression of himself in matters of difficulty and consequence, both in public and private; so also was he one whom no man was able either to draw or juggle out of the straight path of justice. Of which virtue I know

not whether he deserved more by his severity in imposing it (as he did to his last breath) on himself; or by his magnanimity, in not exacting it himself from others. No man better discerned of men, and therefore was he constant in his friendship, because he regarded not the fortune or adherence, but the men; with whom also he conversed with an openness of heart, that had no other guard than his own integrity, and that Nil conscire. To his equals he carried himself equally; and to his inferiors familiarly; but maintaining his respect fully, and only with the native splendor of his worth. In sum, he was one in whom might plainly be perceived, that honour and honesty are but the same thing, in the different degrees of persons.'

William, his son and heir, was ten years, eight months, and ten days old, at the death of his father. He was made Knight of the Bath at the coronation of King Charles I, and his mother, the Countess Dowager, getting the wardship of him, committed him to the care of his father's tutor, Mr. Hobbs, who instructed him in the family for three years, and then, about 1634, travelled with him as his Governor, into France and Italy, making the longest stay in Paris, for all the politer parts of breeding.

This Earl of Devon was so much a Cavendish in the very outward appearance, that Mr. Hobbs called him, the image of his father, being of a comely shape and aspect: And therefore he ended the before-mentioned epistle to him with this prayer, 'That it would please God to give him virtues suitable to the fair dwelling he had prepared for them.' He had been a great sufferer for loyalty to King Charles I, yet sought for no employment at Court, on the restoration of King Charles II. But his Majesty shewed his confidence in him, by his being constituted Lord Lieutenant of the county of Derby, August 20, 1660. He lived in great plenty and respect, a true English Peer, honoured by his Prince, and beloved by the people; because steady in the measures of maintaining the just prerogatives of the one, and the legal liberties of the other. Many persons of honour, lately living, agree in the remembrance of him, That he was a man of as much conscience and honour, religion and virtue, prudence and goodness, as they ever knew in the world. His tenderness and good-nature to friends and relations was very exemplary. For his whole life he entertained Mr. Hobbs in his family, as his old tutor, rather than as his friend and confidant; he let him live under his

roof in ease and plenty, and in his own way, without making use of him in any public, or so much as domestic affairs. He would often express an abhorrence of some of his principles in policy and religion; and both he and his Lady would frequently put off the mention of his name, and say, 'he was an humorist, and that no-body could account for him.'

His son William, Duke of Devonshire, born January 25, 1640, had all the advantages of education, both by studies and travels, and was a Gentleman of gracefulness and gallantry becoming a Prince's Court. — We have given at large of this illustrious Duke the life, in our Magazines for July, August, September, and October, 1764, which we refer our readers to.

He had, by the Lady Mary, his wife, daughter of the Duke of Ormond, three sons and a daughter. His eldest son and heir, William, the second Duke of Devonshire, was trained to the public service from his youth. Succeeding his father in his honours, Queen Anne likewise conferred on him his places of dignity and trust, with this most gracious expression, 'That she had lost a loyal subject and good friend in his father, but did not doubt to find them both again in him.'

On the demise of the Queen, his Grace was in the same power and trust with her successors, the Kings George I. and II. He married the Lady Rachel, daughter of William Lord Russel, and sister to Wriothesley, Duke of Bedford; and by her had issue four sons and five daughters: He shewed, on all occasions, a just regard to the interests of his country; was a sincere friend, and in all moral duties a shining example; so that he inherited the virtues of his ancestors as well as their honours.

His eldest son William, the third Duke of Devonshire, succeeding his father in his honours, was constituted Lord-lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Derby, November 2, 1727, and sworn of his Majesty's Privy-council. And, on the 12th of June, 1731, was declared Lord Keeper of the Privy-seal, and sworn of the Privy-council the 15th following, and took his place at the Board as Keeper of the Privy-seal.

In April, 1733, his Grace was constituted Lord Steward of his Majesty's Household. And, having been elected one of the Knights Companions of the most Noble Order of the Garter, was installed at Windsor, the 22d of August the same year. And on the 31st of March, 1737, his Grace was declared in Council Lord Lieutenant General,

General, and General Governor of the kingdom of Ireland; and he continued in that post till the 3d of January, 1744, when his place of Lord Steward of his Majesty's Household was again conferred on him.

On the 27th of March, 1718, his Grace married Catharine, daughter and sole heir of John Hopkins, of the county of Middlesex, Esq; by whom he left issue four sons and three daughters.

William, his eldest son, the late Duke of Devonshire, was, on the 9th of July, 1751, appointed Master of the Horse to his Majesty. On the 27th of March, 1755, he was appointed Lord-lieutenant of Ireland. On the 16th of November, 1756, he was appointed First Lord of the Treasury; on the 18th, elected a Knight of the Garter; and, on December the 15th, Lord-lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Derby. He married, in March, 1748, the Lady Charlotte Boyle, sole daughter and heir of Richard Earl of Burlington and Cork; which Lady died December 8, 1754, leaving issue William, the present Duke of Devonshire, who succeeded his father in his honours and estates, on October 3, 1764.

His Grace was born December 14, 1748. He has two brothers, Lord Richard, born June 19, 1751; Lord George-Henry, born February 27, 1754; and a sister, Lady Dorothy, born August 27, 1750. His Grace's uncles are Lord George, a Privy-counsellor, and Member for Devonshire; Lord Frederic, a Major-

General, and Colonel of the 34th regiment of foot, and Member for Derby; Lord John, Member for Knareborough; also two surviving aunts. viz. Lady Elisabeth, wife of the Earl of Besborough; and the Lady Walpole, of Woolterton. Likewise a great uncle, Lord Charles, a Trustee of the British Museum, and F. R. S. who has two sons, Frederic and Henry.

TITLES.] William Cavendish, Duke of Devonshire, Marquis of Hartington, Earl of Devonshire, and Baron Cavendish of Hardwick, Lord High Treasurer of Ireland, and Governor of the county of Cork, in that kingdom.

CREATIONS.] Baron Cavendish, of Hardwick, in Com. Derby. by letters patent, 4 May (1605) 3 Jac. I, Earl of Devonshire, 7 Aug. 1618, 16 Jac. I. Marquis of Hartington, and Duke of Devonshire, 12 May, 1694, 6 Will. and Mar.

ARMS.] Sable, three harts heads caboshed, Argent, attir'd, Or.

CREST.] On a wreath, a snake, noue, proper.

SUPPORTERS.] Two harts, each gorged with a garland or sprig of roses, proper, attir'd, Or.

MOTTO.] CAVENDO TUTUS.

CHIEF SEATS.] At Chatsworth in the county of Derby, six miles from Chesterfield, and 114 from London; and at Hardwick in the same county, 10 miles from Derby, and 108 from London; Devonshire-house in Piccadilly, and Chiswick, Middlesex.

Smart REPORTEES of two Ambassadors.

JOH N Basilides, Czar of Muscovy, a proud and cruel Prince, had, as some Historians relate, a nail driven into the head of an Ambassador from a Prince in Italy, who was covered in his presence. However, when Jerom Bose, the Ambassador of Elisabeth, Queen of England, appeared before him, he boldly put on his hat, and withdrew, without making the least motion to take it off. The Czar asked him, If he was ignorant of the treatment another Ambassador had received for a like temerity? I well know it, answered the Englishman; but I am the Ambassador of a Queen who always keeps her head covered, and does not suffer with impunity an affront to be offered to any of her Ministers. The Czar, generous e-

nough to admire this boldness, cried out, turning to his Courtiers: 'There's a brave man, who dares to behave and speak nobly for the honour and interests of his Sovereign! Which of you would do the same for me?'

In 1586, Philip II, King of Spain, had sent the young Constable of Castile to Rome, to felicitate Sixtus V. on his exaltation. This Pope, displeased that so young an Ambassador had been deputed to him, could not help saying: And well! Sir, Did your Master want men, by sending to me an Ambassador without a beard? 'If my Sovereign had thought, replied the proud Spaniard, that merit consisted in a beard, he would have sent you a buck-goat, and not a Gentleman as I am.'

An Account of CYMON, a New Dramatic ROMANCE, now performing at Drury-lane Theatre.

THE persons of the Drama are Merlin, Cymon, Dorus, Linco, Damon, Dorilas, Hymen, Cupid;——Urganda, Sylvia, Fatima, First Shepherdes, Second Shepherdes, Dorcas; together with Demons of Revenge, Knights, Shepherds, &c. &c. &c.

Act I. opens with a scene of Urganda's palace. This Urganda is supposed to be the Queen of Arcadia, and an enchantress. Merlin, an enchanter, whose affections she had allured by every female art, and whose unalterable passion deserved to be rewarded for its constancy, reproaches her with having, like a mere mortal woman, in the true spirit of frailty, given him up and his hopes for Cymon, a boy, and an idiot, whom she had stolen from his royal father, and detained with her by her power, while a hundred Knights were in search after him. Urganda pleads, that it was pity for Cymon's state of mind, and friendship for his father, which had induced her to endeavour at his cure. Merlin urges, that she is false and prevaricates, love being her only inducement; and he further tells her, that, tho' placed on the throne of Arcadia, to be the guardian of its peace and innocence, by her example she has sunk the people into vice and folly.

If pure are the springs of the fountain,
As purely the river will flow;
If noxious the stream from the mountain,
It poisons the valley below—
So of vice, or of virtue, posselt,
The throne makes the nation,
Thro' ev'ry gradation,
Or wretched, or blest.

He then declares against conversing any more with her, and that in his misery he has this consolation, that the pangs of his jealousy are at least equalled by the torments of her fruitless passion.

Still wish and sigh, and wish again,
Love is dethron'd, Revenge shall reign!
Still shall my pow'r your arts confound,
And Cymon's cure shall be Urganda's wound.
[Exit Merlin.]

While she muses on the mystery couched in Merlin's last words, Fatima, her confidante, enters to her. She represents to Urganda the mischief which might arise from Merlin's resentment, and also her folly in preferring to him a youth of so small a share of sensibility; but Urganda, presuming her power to be at least equal to

that of Merlin's, is deaf to her advice, and persists in her resolution:

Hither, all my spirits, bend,
With your magic powers attend,
Chace the mists that cloud his mind:
Music, melt the frozen boy,
Raise his soul to love and joy;
Dulness makes the heart unkind.

Here Cymon enters melancholy, and, after some questions put to him, plainly tells the cause why he is so. He is not pleased with his situation, being by Urganda confined to her palace, and therefore solicits leave to view the neighbouring fields, which she endeavours to divert him from by describing to him the pleasures of her palace and gardens; and, the more effectually to accomplish her ends, she waves her wand, and, at the signal of command, Cupid and the Loves descend.—Cupid sings

O! why will you call me again?
'Tis in vain, 'tis in vain;
The pow'rs of a god
Cannot quicken this clod,
Alas!—It is labour in vain:
O Venus! my mother, some new object
give her!
This blunts all my arrows, and empties
my quiver.

Afterwards there is a dance by Cupid and his followers; and, during the entertainments of singing and dancing, Cymon at first stares about him, then grows inattentive, and at last falls asleep. When roused from sleep, he renews his intreaties for liberty:

You gave me last week a young linnet,
Shut up in a fine golden cage;
Yet how sad the poor thing was within it,
Oh, how did it flutter and rage!
Then he mop'd, and he pin'd,
That his wings were confin'd,
Till I open'd the door of his den;
Then so merry was he,
And, because he was free,
He came to his cage back again.

Urganda, finding him resolute in his desire to quit the palace, at length consents, and presents him with a nosegay to wear for her sake. With transports he embraces her offer, and expresses his joy in the following air:

Oh liberty, liberty; dear happy liberty!
Nothing's like thee!
So merry are we,

My linnet and I,
From prison we're free,
Away we will fly,
To liberty, liberty,
Dear happy liberty!
Nothing's like thee!

In Act II, the scene a rural prospect, two shepherdesses discourse with each other on the state of their amours: The first is full of vexation, that Sylvia should be the admiration of the swains; and that, among others, her charms should attract over to her one who had lately professed himself her ardent lover. The second shepherdess seems quite secure of her own lover, and applauds herself that she has beauty enough to keep him constant; but the same passions of envy and jealousy put her also upon the rack, when she is undeceived by the coming of Linco, who tells her, that not only the first shepherdess's Dorilas has been with Sylvia, but her Damon too, and Strephon, and Colin, and Alexis, and Egon, and Corydon, and every fool of the parish but himself; and yet, that Sylvia is so cold and so coy, that she flies from them all. This Linco, who is a jocular merry fellow, laughs at all their amours, and prides himself that love can never make any alteration in his facetious humour.

I.

I laugh and sing,
I am blithsome and free,
The rogue's little sting,
It can never reach me;
For with fal, la, la, la!
And ha, ha, ha, ha!
It can never reach me.

II.

My skin is so tough,
Or so blinking is he,
He can't pierce my buff,
Or he misses poor me.
For with fal, la, la, la!
And ha, ha, ha, ha!
He misses poor me.

III.

O never be dull,
By the sad willow-tree;
Of mirth be brim full,
And run over like me.
For with fal, la, la, la!
And ha, ha, ha, ha!
Run over like me.

The scene then changes to another rural prospect, and Sylvia is discovered, lying upon a bank. Merlin enters, and discloses the powerful effects of his art in the following poetic strains:

My art succeeds which hither has convey'd,
To catch the eye of Cymon, this sweet maid.
Her charms shall clear the mists which cloud his mind,
And make him warm, and sensible, and kind;
Her yet cold heart with passion's sighs shall move,
Melt, as he melts, and give him love for love.
This magic touch shall to these flowers impart,
[Touches a nosegay in her hand.
A power, when beauty gains, to fix the heart;
A power, the false enchantress shall confound;
And Cymon's cure shall be Urganda's wound.
(Exit.)

When Merlin disappears, Cymon enters with his bird, and letting it fly away, to make itself merry, is himself in raptures with the thought of being at liberty, and much more with the sweets of the place he is in. 'Hills, and greens, and rocks, and trees, and water, and fun, and birds! cries he, — Dear me, 'tis just as if I had never seen it before.' He whistles about, till he sees Sylvia, then stops, and sinks his whistling by degrees, with a look and attitude of astonishment.

'O la! — what's here! — 'Tis something dropp'd from the Heavens sure, and yet 'tis like a woman too! — Bless me! is it alive! (Sighs.) It can't be dead, for its cheek is as red as a rose, and it moves about the heart of it. — I am afraid of it, and yet can't leave it. — I begin to feel something strange here. [Lays his hand on his heart, and sighs.] I don't know what's the matter with me. — I wish it would wake, that I might see its eyes. — If it should look gentle, and smile upon me, I should be glad to play with it. — Ay, ay, there's something now in my breast that they told me of — It feels oddly to me — and yet I don't dislike it.'

A I R.

All amaze!
Wonder, Praise,
Here for ever could I gaze!
Creep still near it, (advancing.
Yet I fear it, (retiring.
I can neither stay, nor go.
Can't forsake it, (advancing.
Dare not wake it, (retiring.
Shall I touch it? — no, no, no. (retires.

II.

Cymon, sure thou art posselt,
 Something's got into thy breast,
 Strangely feeling,
 Gently stealing,
 And my heart is panting so,
 I'm sad and merry, sick and well,
 What it is I cannot tell,
 Makes me thus—heigho! heigho.

I am glad I came abroad!—I have not been so pleas'd ever since I can remember—but, perhaps, it may be angry with me—I can't help it if it is.—I had rather see her angry with me, than Urganda smile upon me—Stay, stay.—(Sylvia stirs.) La, what a pretty foot it has!

(Cymon retires.

Sylvia raising herself from the bank.

A I R.

Yet a while, sweet Sleep, deceive me,
 Fold me in thy downy arms;
 Let not care awake to grieve me,
 Lull it with thy potent charms.

I, a turtle, doom'd to stray,
 Quitting young the parent's nest,
 Find each bird a bird of prey,
 Sorrow knows not where to rest.

[Sylvia wakes by degrees, supported by her right hand, while he gazes strongly on her, and retires gently, pulling off his cap.

Sylvia, (speaking gently and surprised.)
 Who's that?

Cymon. 'Tis I. (bowing and hesitating.

Sylvia. What's your name?

Cymon. CYMON.

Sylvia. What do you want, young Man?

Cymon. Nothing, young Woman.

Sylvia. What are you doing there?

Cymon. Looking at you there.

Sylvia. What a pretty creature it is? (Aside.

Cymon. What eyes it has! (Aside.

Sylvia. You don't intend me any harm?

Cymon. Not I, indeed!—I wish you don't do me some. Are you a fairy pray?

Sylvia. No—I am a poor harmless shepherdess.

Cymon. I don't know that—you have bewitch'd me, I believe.

Sylvia. Indeed I have not; and, if it was in my power to harm you, I'm sure it is not in my inclination.

Cymon. I'm sure, I would trust you to do any thing with me.

Sylvia. Would you? (Sighs.

Cymon. Yes, indeed, I would. (Sighs.

Sylvia. Why, do you look so at me?

Cymon. Why do you look so at me?

Sylvia. I can't help it.

Cymon. Nor I neither: I wish you'd speak to me, and look at me, as Urganda does.

Sylvia. What the Enchantress? Do you belong to her?

Cymon. I had rather belong to you—I would not desire to go abroad, if I did.

Sylvia. Does Urganda love you?

Cymon. So she says.

Sylvia. I am sorry for it.

Cymon. Why are you sorry, pray?

Sylvia. I shall never see you again—I wish I had not seen you now!

Cymon. If you did but wish as I do, all the enchantresses in the world could not hinder us from seeing one another.

Sylvia. Do you love Urganda?

Cymon. Do you love the Shepherds?

Sylvia. I did not know what love was this morning.

Cymon. Nor I till this afternoon—Who taught you, pray?

Sylvia. Who taught you?

Cymon. (Bashful.) You.

Sylvia. (Blushing.) You.

Cymon. You could teach me anything, if I was to live with you—I should not be call'd Simple Cymon any more.

Sylvia. Nor I hard-hearted Sylvia.

Cymon. Sylvia—what a sweet name! I could speak it for ever. (Transported.

Sylvia. I can never forget that of Cymon:—Tho' Cymon may forget me.

Cymon. Never, never, my sweet Sylvia. [Falls on his knees, and kisses her hand.

Sylvia. We shall be seen and separated for ever! Pray let me go—we are undone if we are seen—I must go—I am all over in a flutter!

Cymon. When shall I see you again?—In half an hour?

Sylvia. Half an hour! that will be too soon—No, no, it must be three quarters of an hour.

Cymon. And where, my sweet Sylvia?

Sylvia. Any where, my sweet Cymon.

Cymon. In the grove, by the river there.

Sylvia. And you shall take this to remember it. (Gives him a nosegay) I wish it were a kingdom, I would give it you, and a Queen along with it.

Cymon. How my heart is transported!—and here is one for you too; which is of no value to me, unless you will receive it—take it, my sweet Sylvia: [Cymon gives her Urganda's nosegay.

D U E T.

D U E T.

Syl. Take this nosegay, gentle youth,
 Cym. And you, sweet maid, take mine;
 Syl. Unlike these flowers be thy fair truth;
 Cym. Unlike these flowers be thine.

These, changing soon,
 Will soon decay,
 Be sweet till noon,

Then pass away.

Fair for a time their transient charms appear;

But truth unchang'd shall bloom for ever here. [Each pressing their hearts.

In Act III. the scene before Urganda's palace, Cymon returns, and is observed by Urganda to be quite enraptured, kissing the nosegay, and bestowing the highest encomiums on the dear giver. With this Urganda is not less transported, imagining herself to be the object. Fatima, having some doubts, advises Urganda to inspect whether the nosegay was the same she gave him: She does so; and, to her extreme mortification, finds it to be another. Her resentment now grows strong against the object of Cymon's passion; and, the more readily to obtain this, she gives Cymon leave to go wherever he pleases, appointing Fatima to watch him.

Here the scene changes to Dorcas's cottage; Sylvia at the door with Cymon's nosegay in her hand.

A I R.

These flowers, like our hearts, are united
 in one,

And are bound up so fast, that they can't be
 undone;

So well are they blended, so beauteous to
 sight,

There springs from their union a tenfold
 delight;

Nor poison, nor weed here, our passion to
 warn;

But sweet without briar, the rose without
 thorn.

The more I look upon this nosegay, the more I feel Cymon in my heart and mind—Ever since I have seen him, heard his vows, and received this nosegay from him, I am in continual agitation, and cannot rest a moment.—I wander without knowing where—I speak without knowing to whom,—and I look without knowing at what.—Heigho! how my poor heart flutters in my breast!—now I dread to lose him,—and now again I think him mine for ever.

A I R.

O why should we sorrow, who never knew
 sin!

Let smiles of content shew our rapture
 within:

This love has so rais'd me, I now tread in
 air!

He's sure sent from Heav'n to lighten my
 care.

II.

Each shepherdess views me with scorn and
 disdain;

Each shepherd pursues me, but all is in
 vain:

No more will I sorrow, no longer despair,
 He's sure sent from Heav'n to lighten my
 care!

One of the disappointed shepherdesses above-mentioned, having lodged a complaint against Sylvia before Dorus, Deputy-Governor to Urganda, for having given encouragement to the shepherd who had formerly made love to her, the facetious Linco, also above-mentioned, who was this Deputy's deputy, is dispatched to bring Sylvia to justice. He finds her at the door of Dorcas's cottage (her protectress) with Cymon's nosegay in her hand, and singing in praise of him who gave it: He tells her the errand on which he is sent; but, to dissipate her fears, accompanies it with a promise of friendship. Dorcas, however, coming out of her cot, objects to Sylvia's going, without herself attending (which had indeed been ordered by Dorus) but on Linco's intreaty, being a favourite with Dorcas and a kinsman, and on promising a safe return, she consents, but expresses her sentiments of the present race of men in the following air:

When I were young, tho' now am old,
 The men were kind and true;
 But now they're grown so false and bold,
 What can a woman do?

Now what can a woman do?

For men are truly

So unruly,

I tremble at seventy-two!

II.

When I were fair—tho' now so, so,

No hearts were given to rove;

Our pulses beat not fast, nor slow,

But all was faith and love:

Now what can a woman do?

For men are truly

So unruly,

I tremble at seventy-two. [Exit.

Being arrived at Dorus's house, Linco finds him deeply engaged with the shepherdess who had lodged the complaint, fondling with her, and promising his best services.

If she whispers the Judge, be he ever so wife,
 Tho' great and important his trust is;
 His hand is unsteady, a pair of black eyes
 Will kick up the balance of justice.

II.

If his passions are strong, his judgment
 grows weak,
 For love thro' his veins will be creeping;
 And his Worship, when near to a round
 dimple cheek,
 Though he ought to be blind, will be
 peeping.

The shepherdess now retired, Sylvia is
 ordered into the presence of the Governor.
 She pleads her innocence.

From duty if the shepherd stray,
 And leave his flocks to feed;
 The wolf will seize the harmless prey,
 And innocence will bleed.

III.

In me a harmless lamb behold;
 Opprest with ev'ry fear;
 O guard, good shepherd, guard your fold,
 For wicked wolves are near. [Kneels.

Dorus is so charmed with her beauty,
 though he had just before threatened ven-
 geance on the culprit, that he is inclined to
 pity her, softens the rigour of justice, and
 even embraces her, forgetting his promise
 to the forsaken shepherdess, who coming
 in upon them, to his great surprise, re-
 proves him, and still threatens revenge.
 Linco shews his joy at the event by this air:

Sing high derry derry,

The day is our own,

Be wise and be merry,

Let sorrow alone;

Alter your tone,

To high derry derry,

Be wise and be merry,

The day is our own. [Exeunt.

Act IV. begins with the scene of an old
 castle, in which Urganda, greatly agitated,
 is preparing for revenge.

Lost, lost, Urganda!—nothing can con-
 troul

The beating tempest of my restless soul!
 While I prepare, in this dark witching
 hour,

My potent spells, and call forth all my
 power—

Arise, ye demons of revenge, arise!

Begin your rites—unseen by mortal eyes!

Hurl plagues and mischiefs thro' the poi-
 son'd air,

And give me vengeance to appease despair.

Chorus — (underground) We come, we
 come, we come! (She waves her wand,
 and the castle vanishes.)

The first Demon of Revenge arises.

A I R.

While mortals charm their cares in sleep,
 And demons howl below,
 Urganda calls us from the deep;
 Arise, ye sons of woe!
 Ever busy, ever willing,
 All those horrid tasks fulfilling,
 Which draw from mortal breasts the
 groan,
 And make their torments like our
 own.

Chorus — (underground) We come, we
 come, we come!

Demons arise, and perform their rites.
 Then Exeunt, with Urganda at their head.

The scene afterwards changes to the
 country, where Damon and Dorilas ap-
 pear. They were the swains of the two
 shepherdesses, but had left them to make
 their addresses to Sylvia, by whom they
 were slighted, and now, by order of the
 Governor, who was commanded by Ur-
 ganda to have Cymon and Sylvia brought
 before her, were dispatched to apprehend
 them. This was a very acceptable office
 to them, as serving to gratify their re-
 venge, and, meeting with Linco, they en-
 deavour to persuade him to join them; in-
 stead of which he treats them contemptu-
 ously, and speaks slightly even of the Go-
 vernor himself. Dorus and other Arca-
 dians are also by order of the enchantress
 sent in pursuit of the envied pair; but
 Linco, refusing to assist Dorus, is discharg-
 ed from his employment under him; and,
 without being in the least concerned, tells
 him that he will now stick to his pipe and
 tabor, and sing away the loss of one place,
 till he can whistle himself into another.

A I R.

When peace here was reigning,
 And love without waining,
 Or care or complaining,
 Base passions disdaining;
 This was my way,
 With my pipe and my tabor,
 I laugh'd down the day,
 Nor envy'd the joys of a neighbour.

II.

Now sad transformation
 Runs thro' the whole nation;
 Peace, love, recreation,
 All chang'd to vexation;

This,

This, this is my way,
With my pipe and my tabor,
I laugh down the day,
And pity the cares of my neighbour.

III.

While all are designing,
Their friends undermining;
To mischief inclining,
This, this is my way,
With my pipe and my tabor,
I laugh down the day,
And pity the cares of my neighbour.
[Exit.

Fatima, who was appointed to watch Cymon, discovers him in another part of the country, in company with Sylvia, and was writing down in her book a description of the fair one, when Merlin comes forth invisible to her, waves his wand over her head, and taps her on the shoulder. She is by this alarmed; but, seeing no one near her, returns to proceed in her description, but, first reading over what she had already wrote, she is astonished to see all the letters as red as blood, and, instead of the words, 'She is of a good height, fine shape, delicate features, charming hair, heavenly eyes, sweet smile.'—'Urganda has a shameful passion for Cymon, Cymon a most virtuous one for Sylvia; as for Fatima, wild beasts, the black tower, and burning alive, are too good for her.'—In the midst of this her astonishment, she drops the book, and Merlin, that instant appearing to her, enjoins her, on her peril, to give no other answer to Urganda than 'Yes or No.' This she thinks a cruel tax upon her tongue, but is obliged to comply.

A I R.

Tax my tongue! it is a shame:
Merlin, sure, is much to blame,
Not to let it sweetly flow.
Yet the favours of the great,
And the silly maiden's fate,
Often follow Yes or No.

Lack-a-day!

Poor Fatima!

Stinted so

To Yes or No.

II.

Should I want to talk and chat,
Tell Urganda this or that,

How shall I about it go?

Let her ask me what she will,

I must keep my clapper still,

Striking only Yes or No.

Lack-a-day!

Poor Fatima!

Stinted so

To Yes or No.

[Exit.

In the next scene, and last of this act, Cymon and Sylvia enter, arm in arm; he desires her not to fully the purity of their joys with the prospect of any unhappiness, assuring her they were under Merlin's protection, and that great blessings were in store for them. She declares that she dreads nothing but on his account, and gives him further marks of her singular affection for him.

A I R.

This cold flinty heart, it is you who have
warm'd,
You waken my passions, my senses have
charm'd;
In vain against Merit and Cymon I strove;
What's life without passion—sweet passion
of love?

II.

The frost nips the bud, and the rose cannot
blow;
From youth that is frost-nipt no raptures
can flow,
Elysium to him but a desert will prove;
What's life without passion—sweet passion
of love?

III.

The spring should be warm, the young
season be gay,
Her birds and her flowrets make blithsome
sweet May;
Love blesses the cottage, and sings through
the grove;
What's life without passion—sweet passion
of love?

Cymon had scarce time to make a reply, when he saw himself and Sylvia surrounded by Damon and Dorilas on one side, and on the other by Dorus and his followers. Dorus approaches to seize Sylvia, and Cymon protects her. After some interrogatories, Dorus gives orders for them both to be seized, and taken to Urganda. Cymon, resenting this usage, snatches a staff from one of the shepherds, and drives them away: During his beating off one party, the other carries off Sylvia, who calls out upon Merlin to assist her. Cymon, then returning, seeks his mistress, but in vain, and is greatly agitated for her loss.

A I R.

Torn from me, torn from me, which way
did they take her?

To death they shall bear me,

To pieces shall tear me,

Before I'll forsake her!

Tho' fast bound in a spell,

By Urganda and hell,

D 2

I'll

I'll burst thro' their charms,
Seize my fair in my arms,
Then my valour shall prove,
No magic like virtue, like virtue and
love !

In Act V. Urganda, finding that Fatima can give her no answer but Yes or No, thinks she has a spell upon her, and that Merlin's power has prevailed ; but, whilst she fancies that this must bode the completion of her misery, Dorus produces Sylvia before her, whom she commands, as a more severe punishment than death, to be committed to the black tower, till her beauties are destroyed, and then to be presented to Cymon.

Tho' still of raging winds the sport,
My shipwreck'd heart shall gain the port ;
Revenge, the pilot, steers her way,
No more of tenderness and love,
The eagle in her gripe has seiz'd the dove,
And thinks of nothing but her prey.

Sylvia is unmoved, and receives her sentence with great resolution.

Tho' various deaths surround me,
No terrors can confound me ;
Protected from above,
I glory in my love !
Against thy cruel might,
And in this dreadful hour,
I have a sure defence,
'Tis innocence,
That heav'nly right,
To smile on guilty power !

Being shut up in the tower with this taunt from Urganda, ' Now let Merlin release you, if he can,' immediately after these words it thunders ; the tower and rocks give way to a magnificent amphitheatre, and Merlin appears in the place where the tower sunk : All shriek and run off, except Urganda, who is struck with terror. She waves her wand, but her power is gone ; then, confessing her folly, she breaks her wand, and concludes with wishing that ' All power, basely exerted, may ever in the same manner be broken and dispersed.'

Forgive my errors and forget my name ;
O drive me hence with penitence and shame ;
From Merlin, Cymon, Sylvia, let me fly ;
Beholding them, my shame can never die.
[Exit Urganda.

Power being now solely in the hand of Merlin, and Cymon and Sylvia placed on the throne of Arcadia, a grand procession is introduced of Knights of the different orders of chivalry, with enchanters, &c.

who range themselves round the amphitheatre, followed by Cymon, Sylvia, and Merlin, led in triumph by the Loves, Cupid and Hymen ; next come the shepherds with their shepherdesses, and thus conclude the piece with a chorus and dance.

DAMON.

Each shepherd again shall be constant and kind,
And ev'ry stray'd heart shall each shepherdess find.

DELIA.

If faithful our shepherds, we always are true ;
Our truth and our falsehood we borrow from you.

CHORUS.

Happy Arcadians still shall be ;
Ever be happy, while virtuous and free.
FATIMA.

Let those who the sword and the balance must hold,
To int'rest be blind, and to beauty be cold ;
When Justice has eyes, her integrity fails,
Her sword becomes blunted, and down drop her scales.

CHORUS.

Happy Arcadians still shall be ;
Ever be happy, while virtuous and free.
LINCO.

The bliss of your heart no rude care shall molest,
While innocent mirth is your bosom's sweet guest ;
Of that happy pair let us worthy be seen ;
Love, honour, and copy, your King and your Queen.

CHORUS.

Happy Arcadians still shall be ;
Ever be happy, while virtuous and free.
SYLVIA.

Let love, peace, and joy, still be seen hand in hand,
To dance on this turf, and again bless the land.

CYMON.

Love and Hymen of blessings have open'd their store,
For Cymon with Sylvia can wish nothing more.

BOTH.

Love and Hymen of blessings have open'd their store,

HE.

For Cymon with Sylvia } can wish nothing more.

SHE.

For Sylvia with Cymon }

CHORUS.

Happy Arcadians still shall be ;
Ever be happy, while virtuous and free.

Of Spirits prepared by the Force of Fire, with some Observations for guarding against and remedying the noxious Vapours of Charcoal, &c.—From Boerhaave's Academical Lectures, on the Diseases of the Nerves, lately published, in Latin, by his Pupil Van Eems, Physician of Leyden.

THE bodies, which in the open air are so agitated by fire, as to pass into crackling flames, smoke, soot, and ashes, emit corpuscles from the solid mass, which may properly be denominated spirits. Three things here occur; smoke, sometimes coloured in a wonderful manner, as may be seen in sulphureous bodies; soot, and the remaining flame. Hence arises a stench, separable from the smoke, consisting of the volatile salt of the plant waisted into the air, and spirits passing forth by the action of the fire; and the smoke is collected into a black and flocculent matter, which is called soot. Those fumes, whilst so agitated, produce wonderful effects in our bodies; for they cause erosions in the eyes, make the lungs hoarse, and the voice harsh; and hypochondriac and hysteric persons, or those labouring under convulsive asthmas, are almost strangled by the small quantity of smoke that may be in a room. The smell only of a vegetable thing excites convulsion in epileptic people; and abortions, palpitations of the heart, and almost all other affections have had their origin from the fumes of a candle or lamp extinguished in a close place. When certain bodies are thrown upon the fire that smoke may proceed from them, it may then become poisonous: This is evident from throwing some twigs or leaves of the *Toxicodendron* on the burning fire; for all the persons that may be about the fire at the same time, will grow pale as if they were dead, and if the place be close, they may fall into almost all sorts of diseases; yet these leaves, while they remain on the tree, though exposed to the sun, are quite harmless. Mercurialis relates that in his time a military Officer had occasioned the death of all present, by throwing a certain body on the fire, which body carried about one, did no harm, but only became active by fire. Hence we learn, and this is sufficient for us, that, by the strong force of fire in the open air, particles may be extricated, which have a power so to affect the nerves, as to produce all kinds of diseases, and death itself. In other respects we see that the most salubrious vapours proceed from other plants, as from guaiacum wood, and that of the juniper-tree. The dough of bread yields no sensible smell, but, baked in an oven, if a quantity of it is cut fresh in a close place, it may cause death.

Coffee-berries, whilst roasting in a place not blown through by the air, brought upon a man, who had too greedily snuffed up their smell, a cardialgia and vomiting.

But there are likewise spirits from the suffocation of fire. A live flame, urging a vegetable with the greatest force, and then suffocated and extinguished, so changes this body as to acquire a quality which may bring our body to death itself. If a piece of any kind of wool, or of the common turf, called also peat, is put into a chemical vessel, and the fire under it is gradually brought to its most intense degree, water, spirit, and oil, are successively produced: If all these have passed out, and the residuum is still urged by a vehement fire, it will eternally breathe forth something, never shewing a deficiency. Hence it is called, by Van Helmont, the eternal coal, because that simple oil which adheres to the earth, is never separated in a close vessel; if pounded fine, it is an insipid, inert dust; if you expose this coal to the open air, it will light by the application of fire; the surface only, contiguous to the air, becomes white; if the coal is broken, it glistens every-where within; if you go on burning it, it at length begins to be buried under ashes. It is impossible to consume this coal otherwise than in the external surface, contiguous to the air, which being consumed, the subsequent surface is also consumed, and, after such a consumption of surfaces from sixty pounds of wood, one only of ashes remains; nor can all those pounds, that are consumed, be gathered by any art, for the coal, in close vessels, cannot possibly be consumed by any degree of fire.

If one should write on paper, which is impregnated with a solution of orpiment, and dry this paper, no colour appears; but, if the paper is held over lighted coals, the letters will immediately become black, and hence that which flies up is thus manifested. If you place a burning coal between the sun and your eye, corpuscles will be seen carried upwards by a tremulous motion; but it is doubted whether these are produced from the coal or sun. Van Helmont called this way of changing this body a permutation into gas, and thinks that these corpuscles dwindle in this manner into the extremest tenuity, and are transformed into a kind of water, which

which can rise to the extremity of the atmosphere. If such a coal be taken, and fire applied to it in a spacious place that is shut up, all the animals in that place will die; not from heat, for the contrary is evinced by experience, and from the burning of wood in a chamber that is blown through by the wind, disease or death never happens. Who would believe it, that the mere force of fire can so change a very harmless body, if it acts upon it in the open air, when the most intense degree of fire can separate nothing of the like, from the same body in a close vessel? It is therefore very improper to deride Van Helmont upon account of the word gas, for he explains it sufficiently, and he thought a new and singular name should be given to this change, the like of which we have no knowledge of.

Whilst Van Helmont, then an old man, was writing on a cold winter's day, he saw his ink freeze, and he ordered a chafing-dish to be brought him, with coals that did not smoke. He felt no harm from it; but, his daughter coming in shortly after, and saying that she perceived a strong stench from the coals, the father, making a motion for quitting the place, falls back, hurts the hinder part of his head, and is carried away for dead. It may appear from this singular example, that in a spacious place, the doors open, the weather cold, without the least observation of contracting any illness, all the actions of a man were in a moment abolished by nothing more than these fumes. Boerhaave relates of himself, that being in a parlour, drinking tea with some Ladies, where there was a chafing-dish of kindled charcoal for keeping the kettle boiling, and no chimney in the place, he saw all the Ladies grow pale, and was so affected himself by the fumes of the charcoal, that had not the doors been opened, he felt himself tottering, and ready to tumble down. He likewise relates the same effects on some young Ladies who lived in Leyden, and were sitting in a parlour, the windows of which gave into the street: The aunt of the mistress of the house, looking in at the window, announced her coming by tapping on the glass with her fingers; she saw through the window all the Ladies seated and looking at her, but not one of them making the least motion; she repeated her taps, and so as to be louder, but none of them made her an answer; thinking they were passing some joke on her, she knocks in a passion at the door, calling out, that the weather was too cold to be kept so long in the street: Entering the parlour,

she perceived the fumes of charcoal, and saw all the Ladies pale and senseless; immediately she ordered the windows to be opened, and all their faces to be sprinkled with water; by this means all of them soon recovered, but one of them vomited, another had a head-ach, yet none of them suffered any thing more.

An English Nobleman travelling by boat in the night from Utrecht to Leyden, took with him into his cabin a stove, and ordered the door to be kept shut: When he came to his place of destination, the waterman opening the door, found him dead, with no other apparent sign than a little froth about his mouth. Four peasants having made a fire in the hold of a ship, were all found dead there. An intire family, in the suburbs, called de Hooge Morsch, were found dead from this cause, by laying in the winter time a pan of live coals in the midst of a room where there was no chimney, and the doors shut.

Boerhaave says, that he experienced in himself, at the beginning of the ill effects from such vapours, an inclination to sleep, a tense pain in the head, a nausea, a vomiting of thick froth, and his head remaining as it were for many days full; but if the vapour be dense, nothing of these particulars is perceptible, but the affected die senseless. This vapour, however, is not attended with any inconvenience, if a quantity of sea-salt is sprinkled on the fire, or if gunpowder is set fire to in the close room. But when the ill effects have taken place, the best remedy is to sprinkle cold water on the bodies, and to throw it upon the face and bare bosom. If cold water be thrown upon animals that have died in poisonous caverns, they are immediately brought to life; and hence, if men, who have died by the vapour of coals, were as soon as possible treated in the same manner, they might also perhaps be brought to life. In such case, however, this remedy is never to be neglected; for here there is no corruption, but a mere rest of all the moving parts, and in other respects nothing is changed; if therefore they are dipped into cold water, the elasticity of the vessels being increased by the cold, the blood moves towards the inner parts through the veins; and the motion of the blood through the veins resuscitates its action to the heart, that is, resuscitates life itself.

The effects are not less noxious that proceed from places newly white-washed with lime, which diffuses a subastringent and fetid vapour, especially upon the introduction of fire. For this reason all newly built

built houses, if too soon inhabited, may bring on fatal disorders, or the worst of palsies, which can neither be cured by fomentations nor baths. Their ailments might likewise be occasioned by burning the parts of animals. If a place infected with the nastiest insects, as bugs or fleas, is shut up close in all parts, and the bones of animals or harts horn are laid on the open fire, and the smoke is hindered to pass out, all these animals are killed, and greater animals may also be killed by the like smoke. The wings of partridges, which abound with a volatile salt, being burnt, have often excited hysterical passions, and epileptic fits, where they were not, and dissipated them when they were present. A dog, killed in a heat of 146 degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer, emitted such a horrid and noisome stench, that those who came too near it, in a moment swooned away. In like manner, by the force of fire, dreadful symptoms are excited from fossils. Aretæus observes in his chapter on epilepsies, that the strong smell of the gagates stone had immediately

brought on epileptic fits. Fire, acting on cobalt, which seems to be intirely inert, raises a thick white vapour that kills every animal, and this vapour, fixing upon the ceiling of a room, concretes into a white flocculent matter, called arsenic, which is a most potent poison. If this cobalt, mixed with other fossils, and wrapped up in a paper, be kept in a wooden box, it will eat through both the wood and the box; and if this happens in so small a degree of heat, what must it be, when this body is agitated by fire? How fixed is nitre, whatever way tried! If it melts in the fire, it remains fixed and mild; if solar or uncalcifiable earths are mixed with it, and both exposed to the fire, it will yield a spirit, volatile like alcohol, which corrodes and dissolves all things, except gold and glass; and it is very hurtful to the lungs. The same way a spirit ascends from sea salt, which corrodes all things. If sulphur be sublimed ten times, it remains mild, as before; but, if set on fire, it kills animals, and corrodes and constringes all things.

The BRITISH MUSE, containing Original P O E M S, S O N G S, &c.

*The Littleness of HUMAN WISDOM :
Or, FOLLY of MAN.*

MAN measures earth, weighs air, surveys
the sky,
Explores the planets as they rapid fly;
Views suns on suns and worlds on worlds advance
Through the vast, boundless, infinite expanse:
Yet knows not how a single grass doth grow,
A cherry ripen, or a lilly blow.
Full of conceit, fed with temerity,
Nature's first principles he would decry;
By his own laws make worlds, or worlds destroys;
Pervadeth all things with his piercing eyes:
Yet knows not how his foot obeys his will,
At his command, or moves or standeth still.
Such his presumption, folly, confidence,
He would describe the place of residence
Of God, and how he acteth, sees, commands;
All things, past, present, future understands:
But lives a stranger to himself, nor knows
How he began, exists, extendeth, grows;
Or how he thinketh; how he doth retain
A sense of feeling pleasure, fear, or pain.

Go, wondrous creature! first learn to be good;
To cloath the naked, give the hungry food;
To cherish worth, true merit patronise;
Thy country's good and happiness devise:
This done—Of nature's secrets, beauties rare,
Take to the full of thy allotted share:

But strive to reach not what was pre-design'd
Too vast for thee, by the Eternal Mind,
To whom alone Creation doth belong,
Who made all right—('tis thou that judgest
wrong)
To whom all praise and adoration be,
From this time forth to all eternity.

LICHFIELDIA.

A S O N G.

BY moonlight invited, I sought a retreat,
And saunter'd away to the grove,
Where oft the sweet maid I was happy to meet,
And spend the whole evening in love.

But now to the town my BELINDA is gone,
And left me alone to despair;
Where flowers were so plenty—I could not find
one,

They all are departed with her.

The trees (and their shelter was wont to delight)
By her absence are blasted, and fade;
The birds, in dumb eloquence, mourn for her
flight,

All nature repines for the maid.

Make haste, my dear charmer, no longer delay,
Return, and the warblers will sing;

'Twill always be winter when you are away,
Come back, and restore us the spring.

Hexham.

J. W.

The LILY of the VALE. A NEW SONG.

The fra-grant lil-ly of the vale, So e-le

gant-ly fair, Whose sweets perfume the fanning gale, to

Chloe I com-pare ;

What though on earth it low-ly grows, And strives its

head to hide, Its sweet-ness far out-vies the rose, that

haunts with so much pride, That haunts with so

much pride.

Detailed description: This is a musical score for a song titled 'The Lily of the Vale'. It is written for a voice and piano accompaniment. The score consists of ten systems of music, each with a vocal line (treble clef) and a piano line (bass clef). The key signature has one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is common time (C). The lyrics are written below the vocal line, with hyphens indicating syllables that span across measures. The music features various note values, including eighth, sixteenth, and thirty-second notes, as well as rests. The score ends with a double bar line in the final system.

2.

The costly tulip owes its hue
To many a gaudy stain ;
In this we view the virgin white
Of innocence remain.
See how the curious florist's hand
Upresents its humble head ;
And, to preserve the charming flow'r,
Transplants it to its bed.

3.

There, while it sheds its sweets around,
How shines each modest grace !
Enraptur'd, how its owner stands,
To view its lovely face !
But pray, my Chloe, now observe
The inf'rence of my tale,
May I the Florist be, and thou
My lily of the vale.

PROLOGUE to CYMON,

*For New Year's Day.**Spoken by Mr. KING.*

I Come, obedient at my brethren's call,
From top to bottom to salute you all ;
Warmly to wish, before our piece you view,
A happy year—to you—you—you—and you !
Boxes,—Pit,—1st Gall, 2d Gall.
From you the Play'rs enjoy, and feel it here,
The merry Christmas, and the happy Year.
'There is a good old saying—pray attend it,
'As you begin the year, you'll surely end it.'
Should any one this night incline to evil,
He'll play for twelve long months the very devil !
Should any married dame exert her tongue,
She'll sing, the Zodiac round, the same sweet song.
And, should her husband join his music too,
Why then tis Cat and Dog the whole year thro'.
Ye sons of Law and Physic, for your ease,
Be sure, this day, you never take your fees :
Can't you refuse ?—then the disease grows strong,
You'll have two itching palms—Lord knows how
long !

Writers of News by this strange fate are bound,
They fib to-day, and fib the whole year round.
You Wits assembled here, both great and small,
Set not this night afloat—your Critic Gall ;
If you should snarl, and not incline to laughter,
What sweet companions for a twelvemonth after !
You must be muzzled for this night at least ;
Our Author has a right this day to feast.
He has not touch'd one bit as yet,—Remember,
'Tis a long fast—from now to next December.
'Tis Holiday ! you are our Patrons now ;
(to the Upper Gallery.)

If you but grin, the Critics won't bow, wow.
As for the Plot, Wit, Humour, Language—I
Beg you such trifles kindly to pass by ;
The most essential part, which something means,
Are Dresses, Dances, Sinkings, Flyings, Scenes !—
They'll make you stare ! — nay, there is such a
thing !
Will make you stare—still more !—for I must
sing !

And should your taste, and ears, be over nice,
Alas ! you'll spoil my singing, in a trice.
If you should growl, my notes will alter soon,
I can't be in—if you are out of tune !
Permit my fears your favour to bespeak,
My part's a strong one, and poor I but weak :
(alluding to his late accident.)
If you but smile, I'm firm,—if frown, I stumble—
Scarce well of one, spare me a second tumble !

EPILOGUE,

*Written by George Keate, Esq;**Spoken by Mrs. Abbington.**(Enter, peeping in at the Stage Door.)*

I S the stage clear ?—bless me !—I've such a
dread !

It seems enchanted ground, where'er I tread !

(Coming forward.)

What noise was that !—hush !—'twas a false
alarm—

I'm sure there's no one here will do me harm.
Amongst you can't be found a single Knight,
Who would not do an injur'd damsel right.—
Well—Heav'n be prais'd, I'm out of magic reach,
And have once more regain'd the pow'r of
speech :

Aye, and I'll use it—for it must appear,
That my poor tongue is greatly in arrear.
There's not a female here but shar'd my woe,
Ty'd down to YEs, or still more hateful No.
No is expressive—but I must confess,
It rightly question'd, I'd use only YEs.

In Merlin's walk this broken wand I found,
(shewing a broken wand.)

Which to two words my speaking organs bound.
Suppose upon the town I try his spell—
Ladies, don't stir ! you use your tongues too
well !—

How tranquil every place, when, by my skill,
Folly is mute, and even Slander still !
Old Gossips speechless—Bloods would breed no
riot,

And all the tongues at Jonathan's lie quiet !
Each grave profession must new bush the wig ;
Nothing to say, 'twere needful they look big !
The reverend Doctor might the change endure,
He would sit still, and have his fine cure !
Nor could Great Folks much hardship undergo ;
They do their bus'ness with an AYE or No !
But, come, I only joke—dismiss your fear ;
Tho' I've the pow'r, I will not use it here.
I'll only keep my magic, as a guard
To awe each Critic, who attacks our Bard.
I see some malecontents their fingers biting,
Snarling, 'The ancients never knew such wri-
ting—

'The Drama's lost ! the Managers exhaust us,
'With Op'ra's, Monkies, Mab, and Dr. Faustus.'
Dread Sirs, a word !—the public taste is fickle ;
All palates in their turn we strive to tickle ;
Our Cat'rer's vary, and you'll own at least,
It is variety that makes the feast.
If this fair circle smile—and the Gods thunder,
I, with this wand, will keep the Critics under.

E

The

The TRAVELLER and the GRASHOPPER.

A F A B L E.

A Trav'ler, in a summer's day,
 What with the heat and dust together,
 Was grown quite peevish; 'tis the way
 Of many folks in sultry weather.
 Our trav'ler, Sir, was one of these;
 They're but a foolish kind of men;
 He pish'd, and puff'd, and wip'd his face,
 Then shut his eyes, and would have slept;
 But all around, amongst the grass,
 The grasshoppers a twitt'ring kept,
 And seem'd to say, 'that's if we please.'
 For flies are saucy now and then.
 When once a man's a little sour,
 A trifling matter makes him mad.
 You've seen a baby beat the floor?
 Our trav'ler then was full as bad;
 He bluster'd; 'twould have made one laugh;
 The insects put him in a flame.
 So down he jump'd, and drew his sword,
 And slash'd, and cut, as who should say,
 I'll trim you scoundrels.—'Pooh! absurd!
 'Why did not he pursue his way?
 'He'd acted wiser by the half.'
 That's true; but still you do the same.
 'Who, I? excuse me.'—nay, 'tis true;
 I heard you, making such a pother,
 Crying, what would you have me do?
 The world says this, and that, and t'other.
 I'll tell you what I'd have you do.
 You'll say they're troublesome; what then?
 Let them alone, and go you on:
 And never heed their senseless riot;
 To silence all you'll ne'er have done,
 Forget them, and they'll soon be quiet;
 Believe me you will find it true,
 'Tis just the same with flies or men.

To Miss P—W—S.

CHOICEST work of this creation,
 Nature's fairest, sweetest flower,
 My love to thee has no cessation,
 But increases every hour.

O! too lovely charming creature,
 Maid by whom my heart's subdu'd,
 Graces shine in every feature,
 Such before were never view'd.
 Inspir'd by love, I long, I burn,
 To give thy charms the highest praise,
 I wish to pay a just return,
 But weak and feeble are my lays.

Cambridge, Jan. 15.

J. E.

R E B U S.

Scribere jussit amor.

WHAT swiftly moves, tho' without feet or
 wings;
 The most renown'd of all the creeping things;
 That state most priz'd by men of all degrees;
 A mineral that guides us on the seas;

A boat that's made to fly before the wind;
 And the most dreadful of the serpent kind;
 What did reprove the prophet in the way;
 A bird that's said to make mankind his prey;
 A bird admir'd; ador'd by Ægypt's race;
 Likewise a monster with a virgin face.

If you the initials find, and place the same,
 They will disclose a lovely Lady's name.

Hemel-Hempstead,
 Herts. Jan. 1767.

B. JONES.

An ACROSTIC on —

M-OV'D by thy charms, my youthful muse
 essays
 I-n humble strains to sing fair MOLLY's praise:
 S-o sweet's thy form, and as the morning fair,
 S-uch strains as mine can't half thy worth de-
 clare.

H-ere Nature's master-piece in thee we view,
 A-nd all her choicest gifts bestow'd on you:
 R-efin'd enjoyment in each charm presides
 R-eason's directing hand thy actions guides:
 I-n thee, fair maid, does all perfection shine,
 S-uch lovely excellence is sure divine.
 O-f thee alone, my muse shall e'er rehearse,
 N-o name but HARRISON's e'er shall grace my
 verse.

Of LONGNOR.

Cambridge, Jan. 15.

J. E.

The BULLFINCH and SPARROW.

A F A B L E.

By the KING of PRUSSIA.

OF greatness, and its pompous train,
 What notions false we entertain!
 The glitt'ring dress, the splendid feast,
 Those seeking most who know them least;
 Our time, anxiety, and cost,
 In the vain acquisition lost.

Its joys and griefs to every state
 Adapted by the will of Fate,
 The man we envy oft, as bless'd,
 In secret pines, with cares oppress'd.
 Of this, though trite, just observation,
 My fable is an illustration.

As on the rake, one winter's day,
 A town-bred sparrow wing'd his way,
 Possess'd of each engaging art
 To win the feather'd fair-one's heart,
 To all his rivals still prefer'd,
 The fav'rite of each female bird;
 He lighted near an ancient seat,
 Whose turrets mark th' 'Squire's retreat;
 The mansion, where resides his honour,
 The Lord and Guardian of the manor;
 Or the right Worshipful the Mayor,
 Whose Corporation's all his care.

Here, hopping round from tree to tree,
 Curious, no doubt, to hear and see,
 A bullfinch, from a window nigh,
 Attracted the young rover's eye.

Struck

Struck with the warbler's gilded cage,
 He glow'd with envy, grief, and rage.
 'How partial,' he exclaim'd, 'is Fate!
 'See how that bullfinch lives in state,
 'The happiest of the feather'd race:
 'How diff'rent the poor sparrow's case!
 'There, shelter'd from the winds and rain,
 'He chaunts at ease his warbling strain.
 'Here I sit, shiv'ring in the shower,
 'Expos'd through each inclement hour
 'To nipping frosts, or melting snows:
 'Ills that no pamp'ring bullfinch knows!
 'He, cherish'd at a sumptuous board,
 'Is lodg'd and feasted like a Lord;
 'Fondled, and by his master fed,
 'With sweetest cakes and whitest bread;
 'While after me the village runs,
 'With pelting stones, and popping guns.
 'Forc'd by such barb'rous sport to fly,
 'A miserable wand'rer I,
 'In the more hospitable wood
 'Pick up and down, precarious food.
 'Hard lot! alas! how diff'rent mine,
 'Compar'd, thrice happy bird! with thine.
 'Why, cruel fate! live I to rue
 'I was not hatch'd a bullfinch too!'

 The finch, in quite a well-bred way,
 Heard what our sparrow had to say;
 And understood him, though at distance,
 Without the interpreter's assistance.
 Indeed a bird, not quite a fool,
 Brought up in so polite a school,
 Could not be thought in want of learning:
 A word's enough to the discerning.
 Not comprehend the vulgar folk!
 Poh, comprehend! tis all a joke.
 Smiling to find the awkward blunder
 The foolish fellow labour'd under;
 He, therefore, pluming up his crest,
 The envious grumbler thus address'd:
 'Sure friend, (says he) you're touch'd in brain,
 'To talk in this mistaken strain:
 'Tis true there's something of a smattering
 'Of wit, in what you have been chattering:
 'But, chirp as sprightly as you will,
 'Trust me, you reason very ill;

'And, to be serious for a while,
 'In truth, your envy makes me smile;
 'What is there in this fine gilt cage
 'So much your fancy shou'd engage?
 'These wires my prison-bars, where I,
 'A splendid slave, must live and die!
 'Go hence, content, and learn of me,
 'How vain the finery you see.
 'Forbear my joys true blifs to call:
 'Thy LIBERTY is worth them all.'

MOTIVES to COMPASSION.

WHILST hoary Hyems fast in icy chains
 Binds the stiff glebe and howls along the
 plains,

Make's Nature's face a shiv'ring aspect wear,
 And robs e'en labour of its scanty fare;
 With cold and famine fills each rural cell,
 Where jocund health and peace were wont to
 dwell:

Say, shall the Rich from their luxurious boards
 No viands give, nor yet unlock their hoards,
 To soothe the rigour of inclement skies,
 And stop the widow's tears, the orphan's cries;
 The keen distress, which e'en the heart might
 break

Of the most firm—when tearful children seek
 A scanty pittance, parents cannot give,
 Of bread—bread only, on which thousands live?
 This, Heav'n forbid!—since its all-gracious plan
 Compassion gave to man—for suff'ring man;
 That Fortune's sons, who roll in wealth and ease,
 Might soothe the pangs of anguish and distress;
 In streams of comfort let their bounty flow,
 To blunt the stings of penury and woe,
 The poor and naked clothe, the hungry feed,
 And gain immortal Virtue's fairest meed;
 'Till equal laws oppression shall restrain,
 Or milder seasons yield increase of grain,
 To cheer the peasant's heart amidst his toil,
 Who tills for other's ease the stubborn soil,
 Yet asks no boon that Heav'n or men can give,
 But food and raiment, and in peace to live,
 To train his offspring virtuous, tho' not great,
 Those hardy guardians of the Church and State.

W—

ATTICUS.

Contrast between GOOD-NATURE and SELF-LOVE.

TRavelling, lately, in one of the ro-
 mantic counties of England, as I was
 attentive to certain threatening piles of
 rocks, my pleasing speculations were sud-
 denly interrupted by the hoarse voice of my
 guide; who, without the least apology,
 told me very gravely, 'He thought we had
 lost our way;' and, without giving me
 time to recover out of my surprise, added,
 'We could not be less than twelve miles
 distant from the proper road.' My whole
 attention was now, more particularly, fixed
 upon the surrounding landskip; and, ob-
 serving it was terminated with beautiful
 verdant inclosures, I told my erroneous
 directing-post, we could not be far from a

mansion of the living; at which we might
 make inquiries, suitable to our present cir-
 cumstances. My conjecture proved not
 ill-grounded; for we had rode scarce a
 mile, before a spacious regular-built edi-
 fice presented itself to our view. Upon
 taking a survey of it, the door opened,
 when a Gentleman, in appearance of Qua-
 lity, came out; and, approaching me, with
 a most engaging smile, inquired, if curio-
 sity, and a desire to see the wanton sports
 of Nature, had brought me to this wild
 manor, so little known to, and seldom vi-
 sited by, the inquisitive traveller. I in-
 formed him of the accident which had oc-
 casioned this; and received, by way of an-
 swer,

swer, that it was full forty miles to my intended stage; that I had three miles to go among the rocks, and twelve over a dangerous moor, before I could reach the high-way. This piece of information raised up many painful ideas; I examined the countenance of my guide, gazed on the prospect before me, and then, looking stupidly on the ground, fell into a reverie: Having come to a resolution, I lift up my eyes, but was agreeably surprised to see the whole family about me; and my own, with another servant, in a waiting posture, to attend my dismounting. 'Sir, continued the hospitable stranger, I have been, for some time, courting you to spend the remainder of the day with me; but, receiving no answer, thought it not amiss, that the rest of my family should back the invitation.' This they did in such alluring terms, that, if my situation had not been such as it was, I should not have scrupled to accept so polite an offer. I went in; I was pleased with every person and object around me; I, for once, thought there is, in this life, perfect happiness; the evening, the next day, several others stole unperceived away, in social and unreserved converse. I never before was so easily prevailed upon to part with my taciturnity; but it was impossible not to be communicative, amidst engaging and undesigning companions. The Master of the house discovered an aspect serenely bright, a carriage tinged with inexpressible softness, a sincere complaisance in his conversation; a freedom without levity; in his professions, truth without ostentation or hypocrisy; his indifferent actions had something in them peculiarly attracting; he would be upon a level with you; and his sentiments of the follies and failings of mankind bordered always upon the tender. His amiable consort I heard called by no other name than Charity. She is, I have since been informed, a branch of the family of the All worthies. Her good qualities, especially those of benevolence and a readiness to forgive, render an acquaintance with her a peculiar blessing. The eldest son of this happy pair is named Prudence, the next Integrity, and the youngest Equanimity. With such friends, how swiftly run out the sands of time! How soon are misfortunes alleviated and forgot!

The hours now approached, that compelled me to take leave of those, with whom I wished for ever to reside. At the morning of my departure, while at breakfast, I happened to discover, in a hint, my inclination to know the name, and something of the history, of my generous benefactor.

—'Sir, said he, I understand you. It is my study, my delight, to find out the wants of my fellow-creatures, and to assist the delicate and modest, before they feel the pain of declaring them. You shall not depart with one reasonable desire unsatisfied.—Know then, my name is Good-nature. Once, in early days, my residence was fixed at the metropolis, near the Court end of the town. By frequent tours through my own country, and by exerting the whole of my influence, to render those I visited happy, I obtained the notice and cordial esteem of all sorts of people. The poor loved me for my good actions; and the rich, in general, for my affability. At the same time, dwelt in town a personage, known by the name of Self-love, and universally detested, on account of the numerous base actions his ruling-passion urged him to commit. As envy and meanness are closely united, my growing fame gave him umbrage; and no sooner were my friends and their caresses multiplied, but he meditated by what subtle policy he might check the one, and deprive me of the other. To this end, he employed every artifice a mind prone to mischief could suggest. But, finding (what often happens) that his many disconcerted schemes, and detected falsities, only rendered him more odious, he had recourse to other expedients; and his plodding genius too soon invented a device, which conducted not a little to exalt his once hated, but now admired character. In short, he set himself in earnest to act the part most averse to him; he affected to become my disciple; and aimed to captivate the unthinking part of mankind with exterior shew, instead of reality. He bowed low to a chariot wheel, shook by the hand a thriving knave; was profuse in his promises, and apparently friendly in his numerous invitations: He could be, seemingly, tender in mentioning any thing to the prejudice of the man he designed to calumniate; he would wish for the prosperity of those, and hope they would do well, whom he intended to injure, and, if possible, perpetrate their ruin: A shrug of the shoulder, a rolling eye, a downcast look, a sigh, a pathetic exclamation, expressed the utmost extent of his compassion, not strong enough to do one disinterested good action. This hypocrisy was exercised in all its forms, towards enemies as well as friends, the bad as well as the good; every one, who might be serviceable to him, had their share. In process of time, his artificial easiness of temper was looked upon as natural; his vices put on a more agreeable aspect;

aspect ; his outward complaisance won over the ignorant ; and his useless humanity, reduced to an art, rendered him popular ; for the very mimicry of good-nature covers the deformity of ill designs and ill actions. These subtleties so strongly operated upon the Great, that the friends to arbitrary Power took him and his family under their protection. Sir R——t adopted one of his children, and called him Interest. Alas ! ever since that commencement of corruption, his descendants have endeavoured to scatter their brood over the whole earth ; nor is there a village where some of them are not to be met with, though under different names. At Court they are stiled Good-breeding ; in the city and country, good-natured, prudent, good-humoured, and good sort of persons. As to myself, I was marked out to have the load of odium, Self-love bore, cast upon my own shoulders. With this view, my words were misconstrued, my actions misrepresented.—If I visited the sick, it was from ostentation.—If I relieved the necessitous, it was extravagance, or with an intention to become popular. Thus continually hunted by false reports, ill treatment compelled me to seek shelter in this silent retreat ; here I live happy to myself, and, I hope, useful to the world ; for, you must know, I continually make excursions abroad, and visit those sincere friends who still regard me, and whom I have the plea-

sure to see are not a few, in this land, productive of liberty and benevolence.’

Here ended my hospitable friend his narrative ; and I took an unwilling, but hasty leave. In my way home I thought within myself, surely ! what I have heard is little more than an allegory, framed to teach me how to distinguish real good-nature from its appearances. Hence, I learn that, however the external shew of good-nature is to be seen in every street we pass through, yet selfishness, interest, and private views, are frequently under the mask ; and we may venture to say, for one good-natured man known to be such by his actions, you will meet with five smooth-tongued talkative flatterers. But, lest this truth should discourage tender minds in the practice of benevolence, and tempt them to counteract the noblest dictates of nature, I would recommend to, and leave with them, the following words of a celebrated writer :

‘ A life without natural affection, friendship or sociableness, would be found a wretched one, were it to be tried. It is as these feelings and affections are intrinsically valuable and worthy, that self interest is to be rated and esteemed. A man is by nothing so much himself, as by the temper and character of his passions and affections.’

Shaft. Charact.

Extracts from a Series of Letters [just published] discovering the Schemes projected by France, in 1759, for an intended Invasion upon England with flat-bottomed Boats, and various Conferences and original Papers touching that formidable Design : Pointing at the secret and true Motives which precipitated the Negotiations and Conclusion of the last Peace : Also the chief Cause that brought on the late Banishment of the Jesuits from the French Dominions.—Oliver Mac Allester, Esq; the Author of these Letters, bore a good Part in many of these Transactions, being employed as an Agent for France. He begins his Narrative with an Account of the Rebellion in Scotland, and the secret Adventures of the Young Pretender, which we have omitted, supposing our Readers not unacquainted with them ; so that our Extracts here begin at the Time of our Author's being settled in Paris (with an intimate Friend by the Name of Lewis, who came with him from Dunkirk) when he was first applied to by the French Ministry to be an Agent for them.

ON the 31st of March, 1758, on my coming home in the evening, I found a billet directed for me from one Buhot, an inspector of the police, acquainting me that he had something particular to say to me, and desiring the favour of me to call on him early next morning at his apartments, according to the direction given in his billet. This billet gave Mr. Lewis and me some surprise. We concluded it was to receive an order for us to

leave Paris, as was often the case with other foreigners, in twenty four hours ; a time too short for us to prepare for our journey. We had learned, in the house where we lived, that this man, who dresses and makes an appearance like a man of the first distinction, was the person whose office it was to execute the orders of the Court, to oblige all strangers to leave Paris in time of war, who had not a special permission for staying from some one of the

the Ministers ; which confirmed us in this opinion.

Pursuant to this billet, I went before eight next morning, being the 1st of April, to wait on this pretended Gentleman, as I afterwards found him to be, who received me in his apartment, which was very handsome and elegantly furnished, in a rich silk night gown, with as great an air of grandeur, as if he was himself Prime Minister. He told me he was very glad to see me, and to find I had received the billet, which he had left for me the day before, at my lodgings. After some few compliments (in which the meanest of that nation, without a grain of sincerity abound) he asked me if I could keep a secret ? I answered in the affirmative. He then told me, he really did not himself know what the secret was ; but that he was persuaded that it was of consequence, and not to be divulged. I replied, I imagined in myself, that I was as capable of keeping any thing secret, that was confided to me, as any man ; and that, if such secret should be disclosed, it would not be by me. He then said, I think you are not dressed ; I should be glad if you would return home and dress, so as to call upon me between ten and eleven o'clock ; for I shall take you to a person of great consequence, who is desirous to see you and to speak to you. Accordingly I went home to dress ; and here I must own my weakness and ignorance ; for I looked upon this man, and considered him at that time as a person of weight and consequence in the State, whom I afterwards found to be no other nor better than a Ministerial catchpole. At my return, I found my Gentleman dressed in a handsome suit of scarlet cloth, richly laced with a broad gold lace, well powdered and frized, &c. We set out directly, and arrived at the hotel of Mr. Bertin, then Lieutenant-general of the police, whom I had never seen or heard of before ; nor indeed had I ever been till then at that part of the town. It happened to be Bertin's levee day, and a great number of persons attending on public and their own different affairs.

Following my conductor, we passed through the first great parlour, which is large, and was very full of people ; such as merchants, officers, abbess, priests, and people of middling rank : Then entering another large chamber full of persons of distinction of both sexes, Bertin in a little time, came out, dressed in his magisterial wig and short robe or gown, from his study or cabinet, a chamber joining this parlour,

where I staid with my conductor : And having given audience to the company, by receiving memorials, petitions, and letters from some, and hearing the requests, and in making promises to others, he soon dismissed this company ; and without going to those in the first great room, through which we entered, he came directly forward to me, and saluted me. My conductor had been before in his study with him, to let him know I was come : He then retired into the other parlour, and soon went away, leaving us together.

Bertin began with great politeness (à la mode de Paris) to tell me, he believed I was chosen to be employed in an affair of consequence, and asked me if I could be depended upon to keep the secret ? I told him he might be assured that I should never mention it to any one ; and that, if it was not exposed or related by some body else, it would not be by me ; but that if, by some unforeseen event, the matter, whatever it might be, should come to be made public, or transpire, I should be sorry to be responsible, or blamed in such a case. He then told me, no such thing would or could happen ; he would take care ; that I had nothing to fear on that head, for that the matter would only be communicated to me : And therefore desired me again to consider with myself, whether I had resolution and conduct enough to keep the secret ; or, if not, it would be best to say so, before things went any further.

Such discourse, and such precaution, raised in me, I own, a great desire and curiosity to know what all this could mean or tend to, and induced me to renew my assurances to him of a punctual and inviolable secrecy. He then added, he did not doubt me : But, continues he, you are, I believe, to go into the country, where you may meet persons you do not know : If you should let any thing transpire, you may be murdered by persons || you little suspect, and whom I shall never be able to find out ; so that you will have no-body to blame for your misfortune, but yourself and your own conduct. But, if I should conduct myself well, it would be of the greatest honour and advantage to me. I told him, as to my conduct, I would ever answer for it with my life ; and therefore I had nothing to fear in that respect. He then desired I would meet him at Versailles, the Sunday morning following, at Count St. Florentin's : Which I promised to do.

Every Sunday morning throughout the year,

|| The author afterwards found that he meant the Jesuits.

year, unless something extraordinary happens to prevent it, the Lieutenant-general of the police (who is the last of the class of Ministers) is obliged to go to Versailles, to confer on public affairs, and receive the orders of the Court from the other Ministers; particularly from M. St. Florentin, who is first Minister of that department.

Between ten and eleven o'clock on Sunday morning, I arrived at this Minister's, pursuant to Bertin's direction; and in half an hour after he came in, and gave me a nod of kindness, as he passed me, to go into a room adjoining, where the Minister was dressing. I was at this time in the anti or audience chamber, with the company, which was very brilliant, waiting to pay their compliments to the Minister at his levee. Salutes and compliments being paid, I observed the Minister and Bertin to fix their eyes on me; and they seeming to move a little towards me, I advanced with a respectful salute, which neither betrayed forwardness or meanness. They seemed a little affected and pleased with my manner; and the Minister, at one piercing look, surveyed me from top to toe (for this was the first time he had ever seen me) then, answering the modest salute I had made him, he said something I did not intirely understand; but, as I apprehended in part, was to bid me wait. The other turns a little aside; who, by a slower manner of speaking, and more intelligible, told me I must stay, and that a Gentleman would come and talk with me. I was passionately expecting the secret to be communicated to me at this time, and greatly mortified at the disappointment, when I saw the Minister quit his apartment with the other, leaving me there. They went directly to the King, who was going to high mass, and from thence to Council.

Before the Minister had shewed himself at his levee, I had observed, whilst Bertin was with him, a Gentleman, with, I think, the cross of St. Louis at his breast, go out and return to them twice, as if with messages. This person was first valet de chambre to the Minister, as I was afterwards told. I remained about a quarter of an hour very uneasy, sometimes walking, and sometimes sitting. At last I saw this same person coming in with another Gentleman, who came directly to me, and saluting me with much complaisance, and an air of friendship and freedom, told me the Minister had sent him to me, to talk with me: That we must take a turn in the gardens; and accordingly we went directly. This was one Mr. Trefrville, as he soon told me, grand prevot of Poitou; a very polite

genteel man, and of a soft agreeable manner and behaviour in his conversation. I now expected the secret from this Gentleman, whose office I found, is of great profit and consequence. Walking in the gardens, he began by asking me, how long I had been at Paris? How long I had learned French? and was surprised at my speaking it so well, which I took for a compliment, for I spoke it but very badly at that time. He then told me, that he did not come often to Versailles; that he lived in the country, where he would be glad to see me, and should soon leave Versailles; that he believed I should be sent into the country, upon a secret affair of consequence, in which it would be necessary to act with great prudence and circumspection; and that, if I should talk of any thing that might be communicated to me, it would be my ruin; but that, if I acted well, no harm could happen to me; and that if any one person was to misbehave to me, he would be always near me to prevent ill consequences, and to assist me, and chastise or punish them; that I should have nothing to fear; and he believed it might happen so, that we might go out of town together: Then telling me he was obliged to dine at the chateau (the King's palace) he desired to meet me at Comte St. Florentin's again about four o'clock, and so went away.

I was now alone, and again much mortified not to find out what was this extraordinary secret. I would not go to dinner, for appetite I had none. I wondered how I was brought into this affair, and began to think, that there was no way of getting out of it now. I was still however, in expectation of shortly knowing the secret.

Four o'clock had now struck, which brought me to the Minister's apartment. I had not waited above a quarter of an hour, before Mr. Trefrville came to me; who told me, that Mr. Bertin had promised to meet us there about seven o'clock, and that in the interim we would go up into the grand gallery to talk; which we did accordingly. On coming into the gallery, we soon sat down in one of the windows, and drew the curtains behind us; so that we sat as retired, as if in a private chamber. He began to talk of the beauty and magnificence of Versailles, the palace and gardens, and the like. He then renewed the other subject, in the same manner as I have before related, and was before intimated by himself and Bertin, touching secrecy, conduct, and precaution: But nothing else transpired; which did not a little surprise me.

Between seven and eight, we went to the Minister's to meet Bertin, where we staid above half an hour, waiting his coming: But he not coming to his time, Mr. Trefrville carried me to his apartments. Bertin soon came in from some of the other Ministers, and sat down to eat, saying, 'he had not eat a bit all day.' He was not long at table; and as soon as he had finished, they both retired to another room, where they talked a long time together in private. I was, at length, conducted into this room, and Bertin began to speak, by telling me, 'I must come to his house to speak to him in two or three days; that I was appointed to go into the country, upon an affair of the greatest secrecy and importance; that I did not depend upon him, nor on any of the Ministers; but that the 'King himself would take care of me.' And so encouraging me with the greatest promises and assurances, and repeating the advice he had before given me, touching my conduct and safety, and desiring me to get bled, and take some physic, as I was going into another air; I took leave, promising to wait upon him as he desired. I then took a coach and four at the bureau des carosses, and got to town about twelve at night.

It cannot be conceived what doubts and uneasiness I had upon me, not to be able to find out the cause of this mysterious conduct. Reflecting as I went home, I saw, or I thought I saw, a great deal of superfluous ceremony, and a great deal of artifice, craft, subtlety, and cunning, in the whole of this proceeding: And where there was so much in the beginning, I did not doubt but I should find more in the end. However, as I was now in for the plate, I could not, without manifest danger of ruin, get off: Wherefore I resolved to dispense with every thing, till I should know the bottom of all, and come to the knowledge of this most extraordinary business, which I then supposed was to be related to me in a day or two, at the interview appointed as above by Bertin.

In consequence therefore of Bertin's desire, that I should come to him in two or three days, I went accordingly, and found him at home. He desired me to step to Duval, his first secretary, who was then in his office. This old man, who has been fifty years secretary in this department, visits the Bastille generally once a week, to inspect the prisoners, and give orders about them; but under the appearance of meekness, moderation, and humanity, is hardened in cruelty and oppression. The number of unhappy objects in the Bastille

and other royal prisons, who in such a series of years have fallen, and daily fall, under his direction, have rendered misery and distress so familiar to him, that compassion and pity never enter into his obdurate heart; nor are the torments, sufferings, and deaths of men, any more to him, than sports and plays. Such are the shocking effects of habit, in some hardened wretches!

This was the first time I had seen this old Cerberus; who, on being informed of my person, appeared to me the quintessence of good-nature and complaisance. He told me he expected Mr. Trefrville in a little time: Who soon after came in. They talked a little together, and then Duval filled a printed paper, which had blanks, and sent it down to be signed and sealed by Bertin.

Which being returned, he said, Sir, you are to go out of town in a few days with this Gentleman; you must not write to any person, or let any one know where you are going. It was an unnecessary precaution, for I knew it not myself. The other said that I must meet him next evening at the Louvre; and then Duval gave me the paper above mentioned, of which the following is a translation, desiring me to take care of it, and carry it always with me.

Henry Leona John Baptist Bertin, one of the Council of the King in his Councils, Master to receive common petitions at his house, Lieutenant-general of the police, Provost and Viscount of Paris, Commissary of the Council in this respect.

We certify to all whom it may concern, That on the representation that Mr. Mac-Allester, of Ireland, has made to the King, to obtain permission to stay in France, his Majesty has been pleased to except him out of the general law, which requires the subjects of Great Britain to leave his dominions. In testimony of which, we have delivered him this present certificate, to make use of as occasion shall require. Given under our hand and seal, at Paris, this 6th of April, 1758.

BERTIN. (L. S.)

Next evening I met Trefrville, according to appointment; who told me, he had affairs that required him to go into the country before me, and that he believed he should meet me on the road; but desired me to meet him again next morning at Bertin's: Which I did. At which time

he paid me three hundred livres, and took a receipt, saying, make use of this; you may be at expence on the road till we meet. This secretly vexed me, unable to penetrate any thing, or to discover what was intended by all this, and to think I saw myself as far from finding out the secret as ever. On which I returned home, and went no more near any of them, expecting they would send for me in a day or two. But, this not coming to pass, I began to conclude something particular had happened, and that the affair was dropped, or that they would not trust me with the secret. However, on a Sunday morning about twelve days after, before I rose from bed, a person came to my lodgings, and desired to speak to me. It was then, I think, almost seven. As I had been long awake, and ready to get up, I desired him to be brought in. He prayed me to rise, for he was sent by Buhot, to let me know I must go out of town immediately; and that horses and every thing were ready, waiting my coming; and that I must order my cloaths, linen, &c. to be put up. I asked him where I was to go; he told me he could not tell; that I need not ask any questions; that there was one waiting for me, who would tell me. I got out of bed and dressed, ordered coffee for breakfast, whilst my cloaths were putting into the portmanteau, and set out about nine o'clock. My servant carried the portmanteau; but he had not gone the length of the street, when the person who accompanied me called a Savoyard, and gave it to him, and sent the other away, that the place might not be known where we were going. Lewis, who had breakfasted with us, shed some tears at my departure, little imagining, any more than myself, that I was innocently laying the foundation of his unhappy death. My conductor brought me to a street called La Rue de Countrescarp. At an inn in this street, called the Bureau des Carosses pour la Rochelle, I found a horse ready prepared for me, about sixteen Gentlemen ready equipped for mounting on horseback, and an orderly well-looking man, who was to be conductor or guide to the company, and to whom orders, I found, had been previously given about me.

I was then told I was to go with this man and his company (this is what is called the messagerie) to Rochelle, where I should meet Mr. Trefrville (the baggage of the company, amongst which mine was placed, went by a carriage and six horses.) The saddle-horses being drawn out into a large court, those Gentlemen, who were

all Officers in the French army, except one or two, according to the vivacity peculiar to the nation, began on a sudden to crack their whips on all sides, in such a manner as surprised me at the ridiculous practice. You would have thought they were so many pistols firing off in your ears, and this is their custom on entering and leaving every town on the road.

We immediately set out, our guide (who made a very good figure) leading the van, and the company, resembling a little squadron of light horse, following in the rear. The journey was pleasant, but nothing remarkable, unless for the number of poor, with which we were surrounded in every town and city on the road, at our arrival and departure. Our table, however, and entertainment, was very good and elegant. But the cracking of whips, continuing to torment me, led me to reflect on the peril travellers would be in, was this stupid custom in use in England, where men, and the beasts they ride, would run great risk of being attacked and bit by the dogs on such alarming occasions.

The Sunday following I arrived at Rochelle, with an Officer of the same company, about five in the evening (the rest of the company did not get in till next day) and went to lodge at the best auberge or inn in the town, known by the sign of La tete du Duc de Bourgogne (the Duke of Burgundy's head.) In a strange country, without friend or acquaintance, speaking the language imperfectly, the first thing I did was to inquire of the people of the house if they knew one Mr. Trefrville? They told me they did very well; but that they believed he was not in town; and that the best way to know was to send to his house, or to Marshal Senectere's. This made me a little easy, for I did not know till then that his place of abode was in this town. I desired they would send to his house, to know if he was in town; which they did. Word being soon brought me, that there was nobody at home to give an answer, I went to the Marshal's, taking a man with me to conduct me. Arrived at the Marshal's, I asked the centinels, who stood at the street door, for the person I wanted; but they knew him not. I then entered the hall. At the foot of a great stair-case, I met a footman, and, inquiring of him if the Marshal was at home, he answered in the affirmative. I then asked if the other person was with him? He replied, he could not tell; that there was at that time a great deal of company with the Marshal,

who was himself engaged at play; but that, if I pleased, I might go up. I asked, in what room I was to find him? The great room facing the stairs, says the servant. Having ascended the stairs, I opened the folding doors and walked in. I was surprised to see between twenty and thirty Ladies and Gentlemen in the room (which was spacious and nobly furnished) most of whom were engaged at different tables at cards. It was that evening public card assembly at the Marshal's. The servant, who had spoke to me, took me for an Officer by my dress, which was blue and silver, with a laced hat; and so did all the company, I am sure, on entering the room; though not for a French Officer. The eyes of the whole assembly were instantly upon me, on my making them a respectful salute; and, for my own part, I believe I looked not a little confused and bewildered, to find myself so suddenly in such a company, where I only, at most, expected to have found two or three grave elderly Gentlemen together. I had not advanced far into the room; and, as they perceived that I stared likewise, as if sensible that I had made some mistake, I thereby attracted their attention more and more. Besides, I was in boots, a whip in my hand, and my cloaths (having none then to change them, being in the portmanteau) dripping wet from a heavy rain which had suddenly fallen, before I came within three miles of the town, and still continued without ceasing.

The Marshal, who then commanded all the troops in that country, which formed a very considerable body, stopped from playing, looking very stedfastly at me, whilst two Gentlemen, who, crossing the room, came to me, and asked me very politely, What were my commands? I told them I was sorry, and begged pardon for my mistake and intrusion; that I wanted Mr. Trefrville, and had been told I might have found him there. They told me I had done nothing wrong; that the Gentleman I wanted was not then there; and, knowing by my manner of speaking that I was not a Frenchman, asked me, What service I was in? I replied, None. They begged I would stay a moment, and then went over to the Marshal to acquaint him with what I had said; when instantly an elderly Gentleman, who had been standing at the Marshal's elbow, carrying his head, from a shot he had received in some engagement, as was the custom of Admiral Boscawen in his life-time, came to me, and with great politeness, and an air of friendship and freedom, saluted me; and

told me, that Mr. Trefrville was not in town, but was expected in a day or two; for that he was only at Rochfort, about a league off. He asked me where I lodged; I told him the house. He seemed pleased, and as if he knew of my coming beforehand. On my saluting the company at leaving the room, he accompanied me down part of the stairs, and would have continued to the bottom, if I had not with difficulty prevented him. Such was the complaisance and politeness of this Gentleman, who, I soon after found, was Commandant or Governor of Rochelle; a respectable Officer, distinguished for his merit, and whose name was Bonaventure.

Rochelle is a pleasant, beautiful seaport, well fortified, celebrated in history, and particularly in the reign of Charles I. The Chevalier Bonaventure came to my lodgings in a day or two to speak to me. I happened to be abroad; upon which he left word for me to come to him. The next morning early, I dressed handsomely, and went to wait on him; who asking me if I had not a passport, I shewed him the paper signed by Bertin, before recited. He read it, and said it was very well; and desired that I would meet him at the Great Place (the Parade) before the troops marched off. I was surprised what this could mean. About ten I went there, and found Monsieur Bonaventure attended by a concourse of Officers. There was a large body of troops under arms to pass in review before him. He soon perceived me; and, making me a sign to come to him, he intimated to some of the Officers of the croud, who formed a little circle round him, to make way for me. They soon opened to the right and left; on which I approached the Commandant. He asked me, How long since I had left Paris? How long I intended to stay in that country; and, if I had any passport? After telling him the day I left Paris, I told him I could not exactly say how long I should stay at Rochelle, but believed it would not be very long; and then delivered him the same paper which he had before read over. He took it, and, looking over it in a slight manner, said, Sir, this is very well. You may stay here as long as you please, for you are well recommended. Then, returning me the paper, and saluting me, I retired from the croud that surrounded us, bowing to him and all the Officers, who were not in any respect wanting in their complaisance. The design of this, I soon discovered, was to make me known to the Officers, as a person not to be molested or affronted; and it had a very good effect for

For, during the time I staid, I was much distressed by the Officers and Gentlemen of the town.

The very next evening, as I was walking, I saw Mr. Trefrville coming into town, in his coach and six, attended by some horse-guards. I went to him next morning, who received me with open arms, and embraced me. I then expected, as a

certainty, to know the secret, or at least the cause of my being brought there; but not a word was mentioned of it by him, and I thought it was not my business to ask; for I did not doubt, but that he would, of himself, communicate it to me in a few days.

[To be continued.]

Short Account of the LIFE of JOHN WARNER, Bishop of Rochester, who was not less distinguished by his Loyalty, and his munificent Charities, than FRANCIS ATTERBURY, Bishop of Rocheller, (whose Life at full we have given in our last Supplement) was for his bright Parts and great Erudition.

JOHN WARNER, Bishop of Rochester in the last century, was the son of Herman Warner, citizen of London, and born in the parish of St. Clement Danes, in Middlesex, about the year 1585. After a proper foundation of grammar-learning, in which he made a quick progress, he was sent very young to Oxford, in 1598, and the year following was elected Demy of Magdalen-college in that university; where, being placed under the care of a good tutor, he proceeded successfully in his studies, and, taking the degree of A. B. December 13, 1603, he commented A. M. the 12th of June, 1605; in which year he was made Fellow of his College, having the reputation of a witty person and a good Philosopher. However, in 1610 he resigned his fellowship, but accepted of the rectory of St. Michael's Crooked-lane, which was given him by Archbishop Abbot in 1614; yet this he resigned too in 1619, and seems to continue unpreferred till 1625, when he was presented by the same Metropolitan to the rectory of St. Dionis Backchurch in London. In the interim he had taken both his degrees in divinity at Oxford; and the Archbishop, continuing his patron, collated him to the prebend of the first stall in the cathedral of Canterbury. He was also appointed Governor of Sion-college, in London, and was made Chaplain to King Charles I, before whom, in the second year of his reign, the Parliament sitting, he preached a sermon at Whitehall in the Passion-week, on Matth. xxi. 28, in which he urged the consequence of that Parliament's proceedings so far, as very highly provoked some Members of both Houses, then present; from the effects of whose resentment nothing but the dissolution of that Parliament, which ensued shortly after, could secure him, by making room for his Majesty's most gracious pardon. In 1633 he attended his royal Master in his expedition to be crowned in Scotland, and the

same year was collated by him to the deanry of Litchfield. In 1637 the King also advanced him to the highest order in the Church, by a nomination to the see of Rochester; in consequence whereof he was elected November 13, confirmed January 1, consecrated thereto the 15th, installed the 21st, and received the temporalities the 30th of that month, the same year. Hereupon, notwithstanding the very small revenues of this see, he resigned his deanry and his prebend, besides a donation of 200l. per annum in Kent

In 1640, he assisted the King with 1500l. on the Scottish invasion of England, and gave his attendance, when there was only one Prelate besides himself, in the Council at York. The same year he also opposed and spoke against the præmunire in the House of Peers, and asserted the rights of the Bishops sitting in Parliament. In the same spirit he likewise concurred with some others of the episcopal order, who took the protestation, May 14, 1641. The tenour of it was to maintain and defend, as far as lawfully they might, with their life, power, and estate, the true reformed Protestant religion, expressed in the doctrine of the Church of England, against all Popery and Popish innovation within this realm; and maintain and defend his Majesty's royal person, honour, and estate; also the power and privilege of Parliaments, the lawful rights and liberties of the subjects, and endeavour to preserve the union and peace between the kingdoms of England, Scotland, and Ireland. In reality, his whole conduct was regulated by the same principles in this Parliament as before, shewing himself a zealous advocate for episcopacy, and standing up strenuously for it in the House of Lords, as long as he had a place there; till he was silenced by the general calamity and ruin wherein the episcopal order was involved, which happened soon after. His zeal for that cause drew from Dr. Fuller the following expression:

‘ It was he in whom dying episcopacy gave the last groan in the House of Lords ; one of good speech and a chearful spirit, and, which made both, a good purse, and, which made all three, a good cause, as he conceived in his conscience, which made him very pertinently and valiantly defend the antiquity and justice of the Bishops’ votes in Parliament.

August the 4th, 1641, he was impeached, with 12 other Bishops, for acting in the Convocation assembled in 1640, making then canons and constitutions, and granting his Majesty a benevolence. In this last distress Bishop Warner was chosen, by joint consent of all the rest, to solicit their defence ; and he spared neither cost nor pains therein. But, their total subversion being determined, nothing availed. However his loyalty was still the same to his Prince, at whose command, not long after his death, our Prelate, without the assistance of his books, or any other help, wrote a treatise against the ordinance for the sale of Church lands ; and, after the death of that martyr for the church, he published several sermons, to his no small hazard, against that barbarous murder. Under the influence of the same principles, he refused to pay any tax or loan to the Parliament ; whereupon his estate, ecclesiastical and temporal, was sequestered, his books seized, and, by a new piece of barbarity, all bonds due to him from any person whatsoever released. They threatened him also with imprisonment, which would certainly have been put in execution against him, had he not providentially escaped their hands, by withdrawing into Wales, where he continued shifting about from place to place for three years ; constantly performing the duty of his episcopal function, as he did wherever he sojourned, till the happy restoration. After the King’s garrisons were given up, he was forced to compound for his temporal estate, now four years sequestered, at the rate of the tenth part, real and personal. But he refused all oaths to the last. However, by thus parting with some of his estate to save the rest, he was enabled to assist his suffering brethren, and was accordingly a great support to the sequestered Clergy and their families, as well as to other indigent persons. To this Bishop Kennett gives the following relation of him : When, says he, in the days of usurpation, an honest friend paid a visit to him, and upon his Lordship’s importunity told him freely the censures of the world, as being of a close and too thrifty a temper, the Bishop produced a roll of distressed Clergy, whom in

their ejections he had relieved with no less than 8000 l. and inquired of the same friend, whether he knew of any other like objects of charity ; upon which motion the Gentleman soon after, by letter, recommended a sequestered divine, to whom at the first address he gave 100 l.’ He sent 100 l. to King Charles II, in his exile, designing, as that succeeded, to continue the offering ; but he was betrayed by his servant, who discovering it to Cromwell in Council, the treachery would certainly have cost the Master his life, had he not prevailed on that servant by money to fly into Ireland. But, having no account of his small present to the King, he was prevented from sending any more.

Upon his Majesty’s restoration in 1660, our Prelate was restored to his bishopric, and enjoyed it till his decease, which happened October 11, 1666. His body was interred in the cathedral church of Rochester, where a stately monument was soon after erected to his memory. In the vigour of his age he married the widow of Dr. Robert Abbot, Bishop of Salisbury, and had issue by her one daughter, his heiress, who by her husband, Thomas Lee, of London, had a son named John, to whom and his sons our Bishop bequeathed so considerable an estate, as excited the curiosity of many, who, viewing his extraordinary charities, were surprised how all could arise from so mean a bishopric as that of Rochester, and so small fines at the restoration. They who judged by his way of living in his old-age, attributed this to parsimony : But such a natural disposition is hardly reconcileable to his accepting a bishopric by the surrendry of an equivalent, at 1000 l. charge for first-fruits, &c. The truth is, that he lived as decently and hospitably as any other Prelate, till the unhappy rebellion ; and, if his trouble and excessive charities taught him to practise his usual expression, ‘ That he eat the scrags of mutton, that he might leave the poor the shoulder,’ it is no wonder if he continued it during the few years he lived after the King’s return. But the surprise will be intirely taken off, when it is known, that he had no less than 16,000 l. left him in his youth by a relation, who was his godmother. This was the real foundation of his estate, which, with the interest, while he confined his expence to his spiritual income, grew to so great a bulk.

The noblest part of his character shines forth in his munificent charities. His private charities have been already mentioned ; the public ones are as follow :

To the Demys of Magdalen college, Oxon, in 11 years — —	1100
To the repairing of St. Paul's, London — — — —	1050
To the redemption of captives, &c.	2500
To the library of Magdalen college	1200
To the cathedral of Canterbury, for fonts and library — —	1200
To the cathedral of Rochester, towards a library — —	1200
For repairs in that cathedral —	200
By his will — — —	800
For augmenting poor vicarages in the diocese of Rochester, by the annual interest of it, at 6 per cent.	2000
Paid by his executors for the building of Bromley college — —	8500
For the repairs of the palace —	800
	<hr/>
	19850

He also gave by his will, to a Chaplain and 20 widows annually for ever, 450 l. and to four Scotch scholars in Baliol college, Oxon, annually for ever, 80 l. Both

1. which, being a rent charge, at the moderate rate of 24 years purchase, amounts to 12,720 l. to which add, as above, 19,850 l. the total is 32,570 l. besides 600 l. per annum to sequestered Ministers, and widows of such, during the rebellion, and 1500 l. to King Charles I, on the Scots invading England; both together could not amount to less than 10,000 l.; which being added above to 32,570 l. makes in the whole 42,570 l. not to mention 20 l. left to the church of St. Clement Danes, 20 l. to Bromley, and a yearly pension to St. Dionis Backchurch.—Such an unbounded disposition to every kind of charity is a conspicuous evidence of the goodness of that heart, which prompted him to chuse always for his motto, 'Non nobis tantum nati.'

He is said besides to have been an accurate logician, philosopher, and school-divine; a man of accurate parts, a good speech, a chearful and undaunted spirit, promising less than he performed, and more hearty within than courtly without.

Extract from 'A true and genuine Account of SAMUEL ORTON, who was executed at Tyburn, on Wednesday, Jan. 14, 1767, for a Forgery on the Bank, By the Clergyman who attended him.'

MR. ORTON was a Cheshire man, but brought to town very young; his parents settling themselves in the business of a cheesemonger, in or about Drury-lane. His father designed him a liberal education; and sent him to a Dissenting Minister, who kept a boarding-school at Uxbridge. His father dying, his mother sent for him up, in order to place him at a school in Cheshire. This was about the eleventh year of his age. He remained at this school till he was old enough to be bound to a trade. Upon his return to London, he was articled to a book binder and seller: In this station Mr. Orton continued till the time of his apprenticeship was very near expired, and then he and his Master agreed to part; not from any cause of complaint on either side; the occasion was simply this: Mr. Orton having relations of no mean figure in the world, they persuaded him to the sea-service; their scheme being to procure him a Purser's place in his Majesty's navy. In the year 1749, he was appointed Captain's Clerk on board the *Elisabeth*, a man of war, and he sailed with her twice upon a cruise in the Bay of Biscay. Being obliged to quit the sea, when the war was at an end, one of his relations, a Gentleman of distinguished character in the Borough, used his interest to procure him the Clerk's

place of the Court of Requests in Southwark. Here he discharged his trust with honour and integrity; but, hoping to increase his fortune by dealing in wine and brandy, he laid the foundation of his ruin; for, having sustained many losses in trade, and having been easily drawn in to accept and pay bills for persons who afterwards broke, these great losses, coming all together upon him, set him on the fact for which he suffered.

LETTERS sent by Mr. ORTON to Mr. —, after his conviction.

L E T T E R I.

'Rev. Sir,

'I don't doubt but you have heard my fatal trial is over; and am now confined in the condemned hole.—I am here almost starved with cold, which makes me very unfit to pay my devotions in a proper manner to Almighty God. Permit me to intreat, good Sir, you'll write a letter to the Sheriff, and send it to him in Court, to beg he will give Mr. Akerman orders to return to my room.—What I now ask is an indulgence that was granted to Rice, and to others in my situation.—I mentioned to the Court your attending me, which was granted, and at the same time asked to return to my room. The Judge answered,

answered, that lay with the Sheriffs.—
Pray let me see you as soon as you can
this day, and get me out of this horrible
dungeon; for which you will have the
prayers of
Friday. SAMUEL ORTON.

L E T T E R II.

‘ Worthy Sir,

‘ As the suffering an ignominious death
I have long expected, it will make the sur-
prise less to you, in acquainting you, that
the death-warrant is just arrived. For the
sake of my dear wife and children, wish I
could have informed you otherwise.—If
your health will permit, hope to have the
comfort of seeing you to-morrow morning.
—I have likewise a further favour to
ask of you, that you will be so kind as
to intreat the Sheriff will permit me to go

to the place of execution in a coach.—I
informed Mr. Moore of your intentions for
Sunday. He in return, if you want as-
sistance for Sunday, will return the com-
pliment. I hardly know what I write, and
hope you will excuse all errors; and am,

Reverend Sir,

Your unfortunate humble servant,
Friday Even. SAMUEL ORTON.

L E T T E R III.

‘ Worthy Sir,

‘ I have just received a message from
the Sheriffs, that they will indulge me
with a coach, which will call on you about
seven o’clock in the morning.—The
Lord bless you.

And am, &c.

Tuesday Even. S. ORTON.

*Some Account of JOHN WILLIAMSON, who was executed on the 19th of
January, in Moorfields, for the wilful Murder of ANNE his Wife, by con-
fining and imprisoning her, from the 21st of November till the 16th of December,
and denying her proper Sustenance.*

ELisabeth Farrington first deposed,
that the prisoner lived in Tenter al-
ley, Little Moorfields, No. 6, up three
pair of stairs, in a house lett out into tene-
ments, and that, having the two pair of
stairs room underneath him, she often
heard his wife cry out with his beating
her, and heard her call out murder, at
which several of the neighbours went up,
but she never went up herself while the de-
ceased was alive: That, one Mrs. Cole be-
ing accustomed to frequent their room in
the day-time, she heard the deceased one
day crying out to her for God’s sake not
to let her husband use her so, to which
Mrs. Cole said in return she could not
help it: That one day in September last
the deceased came down into her room
with a pair of iron hand-cuffs on her hands,
confined behind her, begging the knot to
be untied with a nail or fork, which the
prisoner used at times to undo them with;
but that neither she nor her husband, then
at home with her, could contrive any
means to relieve and set her free; upon
which the deceased said, ‘ I must go up
and stay in misery as I am till he comes
home:’ That, having heard her often cry
out afterwards, she used to call up stairs and
asked the prisoner why he abused her so, to
which he answered she was a good for no-
thing creature: That she often heard her
have falls, as if thrown down, which shook
the cieling, and that she heard her cry sad-
ly when she had such falls: That having
asked the prisoner why he did not take her

to bed as other men did; he said she was
so swarming with vermin that he could
not come near her: That, about seven or
eight weeks before the deceased’s death,
hearing a child of the prisoner’s cry out,
‘ pray father, dear father, dear father,
for Christ’s sake don’t do it;’ to which he
answered—‘ d—n her a bitch, I will; she
immediately called up stairs, asking if he
was for murdering the woman, and beg-
ging for God’s sake he would take care of
what he was about, for he might repent
when it was too late, to which he said,
‘ Your counsel is very good, but, if I do
any thing amiss, I am to answer for it my-
self.’

Elisabeth Farrington being here asked by
the Court, if she remembered the time of
the woman’s death, she answered that she
thought it was the 15th of December, but
that the prisoner’s people said it was the
16th: That, on the Monday night, the 15th,
there were strange movings—like about in the
prisoner’s room, which made her conclude
that the poor creature was dead, and that
they were doing up their goods to go away:
That they all went out, in a few minutes,
after one another, in company with Mr.
Cole, Mrs. Cole’s husband: That, when
they were all gone, she thought she would
see whether she was alive or not, and, go-
ing up at two different times to the door,
called, but nobody answered: That, a-
bout nine o’clock after, the prisoner, with
three of his children, came back, and she
listened

listened at the foot of the stairs, but could hear nothing distinctly : That on the Tuesday morning, the 16th, the prisoner sent his daughter down to her to desire her to come up, for her mother was dead : That accordingly, between eleven and twelve the same day, she came up with eight or ten neighbours, and saw the deceased on the bedstead ; ‘ I thought, added she, she looked more like a skeleton, than any thing else ; she had little more on her bones than skin ; there were marks round her ancles, and round her wrist and her middle, as if she had been tied with cords ; she had received a blow on the left side her cheek, and another on the right side of her forehead, as if she had a fist drove into her cheek and forehead ; a great number of vermin were crawling upon her, and I said to Mr. Williamson, why would not you take my advice, which was to put her in the workhouse, and not to use her as he had done ; to which he said, ‘ You may do your best and your worst, I will not fly.’

This woman, among other things, upon her cross examination being asked, if the deceased used to be intoxicated, she answered, that she never saw her eat or drink in her life ; and that though, when she first saw her, she looked but thin, she did not look like a sickly person.

Anne Hart deposed as follows : ‘ I knew the prisoner and his wife ; as near as I can guess, they have been married better than eight months ; I was at their wedding-supper, but never was but twice in their room since, to the best of my knowledge ; once was seven weeks before she died, on a Sunday ; my husband and one William Barron were with me ; the young man was a countryman of my husband’s ; he wanted a letter wrote, and asked my husband to get it wrote ; we went a walking round Moorfields, coming up Tenter-alley, I said I have just thought of Mr. Williamson ; I said to my husband, perhaps he will write it, he writes a good hand. We went all up to his room ; Mrs. Cole was in the room, but she put her hat and cloke on, and went out immediately ; the prisoner’s wife was sitting by the fire-side, by her husband ; I said, Mr. Williamson, I am come to ask a favour, for you to write a letter for this young man ; we sat down, and a pot of beer was sent for. He said, young man, if you will tell me the contents of the letter, I will write it, and bring it to your house, Mrs. Hart. He said, he hoped we would go with him to the Magpye, in Bishopsgate-

street, to spend the evening ; my husband agreed to go ; when his wife found we were all going out, she put her hands together, and said to me, ‘ For God’s sake, Mrs. Hart, beg of him not to hand-cuff me, and tie me up, and I will be very good.’ I said, pray, Mr. Williamson, do not confine your wife or tie her up ; he said ‘ I know best what I have got to do, I shall do it ;’ then she said, ‘ If I am to be tied up, Mrs. Hart, beg that I may have some tea in the morning ;’ he made answer and said, ‘ According as she behaved ; my husband and William Barron went down stairs directly ; Mr. Williamson, said, ‘ Go down stairs and I’ll follow you in ten minutes ; I said, no, Mr. Williamson, I do insist upon seeing in what manner you confine your wife ; then he went to the other side of the room and fetched a pair of iron hand-cuffs ; he shewed them me, and said ‘ The b—h has broke the lock of them ;’ I asked him what he did with them ; he went close by the fire-side, and undid the closet-door, which was fastened with a button ; then I saw in the wall was a large staple drove much about her waist, rather too high ; to that staple was a cord tied ; he bid her turn, she made not the least resistance, but turned round and put her hands behind her back, quite orderly ; he put on the hand cuffs, and took her to the closet, and whether he put the rope round her body, or through the hand cuffs, I cannot tell ; he drew her tight up to the staple ; she stood a tip-toe ; the staple was rather too high, she could not stand upon her heels : When he was drawing her up, she called out, ‘ Oh Mr. Williamson ! Oh Mr. Williamson ! you draw me so tight, you’ll cut my hands asunder ;’ he said she always made that noise, and, if she did not hold her tongue he either would knock her head against the wall, or against the partition, I am not certain which ; he then went down stairs, then there was nobody in the room but his daughter, and I with her ; then the deceased asked me if I would give her a pinch of snuff ; I gave her a pinch, and wiped her nose myself, because she had got no hands to use ; she then asked me to ask Mr. Williamson’s daughter to let her have a little stool, to put under her feet, that stood by the fire ; I said to the girl, Mercy, do put the stool under your mother’s feet ; Mercy made answer, she dare not, for her father would beat her ; I then said, I shall put it under, and I put it under myself ; she then stood upright and thanked me, and said she stood much easier then ; then I left the daughter and wife, and

went

went down stairs, and overtook Mr. Williamson, the young man, and my husband; I said, Mr. Williamson, don't be angry with your daughter for the stool's being under your wife's feet, for I put it under myself; he then said, 'I will break every bone in my daughter's skin for letting you put it under; for the b—h will get out of the closet.

Upon her cross examination, being asked if he assigned any reason why he tied her up, she said that he gave her none at all at that time, but that she had heard him mention, at other times, her destroying his things. Being also asked, whether the woman ever complained to her of wanting food, she answered that she had, but not at that time.

Mercy Williamson, the daughter of the prisoner, of about 15 years old, being next examined, deposed much the same as the foregoing witness, in regard to the circumstances of tying her up, but that her father, instead of striking her so much as he used to do, had latterly poured water upon her as she stood tied up and handcuffed: That the last time her father had tied her up lasted, she believed, a month, without being let down at all, or going to bed, unless herself or Mrs. Cole had relieved her in her father's absence: That the victuals she had in this condition was a piece of bread and butter, being a slice each day, from a threepenny loaf round it, which was put on a shelf for her to eat, and to reach at as well as she could with her mouth; but that Mrs. Cole, her brother, or herself, had often put it forward to her, and used to hold water to her mouth to drink: That her father had threatened to beat her, if at any time she had helped her to a stool under her feet, to give her ease; and that, when on the Sunday before she died, she was let down by her father to have some dinner, she was then very weak and low, could hardly be heard to speak, staggered vastly as she walked, and was forced to lay hold of things.

This girl, in some measure to extenuate her father's crime, says that she was given to the drinking of drams; and that she had often frightened and beaten his children. She describes her bed in the closet where she died, and where she had been tied up, as composed of nothing more than a few old rugs and a sheet.

Anne Cole deposed much to the same purpose, and attributed her death not so much to her want of victuals and drink, as to fits she was subject to, and to her husband's handcuffing, striking, and throwing water upon her. She related also, that

she was raving mad for some time before she died; a circumstance similar to that we are told of in Bulkley the Carpenter's narrative, 'That the divers persons who died for want of sustenance in the Wager's long-boat, after she was cast away in the South Seas, were taken in this wild manner in their heads, just before they died.

Mr. Barton, a surgeon, having opened the deceased's body, was of opinion that he had observed evident marks of inanition, or that she had been starved to death.

There were evidences in Court to prove the prisoner's buying the handcuffs, and also his receiving 6ol. and upwards on the 2d of September, the property of his wife, of her guardian, but it was thought needless to call them.

PRISONER'S DEFENCE.

My Lord, and Gentlemen of the Jury, I had been married to my wife about three weeks; I went into the country to pay some money that I owed; when I came back, I heard there was a great confusion at home; my girl told me my wife had been in one of her phrensy fits; she said she would not lie with her; she had searched the bed, and under the pillow she found one of my working knives; at another time she threw a knife at the girl, and it fell to the ground and broke in two; at another time in my absence, she got drunk, which was the cause of our separating beds. I can't help making mention of a simple story; I went out once, and left three kittens at home; on our return I did not expect any cruelty act'd to those little animals; I found one of them had been trampled upon and pressed to death, and the other two she had trampled upon them that their bones were broke; I asked her how she came to do it; she said she meant no harm; I confined her for what my girl said; she said, father, you don't know how I have been frightened at her when you are out; she turns up her eyes; I can't bear to be in the room without you tie her up. About five weeks before she died, I said she should not go out, as she used to scandalize me; and when I went out, I have ordered my girl to give her tea, bread and butter, and sometimes a dram; I always took care to undo her when I came home; she never was tied up one night during the five weeks; sometimes she would make her bed close by mine, and sometimes she would make her bed with her head in the closet and her feet out. As to sustenance, she always had her meals with me except

except when she was guilty of any particular crime, such as cutting things to pieces. In darning her stockings, she would cut off more than she would darn up, and throw my tools into the fire and burn them. I always gave her her meals regular, sometimes tea in an afternoon, sometimes not. On the Sunday before she died, she eat a piece of meat; I said to her, Nanny, can't you eat this; she said, I can't eat it: I never denied her the necessaries of life; I always took care to fill her belly: I kept her confined because she used to frighten my children in my absence, by turning up

the whites of her eyes, and they were fearful of her doing them some mischief.

Several persons appeared to his character, as a sober honest man, and living upon very good terms with his former wife. He received sentence immediately, to be executed on the Monday following, and afterwards to be dissected and anatomised; after which he turned to the Court and said, 'My death is owing to that wicked Devil my daughter, notwithstanding she gave her evidence with trembling and tears.'

News Foreign and Domestic.

January 1.

Extract of a Letter from Geneva, Dec. 16.

WE are in inexpressible distress: Our country is in the utmost danger; and if it was not the duty of good citizens not to abandon it in this extremity, the city would soon be deserted. May God inspire those who govern us with prudence and moderation! There is a talk of prosecuting some citizens, who, in an epistolary correspondence, have very freely delivered their sentiments upon the public dissensions to one of their friends at Paris, where he has been arrested, and all his papers seized.

'At the issue of the General council held yesterday, and in which the project of the regulation of the mediation has been rejected, the Chevalier de Beauteville, Minister-plenipotentiary from the King of France, sent for the Commissioners of the people, and delivered to them a paper to the following purport:

'THE King, my Master, in delaying to demand satisfaction for divers indecent actions, insolent even on your part, which have been repeated since my arrival in your city, yielded to the sentiments of favour and affection with which he has always honoured this Republic. His Majesty hoped, that a temporary frenzy, fomented by some turbulent spirits, would have given place to a happy repentance: That, convinced, as you ought to have been, of the wisdom and impartiality of his views for the honour and tranquillity of this State, you would have shewn in the discussion of your interests against his Minister-plenipotentiary, and of those of the Cantons of Zurich and Berne, the modesty and confidence which would have become you on many accounts.

'Your conduct, on the contrary, equally head-strong and imprudent; memorials wherein you pretended to decline the guaranty; abusive representations, wherein you affected groundless alarms upon forms, which were only suspended from salutary motives that you could not be ignorant of; indecent clamours in the city, criminal correspondences without; seditious declarations in the public papers; at length, the proof which his Majesty has, that the difficulties which you have started during the course of the mediation,

and in particular the rejection of the project which was presented to you this day, are the consequences of a plan, formed by several amongst you to overthrow the government of your country, in spite of the guaranty of powerful mediators: All these things lay his Majesty under the necessity of making you feel his just indignation.

'In consequence, I have orders to declare to you, 'That the King forbids you, as well as the representing citizens, from carrying on any commerce in his kingdom. Such of you as shall appear, after this prohibition, in the dominions of his Majesty, will be arrested; and all the merchandise which you shall bring from France, or send thither, will be seized and detained, 'till such time as it shall please his Majesty to determine thereon.'

'Go! and report what I have said to those of your fellow-citizens who have been so blind as to suffer themselves to be led by you. They will ask, who has drawn upon them these evils; and you may tell them it is you, who have been hardy enough to attempt to thwart the views of his Majesty, and his allies, and to overthrow a wise and prosperous government, the solidity and duration of which has been guaranteed by him and two of the most powerful Cantons.

(Signed)

Le Chevalier de BEAUTEVILLE.'

January 2.

Extract of a Letter from Paris, Dec. 7.

'We have received new details of the ravages occasioned by the inundation of the Tarna, in the suburbs of Montauban. The fall of the houses began in the suburb of Sapiac. The noise occasioned by their tumbling was heard in the neighbouring suburb, with the cries of several persons who called out for help; but as the water surrounded intirely the suburb of Sapiac, it was very difficult going to the assistance of the unhappy inhabitants. The river, which was prodigiously swollen and rapid, was laden with a number of trees of an enormous size, that had been torn up by the roots, and carried down along with it; a circumstance which, joined with the darkness of the night, rendered the passage of boats very dangerous. These obstacles however did not intimi-

date a mariner, who, in spite of the entreaties and tears of his wife and children, ventured to cross the river, in order to save such as were on the point of perishing. His courage roused several of his fellow boatmen to imitate him; and by means of their help no body perished. The waters retired on the 23d, but all the mills having been destroyed by the inundation, there was reason to fear that a famine might have succeeded, if the Intendant had not ordered the magazines of meal, designed for the use of the colonies, to be opened, and the meal to be distributed to the people.

* They write from Albi, that the same inundation has done also there abundance of damage. The inhabitants were obliged to break down the parapet walls of the bridge, the height of which is forty feet above the level of the river, in order to give a free passage to the billows which rushed over the bridge. The arches are much damaged by the great number of trees which the river bore down along with it. All the mills of the town are carried away. Several tanneries are swallowed up, and many houses very much damaged. The villages of Condomine, Trebus, Villeneuve-du-Tarn, and all others bordering on the river in that part of the country, are under water.

* The inhabitants are destitute of meal, and are obliged to send their corn to be ground two or three leagues distance. Cardinal Bernice, Archbishop of this city, has taken all possible care for remedying the consequences of this disaster, and procuring assistance to such as stand in need of it.

January 3.

Last Wednesday was the last day appointed for the churchwardens and vestry clerks of the several parishes in this metropolis, to deliver into the company of parish clerks a true account of the number of parish children under their care, from the first of July, 1761, to the same day in the year 1762; and which account will be laid before Parliament at their next meeting, there being some useful regulations for the benefit of the poor under consideration.

January 5.

A letter from Barbadoes, dated October 26, says, 'Last Tuesday morning, at three quarters after four o'clock, was felt, all over the island, a most tremendous shock of an earthquake, which lasted two minutes, and put the inhabitants into the greatest consternation, the houses shaking in so terrible a manner that their destruction was momentarily expected: But (thanks to the Almighty!) no particular damage has ensued. Several vessels that were an hundred leagues to the eastward, felt it very severe.'

Thursday night last, about a quarter past ten, a most uncommon change of weather was observed. The evening, which till then had been bright star-light, and remarkably serene, varied on a sudden to cloudy; and in an instant, a most terrible burst of wind was heard, attended with thunder, and a furious storm of hail from the north-east. During this hurricane, windows shook, houses trembled, and a strange rustling was perceived, as if in the inside of the buildings of the persons who inhabited them. Many, doubtless, were too much engaged to perceive it, but

such as did, particularly those who by their situation lay exposed to the north and north-east, were not less surprised than alarmed. Happily the storm did not last longer than two minutes, otherwise its effects must have been dreadful; and we do not at present hear of any other damage being done, except the throwing down the gable end of one house in Westminster, with some chimnies there, and in other parts of the town.

January 6.

Extract of a Letter from Feverham, Jan. 1.

'At his Majesty's royal powder-mills at Feverham, this morning, about five minutes after the clock struck twelve, a stove, in which were 25 barrels of gunpowder, blew up; happily no person was near at the time. The explosion was so great as to be heard 20 miles distant. Many windows of the houses in town were shattered in pieces; and the violence of the shock occasioned the floor of a room to give way, in which was a poor man in bed, but he received no damage.'

January 8.

Yesterday Peter the wild boy, who was found in the woods in the electorate of Hanover in the year 1726, and was brought to England in the reign of his late Majesty, and kept at Berkhamstead, was brought to the Queen's palace for their Majesties to see him, and was afterwards shewn to her Royal Highness the Princess Dowager of Wales, and the rest of the Royal Family.

January 9.

By an estimate formed of the city debts contracted by bridge-building, and for making other necessary repairs and improvements, according to a plan proposed, it appears that there are wanted for the above purposes the following sums:

	l.	s.	d.
For discharging the debts to the artificers employed in the alteration of London Bridge, —	12000	0	0
For completing the new Bridge, and its avenues, — — —	53500	0	0
For exempting the said Bridge from the intended toll — — —	144000	0	0
For embanking the river between Paul's wharf and Milford lane, — — —	7500	0	0
For repairs of the Royal Exchange, — — — — —	10000	0	0
And for rebuilding the gaol of Newgate — — — — —	50000	0	0

In all, 282000 0 0

The sum of 126000 l. it is proposed to raise from the surplusage of the Orphans Fund, and by continuing the duty of 1 s. 4 d. now paid upon coals imported into the port of London, till the year 1827, &c. As the object is undoubtedly great, and in a very considerable measure national, it is much to be wished it may be carried into execution; especially when it is recollected, that should this plan take place, the city and citizens of London will, over and above their share (in common with others) of the several taxes intended to be continued, contribute upwards of 479824 l. while Westminster, for works equally local, but upon the same principles deemed national, has received near 500000 l. of public money.

January

January 10.

Extract of a Letter from the Isle of Thanet, in Kent, dated Jan. 6, 1767.

'As you are well acquainted with Margate and its environs, I think it right to give you the earliest and best account I can of a very melancholy event, which has lately happened there.

'On the 2d inst. a violent gale of wind at N. W. brought on a most furious tide, which bore down every thing within its reach. The pier has suffered damage estimated at 1000l. The jettees are almost every-where much damaged, and in many places quite destroyed. The coach-road leading to the parade, in the front of the house of Mr. Silver, apothecary, is almost intirely washed away. The houses on the parade were thought to be in such immediate danger, that the inhabitants removed all their most valuable effects. The low buildings between Hall's library and the sea are all swept off. Beale's new Castle in the Air, contiguous to them, shared in part the same fate; fortunately it was not so far finished as to be habitable. The brooks are again all under water. Great loss and damage has been sustained by many private people. The whole is a scene of the greatest desolation and confusion.

'Some mischief has been done at Ramsgate, but inconsiderable in comparison of this.

'Poor Broadstairs, in St. Peter's parish, has felt the whole force of the storm; the pier is utterly destroyed, and such a quantity of beach carried into the harbour, as will probably ruin it for ever. Twelve ships, belonging to the Iceland cod-fishery, and one vessel on the stocks, will, with great difficulty, if ever, be got out. The place is undone; and many honest, laborious families who gained a competent livelihood, by the fishery carried on there, must now be turned a-drift, to seek their bread where they can find it. What makes their calamity the more pitiable, is, that their pier having suffered very great damage in the storm of 1763, they presented a petition for a brief, at that time, as the only method which could be proposed to prevent their ruin; most unhappily for them, their petition was rejected.'

January 12.

Letters from Warsaw advise that the Dyet has taken the following resolution on the subject of the declaration remitted from the Courts of Russia, Prussia, England, and Denmark, in favour of the Protestants 'We have received, with all possible consideration, the declarations which the Ambassador of her Imperial Majesty of all the Russias, the Prince de Repnin; the Minister Pleipotentiary of his Majesty the King of Prussia, M. Benoit; the English Minister, Mr. Wroughton; and the Danish Minister, M. de Saint Soforin; have presented, in writing, on the part of their respective Sovereigns, in favour of the Greeks and Dissidents in the kingdom of Poland and Great Dutchy of Lithuania. We assure those Ministers that we will fully maintain the said Dissidents in all the rights and prerogatives to which they are intitled by the laws of the country, particularly by the constitution of the year 1717, &c. and by treaties.—As to the griefs of the Dissidents in respect to the exercise of their re-

ligion, the college of most Rev. Archbishops and Bishops, under the direction of the Printe Primate, will endeavour to remove those difficulties in a manner conformable to justice and neighbourly love. The regulation drawn on this subject, shall be inserted in the acts of Metrique, and from thence communicated to all those who shall require it.—We charge the Chancellors of the two nations to report this resolution to the Ambassadors and Ministers of the Courts above-mentioned.'

January 13.

It is said the expence of the grand sword, or sabre, making by order of the East-India Company, as a present to the Nabob of Arcott, in the East-Indies, will amount to 3000l.

January 14.

Oxford, January 10. On Tuesday last Daniel Ecland, one of the Abingdon rioters, was executed at Reading (conformable to his sentence at the late assize held there under a special commission) in pursuance of orders received by express last Friday from the Secretary of State's office; at which time a further respite, during his Majesty's pleasure, was brought down by the same messenger for Cheer and Stowers, the other two prisoners under sentence of death for the above riot. It was a most affecting scene. Ecland's wife, with his six poor children, attending to take their last farewell, under these deplorable circumstances, and to bring away the body after execution, with which they next day arrived at Abingdon, having rode in the same cart all the way. The spectators, at this execution, appeared greatly affected, as it seems Ecland had always sustained an unblemished character before he unhappily joined in the late outrage.

January 15.

Yesterday morning Samuel Orton, in a mourning coach, and William Thornhill, commonly called Captain Thornhill, in the first cart, for different forgeries; and William Walker, and William Johnston, for a footpad robbery, both teamen, in the second cart were conveyed from Newgate, and executed at Tyburn.

Extract of a letter from Newcastle, Jan. 10.

'Last Friday and Saturday we had a great fall of snow, with lightning and thunder. The sea was much higher than was known in the memory of the oldest man living; several of the quays in the lower part of this town, and at Shields, were overflowed, and many cellars filled with water. Several ships in the river have also received much hurt by the violence of the wind, particularly at Shields, where many broke from their moorings, and were driven against the quays on the south shore, breaking down and unroofing the houses standing thereon. Two vessels sunk in the harbour. A keel was drove upon Mr. Cookson's ballast wharf, wherein were five men fast asleep, who never discovered their situation until the tide had left them some hours.—On the Saturday evening, the Morning Star, Chrisopp, from North Bergen, with deals, ran upon the Head; all her masts tumbled overboard: Several coblemen went to the assistance of the crew, carrying a coble upon their

their shoulders to the sea shore, but from the excessive high surge, durst not approach the vessel till low water, when she was left nearly dry. The men were all taken out, almost perishing, and, except one man that died in carrying to an adjacent house, have recovered.—At Blyth, a ship in the harbour ran against a ship not finished, and drove her off the stocks.—All the ships in the new harbour of Hartley-pans were sunk, to prevent their being damaged by running foul of each other, or driven to sea.—A new ship on the stocks at North-shore, near Sunderland, was driven into the water, and damaged a house on the opposite side of the river.—At Stockton, the ships were all drove from their anchors, the low grounds in the neighbourhood were overflowed, and a great many sheep were lost.—At Seaton, near Hartlepool, several houses were washed down; and a chest of tea, in the original package, was driven ashore.—At Staiths, Sandfend, East-row, and Saltbura, they have undergone a second inundation, still more fatal than the former one. One third part of the inhabitants of Staiths are ruined, having lost their boats, cobles, fishing nets, and a great many their houses and furniture.—At Whitby, a number of houses are entirely demolished; many more are damaged; hardly any that stand near the river have weathered out the storm clear of harm.

‘The snow having subsided on Sunday, was followed by an intense frost, which lasted till Wednesday afternoon, when the snow began again to fall, and continued with very little intermission till yesterday noon, whereby the roads in many parts are four or five feet deep, and the plains about two feet.’

Yesterday came on to be tried at Hicks’s hall an indictment against Thomas Pratten, a bricklayer, in Ironmonger-row, Old-street, for refusing to take on him the office of Constable, having been thereto elected by the select vestry and elders of St. Luke’s parish. After a short trial, and hearing the learned arguments of the Council on each side, it plainly appeared to the satisfaction of the Court and Jury, that this custom, for the select vestries to nominate Constables, notwithstanding it was supported by the evidence of a worthy magistrate, and some other antients of the parish (who all declared the custom had subsisted near sixty years) was yet illegal and contrary to law; therefore the Jury, without going out of Court, honourably acquitted Mr. Pratten.—By this verdict it plainly appears that custom, notwithstanding its longevity, cannot be supported, when contrary to the known laws of the land.

January 16.

On Wednesday the 14th inst. at the quarter sessions in Southwark, was tried an appeal of John Hutchinson, Esq; of Beckenham in Kent, against the conviction of a magistrate in Surry, whereby a horse, with his gear, was adjudged to be forfeited to Henry Bissel, the informer, for being one of the four horses drawing a broad-wheel waggon of the said Hutchinson’s on the Kent-street road, in length and not in pairs, when, after a full hearing of the matter, it was the unanimous opinion of the Court (which was very numerous) that no

other waggon but common stage waggons are within the meaning of the statute of the 5th of George III. which continues in part only the 30th George II. The determination of a Court of Judicature has been much wanted in this matter, so highly interesting to all Gentlemen, farmers; and others, who keep waggons or carts for their own use, as they may now be drawn in any mode without the fear of informers, who infest the public roads about this metropolis.

January 17.

Stockholm, December 9. The grand entertainment which the Russian Minister gave here last Wednesday, in honour of the Prince Royal’s marriage, was executed in the most splendid manner. It began by a supper to 260 persons, who were served with the greatest order imaginable: As soon as they arose from table, they were surprised by a very fine firework placed upon an island just opposite to his house, which was illuminated with many thousand lamps, down to the edge of the water, and the whole was concluded with a ball, which lasted till six o’clock in the evening.

January 19.

Constantinople, December 1. There was a shock of an earthquake on the 23d past, which did no other damage than the sinking of a great vault in the mosk of Sultan Mahomet, which they are pulling down to rebuild. Yesterday morning early there was a great fire between the point of the Seraglio and the Seven Towers, which raged with great violence for three hours, and destroyed many houses; but was happily got under, notwithstanding the wind was very high.

Lisbon, December 17. The King George packet boat came upon the coast last week in the midst of very bad weather; and not being able to make this harbour, put into Setuval, from whence the master sent an Officer on Tuesday the 9th inst. with the mail.

January 20.

Extract of a letter from Leghorn, Dec. 15.

‘By private letters from Algier we are informed, that the Dey told the Seraskier who lately went thither from the Grand Signior to demand twenty-one years tribute which the State was indebted to the Porte, ‘That he was firmly resolved, not only not to pay those arrears, but even any tribute for the future: That the State of Algiers was absolutely free and independent of the Porte: That he stood in no need of its protection: And that he (the Seraskier) might return with this answer to Constantinople.’ We are impatient to know how his Highness will take this declaration; and in case it should displease him, what steps he will take to bring the Algerines to a way of thinking more conformable to his interests.’

Yesterday morning John Williamson, a journeyman shoe-maker, was carried in a cart from Newgate to Moorfields, and there executed pursuant to his sentence, for the murder of his wife, by starving her to death; the gallows was erected in the center fronting Chiswell-street. He was attended by two Clergymen of the Church of England, and a Methodist Teacher, who prayed by him for a full hour. It was with much difficulty

culty that the Clergymen could prevail upon him to acknowledge his crime; but at last, just before the cart drew away, one of the Clergymen informed the people, that he had confessed the murder; and further, that his disorderly life had been a principal means of bringing him into that unfortunate situation, and hoped the people would pray for his soul. He was a tall man, about forty-six years of age. It is supposed there were 10,000 persons present, a great number of whom were women.

January 21.

A letter from Paris, dated Jan. 5, says, 'The Court of Spain have thought proper to retain their galleons at the Havannah, for fear of some fatal rencounter on account of the dispute about the Manilla ransom; several houses in different trading cities, who depended on their return, have stopped.'

On Saturday last John Hall, aged 46, and David Long, aged 56 years, for being concerned in the late riots in the city of Norwich, were executed. They behaved very penitently, and expressed great contrition for their past misconduct, and earnestly recommended to the populace a due observance of the Sabbath, the neglect of which they said, had been the principal means of their coming to an untimely end.

January 22.

By a private letter, last French post, it is said that the stage-coach from Lyons to Paris had been attacked by a troop of banditti, to the number of 50 persons, who, after murdering all the passengers except one, whom they left alone for dead, made off with the carriage and horses.

Andrew Stone, Esq; her Majesty's Treasurer and Receiver-general, has paid to Robert Dingley, Esq; Treasurer to the Magdalen charity, 300 l. as her Majesty's royal gift and bounty, towards building a new Magdalen-house.

January 23.

In letters from France they write, that great preparations are making there, to take the most early advantages of the cod fishery on the banks of Newfoundland. The merchants have applied for four large frigates more, to protect their fishing ships, which were immediately granted by their Court, who are highly pleased with the progress made in that fishery in so short a time.

By advices from Leghorn we learn, that the Grand Signior's demand of tribute had been as little regarded at Tunis, Tripoli, and Morocco, as at Algier; each of these Princes appearing to have thrown off all subjection to the Porte, and insisting on their independency.

January 24.

Copenhagen, Dec. 30. We hear from Iceland, that Mount Hecla, which began to emit flames on the 5th of April, still continued its eruption on the 15th of September.

At a Court of Common-council held yesterday, it was unanimously resolved, upon the motion of Mr. Deputy Rossiter, that, on account of the distresses of the poor in this inclement season, one thousand pounds should be subscribed out of the Chamber of the city; and that a subscription book should be opened in the Chamberlain's of-

fice for the donations of all well-disposed persons; which money is to be appropriated to the relief of such poor persons inhabiting within the city and liberties as do not receive alms of the parish; and a Committee was appointed, consisting of the Lord-mayor, and all the Aldermen, and fifty-two Commoners, who immediately withdrew, and begun a subscription among themselves; to which the Lord-mayor gave one hundred pounds, and the rest of the Gentlemen very liberally.

On Thursday night a Custom-house Officer stopped three men on horseback loaded with tea, &c. one of whom, after wounding him with a tuck, he secured near the Leather Doublet in Thames-street; and yesterday he was carried before Sir William Stephenson, at Guildhall, who committed him to the Poultry-compter; the other two escaped. The tea was sent to the Custom-house.

January 26.

When Alexander the Black was tried on Saturday last for perjury, in swearing that his wife was of age when she was not quite seventeen, two or three Blacks, with their wives, appeared to the goodness of his character; and it was remarkable, that the women were all whites, and very agreeable.

The above Alexander was a servant to the Duke de Nivernois, when that Minister was lately in England; but staying after his Master, and getting an acquaintance with Mr. ———, a tradesman at the west end of the town, he offered to teach his daughter French, which offer being accepted, he had admission to Miss ———, who fell in love with, and married him.

Lisbon, Dec. 16. The fleet from the Bay of All-Saints, which has been long expected, is at length arrived in the Tagus. This fleet was escorted by two men of war, one of which had on board the Count d'Ega, late Viceroy of Goa; who, as soon as the ship cast anchor before the castle of Belem, was arrested by a Corregidor, in consequence of orders from the King. All this Nobleman's effects, which are very considerable, are sequestered; a ring was even taken from his finger, as well as other jewels which he had in his cloaths. The next day he was conducted to prison, where he is closely guarded. He is said to be accused of great violences and extortions.

January 27.

There has been received of Sheriffs fines for building Black-friars bridge, since the 1st of June 1758, to the present time, the sum of 16200 l.

January 28.

Sunday morning, between two and three o'clock, a fire broke out at a baker's in the Strand, opposite Hungerford-market, which in a short time entirely consumed the same, and the bellows-maker's. The flames were so rapid, that the inhabitants could not save any of their effects. The apprentice and servant-maid perished in the flames, as likewise a young woman big with child: A most promising youth, about sixteen years of age, eldest son of Mr. Wood, stay-maker, in the Strand, apprentice to a jeweller who lodged in the said house, in order to avoid being burnt, jumped out of a two pair of stairs window

window into the street, by which means his skull was fractured, and his arm, two of his ribs, and his back broke; of which he expired, in great agonies, yesterday morning. A man, who lived in More's-yard, near St. Martin's-lane, was killed by the fall of a large piece of timber; so that six lives were lost. A chairman had his arm broke; and one Mr. Peele, a baker, who had lately let his shop to Mr. Dixon, endeavouring to get out of the two pair of stairs window backwards, by means of a spout, the same gave way, when he fell to the bottom of the area, but pitching on his feet, he had providentially no limbs broke, and is in a fair way to do well, though terribly bruised.

January 29.

On Monday evening was tried an action brought against an eminent coal dealer in this city for selling ten chaldron of coals twenty-one bushels short of measure, as appeared upon the evidence of Bowman Brown, and others, who remeasured the said coals. After a trial which lasted upwards of four hours, the Jury, without going out of Court, brought in a verdict for the plaintiff with 50 l. damages, besides costs of suit.

The fleet from the Bahia, or Bay of All Saints, consisting of a man of war, an India ship from Goa, and nineteen merchant ships for this place, and about fifteen for Oporto, sailed from the Bahia the 27th of August last. Those for this place arrived on Tuesday the 9th inst. The man of war brings about seven millions of crusadoes in specie. The cargo on board the merchant ships is computed to consist of ten thousand chests of sugar, eight thousand rolls of tobacco, and thirty thousand hides. The cargo of the India ship is not perfectly known; but in general there is a considerable quantity of pepper, and some few parcels of China.

Wheat-flour now sells from 50 s. to 53 s. a sack. In the great frost in 1740, it sold for no more than 28 s. per sack. Bread, which now sells for 17 d. the half-peck, at that severe period sold for no more than 11 d. the half-peck.

BIRTHS.

A Daughter to the Lady of Richard Wilbraham Bootle, Esq; Member for the city of Chester.

A daughter to the Lady of Lord Viscount Belasyse.

MARRIAGES.

Edward Land, Esq; of Thatford, Lincolnshire, to Miss Griggs, of Park-street.

James Brander, Esq; of New Bond-street, to Miss Elisabeth Downes, of Swallow-street.

Joseph Reynolds, Esq; of Kentish-town, to Miss Lucy Hargrave, of Great Portland-street.

Humphry Henrice, Esq; of Bloomsbury, to Miss Nancy Whitebread.

James Collier, Esq; of Mortimer-street, to Miss Elisabeth Sparks, of North Audley-street.

William Ainge, Esq; of Lincolns-inn, to Miss Pitches.

Henry Hobbs, Esq; of Kensington, to Miss Pitters.

Edmund Ford, Esq; of Sackville-street, to Miss Fanny Tomkins, in Saville-row.

James Lucas, Esq; of Chesterfield-street, to Miss Hannah Tylon, of North Audley-street.

John Burnell, Esq; of Poland-street, to Miss Smallman, of Great Russell-street.

William Lock, Esq; of Henrietta-street, Cavendish-square, to Miss Frederica Augusta Schaub.

Rev. Dr. Langhorne, rector of Blagdon, Somersetshire, to Miss Craycroft.

Peter Granger, Esq; of Richmond, to Miss Maria Harley, of Cavendish-square.

John Crook, Esq; of Mortimer-street, to Miss Bishop, of New Bond-street.

William Ambler, Esq; to Miss Anne Steele, of Bloomsbury.

George Marshall, Esq; of Swallow-street, to Miss Praed, of Argyle buildings.

D E A T H S.

John Butler, Esq; Member for Suffex.

Henry Williams, Esq; in Clarges-street, Piccadilly.

William Frogmore, Esq; in Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury.

John Darby, Esq; Receiver-general for the county of Dorset.

Mrs. Hoadley, relict of Dr. Hoadley, late Bishop of Winchester.

Lieut. Col. Robert Spragg, at Richmond, in Surry.

Edward Seymour, Esq; at Woodland, Dorsetshire.

Mr. Nichols, in Cornhill.

Thomas Salmon, Esq; one of the honourable Band of Gentlemen Pensioners.

Col. Hatton, in Saville-row.

Right Hon. John Lord Viscount Mayo, in Pall-mall.

Rev. Dr. Pickering, vicar of St. Sepulchre's.

Charles Beaumont, Esq; in Hart-street, Bloomsbury.

Giles Nash, Esq; at Stonehouse, Gloucestershire.

John Vickers, Esq; in Berwick-street, Soho.

Robert Checks, Esq; at Cheshunt, Hertfordshire.

Charles Oliver, Esq; at Bethnal-green.

Hon. Mr. Bathurst, eldest son of Lord Bathurst.

PROMOTIONS.

COL. John Mompeyson, to be Lieutenant-governor of the isle of Wight.

Daniel Webb, Esq; to be Colonel of the eighth (or King's) regiment of foot.

Thomas Champneys, Esq; of Orcharley, Somerset, to the dignity of a Baronet of the kingdom of Great Britain.

William Burton, John Wyndham Bowyer, David Papillon, George-Lewis Scott, Esqrs. Sir Henry Poole, Bart. Thomas Bowlby, Richard Bagot, and George Quarme, Esqrs. together with Richard Stonhewer, Esq; to be Commissioners for the management and receipt of his Majesty's revenue of excise, &c.

PREFERMENTS.

DOCTOR David Durell, to the dignity of a Canon or Prebendary of Canterbury.

Rev. Mr. Wade Gascoigne, to the vicarage of Terrington, Norfolk.

Rev.

Rev. Mr. Philip Du Val, to the dignity of a Canon, or Prebendary of Worcester.

Rev. Mr. John Whitcombe, to the rectory of Walesby, Lincolnshire.

B——K——TS. From the Gazette.

Jonathan Odling, the younger, of Kingston upon Hull, mariner.

Caleb Buglafs of Berwick upon Tweed, book-seller.

Christopher Gerard, of Cornhill, haberdasher.

Thomas Pearce, of Cloth-fair, woollen-draper.

John Holland, of the city of Gloucester, mercer.

William Tate, of Chancery-lane, vintner.

William Sanders, of St. John's, in the city of Norwich, wine-merchant.

John Nind, of Fore-street, St. Giles, Cripple-gate, paper-stainer.

Samuel Matthew Shirley, of Clifton, Gloucestershire, vintner.

Thomas Bay, of Narrow-street, Ratcliff, cabinet-maker.

William Mac Morran, otherwise M^c Morran, of St. Andrew, Holborn, linen-draper.

Joseph Collins, of Aberley, Worcester, chapman.

William Hugget, of Burfrow, Surry, chapman.

Samuel Bishop, of Comptondandy, Somerset, parchment-maker.

Robert Eade, of Saxmundham, Suffolk, draper.

John Dennis, of London, broker.

Isaac Symon Hayne, of Queen-street, merchant.

Robert Pilkington, of the Tower of London, chapman.

William Allen, of Blackman street, St. Mary Newington, Surry, coachmaker.

John Johnson, of St. Mary, Middlesex, builder.

Philip Bailey, of Ratcliff Highway, Middlesex, linen-draper.

Richard Pepis, of St. Sepulchre, London, brewer.

Anthony Morland, of St. Bartholomew the Great, London, carpenter.

BOOKS published in January, 1767.

THE Ladies Friend, or Advice to the Fair Sex. Nicoll, 2s. sewed.

The Convent, or History of Julia, in 2 Vols. Lowndes, 5s. sewed.

Cymon, a dramatic Romance. Beckett, 1s. 6d.

Noah; by Joseph Collyer, in 2 Vols. Doddsley, 5s. sewed.

Chrysal, or the Adventures of a Guinea; the 3d and 4th Volumes. Beckett, 6s. bound.

A Letter to a Member of Parliament, on the present Distresses of the Poor. Horsfield, 6d.

Comedies of Plautus, translated into blank Verses; by Bonnel Thornton, M. B. in 2 Vols. 8vo. Beckett, 12s. bound.

The School for Guardians, a Comedy. Vailant, 1s. 6d.

The Kellyad, or a critical Examination into the Merits of Thespis. Williams, 2s.

An Appeal to Common Sense, in Behalf of Religion; by James Osward, D. D. Cadell, 5s.

Four Dissertations; by R. Price, F. R. S. in one Vol. 8vo. Millar, 5s.

A summary View of the Soul's perceptive Faculties. Rivington, 1s.

A Dissertation on the Nature, Effects, and Consequences of the Blasphemy against the Holy Ghost; by S. Martin, Cadell, 3s. 6d.

A Rationale of the literal Doctrine of Original Sin; by James Bate, M. A. Doddsley, 7s. bound.

The Iliad of Homer, Book I, being a Specimen of the Whole which is to follow; by the Rev. Samuel Langley, D. D. Doddsley, 3s. sewed.

A Plan for raising Two Hundred Eighty Two Thousand Pounds; by a Citizen of London. Brotherton, 1s.

The Triumph of Inoculation, a Dream. Payne, 1s.

A Series of Letters, discovering the Scheme projected by France, for invading England, in 1762, &c. in 2 Vols. 4to. Williams, 1l. 5s. sewed.

The Sea; a Conference between Aristus and Eugenius; by Thomas Podmore. Baldwin, 1s.

The Nautical Almanac, and Astronomical Ephemeris, for the Year 1767. Nourse, 5s. sewed.

The Country Cozens, or a Journey to London, a Novel, in 2 Vols. Noble, 5s. sewed.

BILLS of Mortality, from December 30, 1766, to January 27, 1767.

Buried.		Christened.	
Males	1177	Males	765
Females	1213	Females	735
Under 2 years old		Buried.	
Between 2 and 5		Within the walls	155
5 and 10 —		Without the walls	606
10 and 20 —		In Mid. and Surry	1141
20 and 30 —		City & Sub. West.	488
30 and 40 —			2390
40 and 50 —		Weekly, Dec. 30,	445
50 and 60 —		Jan. 6,	391
60 and 70 —			13, 532
70 and 80 —			20, 519
80 and 90 —			27, 503
90 and 105 —			2390
			2390

Wednesday, January 21, was published,

The SUPPLEMENT to the Thirty-Ninth Volume of the UNIVERSAL MAGAZINE, with three Copper-plates, and a complete Alphabetical Index to the Thirty-Ninth Volume, &c.

PRICES

PRICES of STOCKS from December 29, 1766, to January 26, 1767, inclusive.

Days	BANK STOCK.	INDIA STOCK.	South Sea STOCK.	South Sea old Ann.	South Sea new Ann.	3 per C. Ind. Ann.	1 per C. & reduc'd.	3 per C. B. consol.	3 per C. B. 1751.	3 1/2 Bank 1756.	3 1/2 Bank 1758.	4 per C. 1762.	Subscrip. 1763.	Nav. Bills. 1766.	Exc. Bills. 1 s.	In. Bonds. 1 s.
29						86 1/8	88					102				0 14
30	137 1/4			87 1/4		86 3/8	88					101		1		0 15
31				87 7/8		86 1/4	88					102	101 3/4	1		0 16
1	137			87 3/4		86 1/8	88					102				0 16
2						86 1/8	88					102				0 18
3	137 1/4					86 1/8	88					102				0 18
5	137					86 1/8	88					101				0 18
6	137					86 1/8	88					102				0 17
7						88 1/8	88	88 1/4				102				0 17
8		227		87 3/4		86 1/8	88					102				0 16
9	137 1/4	226		87 1/2		86 1/8	88					102				0 16
10	137	221				86 1/8	88					102				0 17
12		223				86 1/8	88					102				0 16
13	137 1/4					86 1/8	88					102				0 16
14	137					86 1/8	88					102				0 17
15	138					86 1/8	88					102				0 19
16	138					86 1/8	88					102				0 18
17	138					86 1/2	88					102				0 18
19							88					102				0 17
20	139						88					102				0 16
21	139						88					102				0 17
22	139						88					102				0 18
23	139						88					102				0 17
24	139					86 1/8	88					102				0 15
26	139						88					102				0 13

Bear-key.	Amsterdam 34 1/2	Uf.	Hamburg 35 7 1/2	Uf.	LONDON, Exchanges on January 23, 1767.	Genoa 48 1/4	Dublin 9	Peck loaf 2 s. 9 d.
Wheat, 43s to 49s.	Ditto at fight 34 6	Uf.	Paris 1 day's date 31 1/4	Uf.	Cadiz 39	50	Agio of the Bank of	Bags from 40s. to
Barley, 22s to 27s. od.	Rotterdam 35	Uf.	Ditto 2 Uf. 31 1/2	Uf.	Madrid 39	56	Holland 3 1/4	65s. per C.
Rye, -- 27s to 29s.	Antwerp, no price	Uf.	Bordeaux ditto 31 1/4	Uf.	Bilboa 39	55		Pockets from 56s. to 80s. per C.
Oats, - 14 to 19s. od.		Uf.		Uf.	Leghorn 48	55		



As a necessary Addition to the English Atlas, already published in several Numbers of our Magazine, we here give our Readers a whole-sheet new and accurate MAP of SCOTLAND, divided into Shires, and drawn from a late Survey.

Note; Complete Lists, alphabetically digested, of all the MAPS of Divisions and Counties belonging to England and Wales, may be seen in the Supplements to the twenty-second, thirtieth, and thirty-seventh Volumes of our Magazine, together with all the other COPPER-PLATES, many of them beautifully coloured, which have been occasionally published, of Frontispieces, Heads, foreign Maps, Plans, Architecture, Astronomy, Heraldry, Philosophy, History, Natural History, Machines, Mechanic Arts, Views, &c.

SCOTLAND, a branch of the same continent with England and Wales, is united under the same government and legislature, and makes a part of the title of the King of Great Britain.

The Scots are originally Irish, but not without a mixture of Picts, who, tho' they were subdued by the former, and fell under their government, could not yet be intirely cut off, any more than the conquered usually are in other kingdoms. Bede, Camden, Usher, Stillingfleet, and many other historians, are very positive, that the west parts of Scotland were peopled from Ireland; and the Irish, which is their language, puts it beyond all dispute; but the exact time when this happened is a point the learned are not agreed upon; while the natives are fond of their own extraordinary antiquity, and their neighbours will not suffer them to run up their original too high.

The Crowns of England and Scotland were united under one head, in the person of King James I. of England, and VIth of Scotland, by which the English have been freed ever since from those incursions and plunderings wherewith that nation was used continually to harraß and torment them; and the two nations were intirely united into one for ever, the legislation, heretofore vested in the King and Parliament of Scotland, independent of the Parliament of England, being removed, and placed in the one general Parliament of Great Britain, according to the articles of union enacted by both Parliaments, in the fifth year of Queen Anne.

All that part of the continent which lies beyond the counties of Cumberland and Northumberland, belongs to Scotland, with great numbers of islands on all the sides which are bounded by the ocean. On the west it hath the Irish sea; on the north, the Deucaledonian; and on the east, the German ocean. It is in length about 250 miles, and 150 miles broad; in the most southerly part it is 54 degrees 54 minutes in latitude, and in longitude 15 degrees

40 minutes; but in the most northerly it is 58 degrees 30, or 32 minutes in latitude, and 17 degrees 50 minutes in longitude: The longest day is about 18 hours and 2 minutes, and the shortest night 5 hours and 45 minutes.

Mr. Templeman makes the length of the kingdom 278 miles, and the breadth 194, and gives it an area of 27,794 square miles. He says that, exclusive of the islands, it is less than Ireland by 3981 miles, yet computes the number of its inhabitants at 1,500,000, which is half a million more than he reckons in Ireland.

The soil, take it in general, comes far short of England in fruitfulness, being much more fit for pasture than corn; not but in some of the inland counties they have good store of grain, wherewith they trade to Spain, Holland, and Norway. The skirts of the country abound with timber, which is of a vast bigness, especially fir-trees.

The air is very temperate, and not half so cold as might be imagined in so northerly a clime. This, as in England, is owing to the warm vapours and breezes that come continually off the sea, purifying the air, and keeping it in such constant motion, as generally frees them from all epidemic distempers. The nature of the country is hilly and mountainous, the plains being very few, and those too but small. They have abundance of horned cattle and sheep, but of small size; for which defect the fine taste of their flesh makes amends.

Learning flourishes among them in four universities, St. Andrew's, Glasgow, Aberdeen, and Edinburgh, wherein are Professors of most of the liberal arts, and those maintained with competent salaries.

Christianity seems to have been planted here very early, especially if those words of Tertullian, 'Britannorum inaccessa Romanis loca, Christo vero subdita,' may be allowed to hint at these parts, as in all probability they do.

Scotland, according to the difference of soil, customs, humours, as also of the

fancies and imaginations of men, has several divisions. The most eminent of them is into the Highlanders and Lowlanders: The first are rude, barbarous, and uncivilised, using the Irish language; the second are civil and courteous, and use the language and customs of the English. The more ancient division is into the Scots and Picts. The Scots had all the Western isles, and the skirts of the country westward; the Picts were possessed of all that lay upon the German ocean.

It appears, from an ancient book of the division of Scotland, that here was once a heptarchy, as well as in England, and that, when the Scots got possession of this tract from the Picts, it was shared among seven Princes. The first part contained Angus and Mernis. The second, Atheold and Goverin. The third, Stradeern, with Meneted. The fourth was Forthever. The fifth Mar, with Buchen. The sixth, Muref and Rofs. The seventh, Cathness, parted in the middle by the Mound, a mountain, which runs from the western to the eastern sea.

Scotland is also divided by the Mons Grampius, Grantz-bain hills, which run from west to east; and the rivers divide it into three peninsula's; one to the south, one in the middle, and one to the north: For the rivers on each side run so far into the country, as to be hindered from meeting by a small isthmus only; and, if that were removed, it would make the main land of Scotland three islands.

Mr. Gordon divides Scotland into two classes, viz. south the Frith, the chief town Edinburgh; north the Frith, the chief town Aberdeen. The south class comprehends, besides, Galloway, Nithisdale, Annandale, Eskdale with Eufdale, Liddisdale, Teviotdale, the Mers, Lauderdale, Tweeddale, Clydesdale, Kyle, Carrack, Lothian, Stirling, Renfrew, Cunningham, isles of Bute and Arran, and the peninsula of Cantyre: The chief towns, corresponding to these in order, are Kirkcudbright, Dumfries, Annand, Hermitage, Jedburg, Duns, Lauder, Peebles, Glasgow, Aire, Burgenne, Edinburgh, Stirling, Renfrew, Irvin, Rothesay, and Kilzeran. There is no town specified for Eskdale with Eufdale.

The north class comprehends Fife, Menteith, Lennox, Argyle, Perth, Strathern, Broad-Albin, Lorn, Merns, Angus, Goury, Athol, Mar, Badenoch, Lochaber, Buchan, Bamfe, Murray, Rofs, Sutherland, and Caithness: The chief towns of which are St. Andrews, Dumblain, Dumbarton, Innerary, Perth, Abernethy, Dun-

stefag, Bervey, Dundee, Blair, Aberdeen, Riven, Inverlochy, Peterhead, Bamfe, Elgin, Tain, Dornock, Strathspey, and Weick, lying north-east of Strathnavern. No towns are specified for Broad-Albin and Goury.

Scotland is likewise divided into so many counties, which are again subdivided into sheriffdoms, Stewarties, and bailiaries, for the more easy administration of civil government.

The counties, or shires, with their particular extent, are as follow: The shire of Edinburgh contains Mid-lothian, Berwick, Mers, and Lauderdale; Peebles, Tweeddale; Selkirk, Etterick, and Forest; Roxburgh, Teviotdale, Liddisdale, Eskdale, and Eufdale; Dumfries, Nithisdale; Wigton, the north and west parts of Galloway; Aire, Kyle, Cariet, and Cunningham; Renfrew, the barony of Renfrew; Lanerick, Clydesdale; Dumbritton, Lennox; Bute, the isles of Bute and Arran; Innerara, Argyle, Lorn, Kintyre, most part of the isles west of Lorn and Kintyre, as Ila, Tura, Mul, Wyft, Teriff, Col, and Lismore; Perth, Menteith, Strathern, Balwhidder, Glenurghay, Stormont, Athol, Perth, Gaultry, Glenshee, Stattardill, Braid Albin, and Raynock; Stirling, or Striveling, much of the ground that lieth close upon both sides of the Forth; Linlithgow, West-Lothian; Kinross, the west part of Fife, between Lochleven and the Ochill hills; Clackmannan, a small part of Fife, lying on the river of Forth, toward Stirling; Cupar, the rest of Fife, to the East of Lochleven; Forfar, Angus, with its pertinents, Glen-Ila, Glen-Esk, and Glen-Proffin; Kincardin, the Mernis; Aberdeen, Mar, with its pertinents, as Birs, Glen-Tanner, Glen-Muick, Strathdee, Strathdon, Brae of Mar, and Cromar, and most part of Buchan, Fourmartin, Gareock, and Strathbogie land; Bamfe, a small part of Buchan, Strathdo-vern, Boyn, Einsie, Strath-Awin, and Balvenie; Elgin, the east part of Murray; Nairn, the west part of Murray; Inverness, Badenoch, Lochaber, the south part of Rofs, and a part of Murray, beyond Nairn west; Cromartie, a small part of Rofs, lying on the south-side of Cromartie—Frith; Rofs, the rest of Rofs, with the isles of Skey, Lewis, and Harris; Tayne, Sutherland, and Strathnavern; Weick, Cathness; Orkney, isles of Orkney and Shetland.

Besides these sheriffdoms, there are the Stewarties of Strathern, Menteith, Annandale, and Kirkcudbright, with Falkland, containing Strathern, Menteith, Annandale, and the east and south parts of Galloway;

loway; as also St. Andrews in Fife, Kilmure in Angus, and Abernethy in Perth: The bailiaries are Kyle, Carrick, Cunningham, and Lauderdale, containing districts of the same names; and there is one constabulary, viz. that of Haddington, containing East-Lothian.

The public Courts for the administration of justice, before the Union, were, the Parliament, which was the supreme Court; but now, by the act of union, is merged into the Parliament of England; and by Representatives of 16 Lords and 45 Commoners, is part of the Parliament of Great Britain.

The shires and burghs that are privileged by the union to return Members to the British House of Commons are these, viz. 1. Shire of Aberdeen. 2. Shire of Aire. 3. District of burghs of Aire, Irvin, Rothefay, Inverara, and Campbeltown. 4. Shire of Argyle. 5. Shire of Bamfe. 6. District of burghs of Bamfe, Elgin, Cullen, Kintore, and Inverury. 7. Shire of Berwick. 8. Shire of Bute. 9. Shire of Clackmannan. 10. Shire of Dumbarton. 11. Shire of Dumfries. 12. Shire of Edinburgh. 13. City of Edinburgh. 14. Shire of Elgin. 15. District of burghs of Forreß, Inverness, Nairn, and Fortrose. 16. Shire of Fife. 17. District of burghs of Pittenween, Anstruther-Easter, Anstruther-Wester, Craill, and Kilrennie. 18. District of burghs of Inverkeithen, Stirling, Dumferline, Culross, and Queensferry. 19. District of Burghs of Bruntisland, Dyart, Kirkaldie, and Kinghorn. 20. Shire of Forfar. 21. District of burghs of Dundee, Perth, St. Andrew's, Coupar, and Forfar. 22. District of burghs of Montrose, Aberdeen, Brochline, Aberbrothock, and Inverbervy. 23. Shire of Haddington. 24. Shire of Inverness. 25. Shire of Kincardine. 26. Stewarty of Kirkudbright. 27. District of burghs of Kirkudbright, Dumfries, Lockmaban, Annan, and Sanquhar. 28. Shire of Lanerk. 29. District of burghs of Lanerk, Linlithgow, Selkirk, and Peebles. 30. Shire of Linlithgow. 31. Shire of Nairn. 32. Stewarty of Orkney and Shetland. 33. Shire of Peebles. 34. Shire of Perth. 35. Shire of Renfrew. 36. District of burghs of Renfrew, Glasgow, Ruglen, and Dumbarton. 37. Shire of Roß. 38. District of burghs of Dingwall, Tain, Dornock, Weick, and Kirkwell. 39. Shire of Roxburgh. 40. District of burghs of Jedburgh, Haddington, Dunbar, North Berwick, and Lauder. 41. Shire of Selkirk. 42. Shire of Stirling. 43. Shire of Sutherland. 44. Shire

of Wigtoun. 45. District of burghs of Wigtoun, Whithorn, New-Galloway, and Stranrayer.

The next supreme Court was the Privy-council, who performed all the royal part of the administration, under, and with the King, or his High Commissioner. But this Court was annihilated by an act of the 6th of Queen Anne; and one only Privy-council appointed for Great Britain.

The Courts now in use are,

1. The College of Justice, wherein the particular Officers appointed for that purpose (consisting of the Clergy and Laity) administer justice according to the rules of equity, and not the rigour of the law, from the 1st of November to the 15th of March, and from Trinity-Sunday to the 1st of August, every day except Sunday.

2. The Justice-court, which is the law-court for causes criminal as well as civil. It consists of a Justice-general, Justice-clerk, and five other Judges, who are Lords of the Session: By these, being joined with a pannel of 15, out of 45 cited, like our Jury, all cases are judged. By statute in King Charles's reign this Court was ordered to hold assizes all over the kingdom once every year; and now, by statute 6 of Queen Anne, the same assizes are commanded to be held twice every year.

3. The Court of Exchequer, which, by statute 6 of Queen Anne, is reformed, and made like ours in England.

4. The Court of Chancery.

5. The Sheriff's Court in every county; where the Sheriff or his Deputy decides controversies among the inhabitants, relating to matters of inferior concernment. The Sheriffs are many of them hereditary, others for life, and others durante beneplacito. And in some districts the Officer of like kind is called Steward.

6. By the statute 6 of Queen Anne, that takes away the Privy-council, it is provided, that Justices of the Peace shall be established in Scotland, in like manner, and with like power as in England.

7. The Commissariat, wherein are pleaded actions relating to wills, tythes, and other ecclesiastical affairs.

8. The Court of Admiralty.

The several orders or degrees are,

1. The King; to whom the constitution allows much the same power and authority as ours here in England.

2. The Prince of Scotland, the King's eldest son: The rest of the King's children are styled simply Princes.

3. Dukes, who were brought into Scotland about the year 400, Marquisses, Earls,

Vifcounts, and Barons, as we have in England.

4. Their Knights alfo are the fame, only proclaimed and created with much more solemnity.

5. Lairds, which were anciently fuch only as held lands of the King in capite.

6. Gentlemen.

7. Citizens, merchants, &c.

The religion of the kingdom, by law eftablifhed, was that which is contained in the confeffion of faith authorifed in the firft Parliament of King James VI. For the more convenient regulation of Church affairs they had two archbifhoprics, under which were contained 12 bifhoprics, according to the following fcheme:

The archbifhopric of St. Andrew's, under which were Edinburgh, Dunkel, Aberdeen, Murray, Dumblane, Brechin, Rofs, Cathnefs, Orkney.

The archbifhopric of Glasgow, under which were Galloway, Lismore, the Ifles.

The bounds and extent of the feveral diocefes were as follow:

Diocefe of St. Andrew's contained part of Perthfhire, and part of Angus and Mernes.

Glasgow, the fhires of Dumbarton, Renfrew, Aire, Lanerk, part of the fhires of Roxburgh, Dumfries, Peebles, and Selkirk.

Edinburgh, the fhires of Edinburgh, Linlithgow, part of Strivelingfhire, Berwickfhire, the Conftabulary of Haddington, and Bailery of Lauderdale.

Dunkeld, the moft part of Perthfhire, part of Angus, and part of Weft-Lothian.

Aberdeen, moft part of Bamfffhire, and part of Mernes.

Murray, the fhires of Elgin, Nairn, and part of Invernefs, and Bamfffhire.

Brechin, part of Angus and Mernes.

Dumblane, part of Perth, and Strivelingfhire.

Rofs, the fhires of Tain, Cromartie, and the greateft part of Invernefsfhire.

Cathnefs, Cathnefs and Sutherland.

Orkney, all the northern ifles of Orkney and Shetland.

Galloway, the fhire of Wigtoun, the ftewarty of Kirkudbright, the regality of Glentruirie, and part of Dumfrieffhire.

Argyle, Argyle, Lorn, Kintyre, and Lochaber, with fome of the Weft Ifles.

The Ifles, moft of the Weft Ifles.

Befides thefe, for the more clofe infpection into the affairs of the Church, they had fixty-eight Prefbyteries, viz. Dunfe, Chirnside, Kelso, Eriflton, Selkirk, Jedburgh, Dunbar, Haddington, Dalkeith, Edinburgh, Peebles, Linlithgow, Perth,

Dunkeld, Auchterarder, Striveling, Dumblane, Dumfries, Penpont, Lochmabane, Middlebie, Wigton, Kirkudbright, Stranraver, Aire, Irwing, Pasley, Dumbarton, Glasgow, Hamilton, Lanerick, Biggar, Dennune, Inerara, Campbeltown, Kilmore, Skey, St. Andrew's, Kirkaldy, Cowper, Dumfermelin, Meegle, Dundee, Arbroth, Forfar, Brechin, Mernes, Aberdeen, Kincardin, Alford, Garcoch, Deer, Turref, Fordyce, Ellon, Strathbogie, Abernethie, Elgin, Forres, Invernefs, Aberlower, Chanrie, Tain, Dingwel, Dornoch, Caithnefs, Orkney, Shetland.

Under this conftitution, they had,

1. A feflion in every parifh, confifting of the worthieft perfons therein, which took cognifance of fome fcandals.

2. A Prefbytery, wherein cafes too intricate for the Seflion are tried; and particularly fuch as enter into orders are folemnly examined. This confifts of a number of Minifters, between 12 and 20.

3. The Provincial Synod, who meet twice every year.

4. The General Affembly, or Convocation; which is the fupreme.

And now Prefbytery is introduced, they retain the fame Courts and Governments; with fome difference only in the exercife and manner of proceeding.

At prefent, therefore inftead of the Bifhops, there are thirteen Provincial Synods, viz.

Provincial Synods, containing

	Presbyt.	Parifh.
Lothian and Tweeddale	— 7	117
Merfe and Tiviotdale	— 6	71
Dumfries	— 4	54
Galloway	— 3	37
Glasgow and Aire	— 7	127
Argyle	— 5	49
Perth	— 5	80
Fife	— 4	73
Angus and Mernes	— 6	85
Aberdeen	— 8	106
Murray	— 6	59
Rofs	— 4	38
Orkney	— 3	42

As to the trade and commerce of Scotland, it may be faid, that there are fome things peculiar to it, as well of produce as manufacture, which are not to be obferved in South Britain, at leaft not fo remarkably as in North Britain.

Scotland, in particular, produces a very great number of horned cattle and fheep, more than is fpent at home, and therefore fends great numbers every year to England; which, it is faid, amount to 80,000 horned

horned cattle, and 150,000 sheep. It also sends the greatest part of its wool to England, which, though not so fine as ours, yet is useful in the manufactures of Yorkshire, Westmoreland, and Cumberland; such as kerfies, duffields, yarn stockings, and such coarser goods. But it must be observed that in the north-east part of Scotland the wool is finer and of a larger staple than that of the more southern shires; and the manufactures of Aberdeen, and parts adjacent, are finer in proportion; particularly stockings, of which they make some exceeding fine, and export them to Holland and Germany, and not a few to London. There is a great quantity of lead in Scotland, the ore of which is particularly very rich in silver, but they do not find it worth their while to separate them. It is said too they have had some copper, but the search of it did not answer the charge.

Scotland has a very good fishery of herrings, cod-fish, and salmon. It has the advantage of England, both in catching herrings, and curing them better than England; the pickled herrings of Glasgow being equal to the Dutch. The Scots have the advantage likewise of situation for exporting their herrings, so that they can be sooner than the Dutch at market; the Glasgow merchants to the coasts of Portugal and Spain, and the merchants of Aberdeen, Dundee, &c. on the eastern coast, to the north and east seas. Then the Glasgow merchants lie so convenient also for the Streights, that they are often at Cadiz, and even at the Canaries, in eight or nine days.

Scotland produces abundance of large fir-timber, which would be of great service to our shipping, if it did not grow in a tract too remote for water-carriage.

The Scots have likewise some sorts of manufactures, of which there are none in England, or at least none so good, particularly the stuffs called plaids; which are finer than any manufacture of wool in all Britain. They are made chiefly at Glasgow and Aberdeen, and are worn by the Ladies, as a kind of loose gown, over their other dress.

At and about Glasgow also, and Paisley, there is a manufacture of muslins, which are generally striped, and tolerably fine; great quantities of it are carried to England, and abundance of poor people, especially women, are employed in spinning, bleaching, and dressing it. But the

main article of the Scotch manufacture is linen cloth, which has been vastly encouraged and improved of late years, since the taking-off the duties upon their linen in England, and the prohibition of the wear of printed calicoes; for great quantities of it are not only sent to England, but exported to the British colonies in America; where, by virtue of the Union, they are allowed a free trade. The salt of Scotland, which is rather a produce than a manufacture, is stronger and better than that of Newcastle; cures their fish better, and is in so much request abroad, that great quantities of it are exported every year to Germany, Norway, and the Baltic.

Scotland has this particular to boast of, which neither England, nor hardly any nation in Europe has, viz. That in every single branch of trade, with other nations, the balance is to her advantage; that is, she sends out more in value than she receives back, and consequently the difference must be made good in money. It has been said, indeed, that the wine-trade sometimes runs against them, which, admitting the article of French brandy, may, perhaps be true: But, as the brandy is a smuggling illicit trade, and not to be considered as an open fair trade, we are not to form any calculation upon such a supposition. But, that alone excepted, we are well assured, that allowing the lead, corn, tobacco, and sometimes salt, which Scotland exports to France, or what country soever the Scots have their wines from, (which by the way is a sort of mystery) the balance is not against them; for, even tho' they had their wines from Spain, the balance would still be more in their favour, because of their fish and linen; both which are good merchandise on the Spanish side of the bay of Biscay. The balance between Scotland and England is also plainly to the advantage of the former; the goods it receives from hence bearing no proportion to those it sends hither; for the chief article it takes from England is its woollen goods, of the finer sort only, and some silks; in lieu of which, England takes off their wool, cattle, linen, muslins, corn, and almost all their produce, except fish and salt. It is observed also, that by their late increase of commerce the Scots are very much increased in shipping, and that they build or buy ships continually, especially for the West-Indies and the southern commerce.

To the PROPRIETORS of the UNIVERSAL MAGAZINE.

GENTLEMEN,

PLEASE to acquaint the Public, thro' the channel of your work, what M. La Hontan, a famous French Journalist, says of the maple-tree of Canada, and the virtues of the liquor extracted from it.

'The maple-tree is as tall as the loftiest oaks, and as thick as a hoghead, the bark brown, the wood of a reddish colour; it bears no resemblance to the maple-tree in Europe; it yields a sap which has a much pleasanter taste than the best lemonade and cherry-water, and makes the wholesomest liquor in the world. This liquor is drawn by cutting the tree two inches deep in the wood, the incision running aslope to the length of ten or twelve inches; at the lower end of this gash, a knife is thrust into the tree aslant, or sloopeways; so that the water, running down the cut or gash, as through a gutter, and falling upon the knife which lies across the channel, runs out upon the knife, and falls into vessels placed underneath to receive it. Some trees will yield five or six quarts per day, and the wound does no prejudice to the tree. Of this sap they make sugar and syrup, which is very valuable in all complaints of coughs or colds, and is an excellent stomachic.' I can add to this, that I myself have frequently eat maple-sugar, when in the northern parts of America, and received much benefit from it, under violent colds; it is generally of a dark

sandy colour, resembling what the confectioners, in this kingdom, call candy, or candied bread; and it does not in the least clog the stomach, as most other sweet things do. — In like manner do the Americans bleed the pine or spruce tree, from whence, to my knowledge, they extract the finest balsam imaginable, which is as fragrant as incense, and of universal benefit in all external bruises or green wounds, as has frequently been experienced by our troops in the late war. The same French author says, 'that maidenhair is as common in the forests of Canada, as fern in those of his own country, insomuch that the inhabitants of Quebec prepare great quantities of its syrup, which they send home to Paris, Nantz, Rouen, and several other cities in France.' As I have never heard that we have ever imported either maple sugar or syrup, balsam of spruce, or maidenhair syrup, I have sent you those hints, that the public, if they please, may profit by them, in like manner as the late Masters of Canada have done; (and it is not improbable but we may have, in those kingdoms, some trees of other species, whose sap, if carefully tried, may prove a sovereign remedy for disorders among us, hitherto deemed incurable.) I am, SIR S,

Your humble servant,

K X D M.

N. B. What this Gentleman requires of us, concerning Lotteries, is not in our Power to execute; His Analogy between some Words of the Algonkine Language and the Erse, we fear, will not be agreeable to our Readers. His Remedy for the Gout will be taken Notice of.

The ORACLE: An Oriental TALE.

NADIR lived happy. His mistress was endowed with all the charms of beauty, and loved him only: His fortune was small, but sufficient; his life obscure, but tranquil. Nadir was philosopher enough to make a just estimate of the beauties of nature, and to relish the enjoyment of them. The shade of the forests, the melody of birds, the purling of rivulets, seemed to him preferable to the pleasures of the world, pleasures attended with inquietude, and which he had known and was tired of. Every day he had an opportunity of seeing Zulma (this was the name of his mistress) and every day he wished for her company before he had seen her. 'Dear Zulma, said Nadir, you are the only object of my heart. I feel no pain where you are, no pleasures where you are not, no de-

fires but what you create in me. Ye Gods! who have refused me grandeurs, preserve to me Zulma, and ye will crown my wishes.' 'Ye Gods! said she, in her turn, preserve to me Nadir! May he love me, and, happy in his love, may I be unknown and forgotten by the rest of the world!'

Zulma was sincere, and Nadir believed he was so himself; but all of a sudden he was disgusted with what before was his greatest delight. Solitude appeared to him melancholy, the singing of the birds tiresome, the shade of the forests mournful, and, what was worse, the endearments of Zulma insipid.

Astonished at this revolution in his disposition, Nadir endeavoured to find out its cause, and a remedy for it. One day meditating

dictating alone on it, he fell asleep in the shade of a large tree. An old man appeared to him in a dream. 'Thou seest, said he, in me a Being as ancient as the world; I preside over a part of the things that happen in it, and a number of men in all ages have paid homage to me as their tutelary deity. I am called Chance. I have made Kings, Conquerors, and Sages; I have destroyed and founded many an empire; I have discovered several useful arts, and several unknown countries; I often disconcert the wisest schemes, and favour the most extravagant designs. So I act to humble the pride of thy kind; but must confess, I have hitherto but ill succeeded: And thou, added the old man, who wouldst never hazard any thing, thou seest now the fruits of so much circumspection. Believe me, renounce thy symmetrical wishes: Receive this book of brass, and let it be the rule of thy designs. Its answers may seem to thee obscure or quaint; study to interpret them, and be sure that the inferences thou drawest are just.'

These words were scarce finished, when the old man disappeared, and Nadir awoke from his sleep. He believed he had only dreamt; but a book he held in his hand, and which seemed to him the same he thought he had seen in the old man's hands, made him judge that this dream was not intirely a delusion. He opens the mysterious book, and finds those words in it: **RENOUNCE THAT WHICH EMBARRASSES THEE MOST, AND PLEASES THEE LEAST.**

Nadir found himself perfectly disposed to interpret his oracle in the strangest manner. What embarrasses me most, said he, is Zulma; what pleases me least is my solitude; I will then rid myself of both: And, to put it out of his power to change his resolution, he burns his house.

His friends ran to stop the progress of the fire, and disappeared when every thing was consumed. Zulma came among the rest, but it was to offer a retreat to Nadir. He was sensibly affected by her generosity and charms; but, under the impulse of some unknown power, he refused her offers, and she parted from him, bewailing, not his misfortune, but his infidelity.

Nadir now thought of nothing but flying a country that before seemed to him so agreeable; and, desirous of consulting again his Oracle, he receives this answer: **AVOID THE BEATEN ROADS.**

An unfrequented wood presenting itself to view, he makes towards it, and seeks in it such bye-ways as were even unknown, if possible, to the animals of that forest.

He had not proceeded far, when he thought he felt the ground move under his feet. It was a trap-door, under which he saw some steps. He advanced into the obscure vault, by the glimmering light of a lamp at a distance, and soon espied a most shocking figure. It was one of those Beings intrusted with the keeping of the treasures which the earth hides in its bosom; in short, it was a Gnome. This Gnome was four feet high and three broad; his eyes round and little, and his aspect fierce and fowre.

Beckoning to Nadir to follow, he conducted him amongst several heaps of gold. 'Take of that gold, said he, as much as you are able to carry, you will find it of some service to you.' Nadir was loth to touch it, but obeyed. 'You, see, pursued the Gnome, a treasure begun by an ancient King of this country, and which by my care is daily increasing. Here are the spoils of a thousand people, who believe that they had well placed their stores; but I have brought them here by some agents, without stirring out myself. I strip the miser by the hands of a prodigal son; the vain man by those of a flatterer; the bigot by a priest, and the voluptuous by a courtesan. Here you may likewise see the patrimonies of a great number of projectors. All those treasures will remain buried till virtues take the place of vices, and wisdom that of folly.'

The Gnome then conducting Nadir out of the labyrinth, he found himself at the foot of a mountain surrounded by an almost impenetrable thicket. He passed through it with the greatest difficulty, and despaired of seeing an end to it. In this extremity, he had recourse to his book, and read in it: **DO WHAT NO OTHER IN THY PLACE WOULD CHUSE TO DO.**

Nadir examined this oracle according to every sense it might bear, and believed at last that he had hit upon the right sense. 'This gold that loads me, said he, might be also troublesome to others in so painful a way; but I doubt if on that account any would rid themselves of it. I shall then do what no other would. It is a sure way of obeying the oracle.' He then began to scatter about his gold in handfuls, and continued walking on as he scattered it. The last pieces were thrown away when he found himself at the end of this troublesome route. Then thinking he had no further obstacles to surmount, he found himself suddenly surrounded by a gang of robbers, who were going to kill him, because he had nothing to redeem his life. Calling to mind in this critical juncture

ture the riches he had scattered about, 'I have nothing, said he, to satisfy you; I despise gold; but that which I have just now thrown away will be sufficient to enrich you.' He then pointed to the place where they might find it. 'Spare his life, cried the Captain of the gang, elated with joy, and mind me, friends and companions! we shall defer our intended expedition this night against Azema; but tomorrow we will punish her severely for all the excesses her husband had been guilty of.'

Being gone in quest of their booty, Nadir passed into a neighbouring wood, and sought the most unfrequented paths; but an arrow, shot through the coppice, pierced his arm and obliged him to stop. He fancied himself to be pursued by the robbers, when the shouts of huntsmen broke upon his listening ear, and soon after a woman of distinguished quality appeared before him, escorted by a numerous train of attendants. She knew her arrow, and Nadir's good countenance increased her sorrow for having wounded him. He made no objection against being conducted to her abode, and he was treated in the most humane and tender manner. Nadir admired the effects of chance. It was to Azema's palace he was brought; he informed her of the conspiracy of the Banditti, and how he received his information. An armed force was immediately called in, and such proper measures taken, that the Banditti themselves were surprised when they thought to surprise.

Azema, indebted for her life to a man she had wounded, set no bounds to her gratitude or care. She believed she only gratified her curiosity, but she was mistaken. Azema, though she had just passed the meridian of life, retained all the passions of her youth, and began to conceive a passion for Nadir, who, on his side, had no other thoughts but of his cure and departure, sighing after new adventures; but the silence of his oracle astonished him. Azema asked him several questions concerning the motives of his travels, and he had no other to alledge, but the curiosity of seeing different countries. She insisted on his staying a month with her, and flattered herself that that delay would create a desire in him to tarry longer. He was perfectly sensible of Azema's intentions to detain him; but his mind received no impression in her favour.

In the neighbourhood there was a Bonze, celebrated for his austerities. Among others Nadir went to see him. He observed that the Bonze had fixed some curious

looks on him, and this curiosity excited his own. The day following, at the time he knew the hermit had relaxed his discipline, he paid him a visit, and was received with a pleasant countenance, a rare thing among the Bonzes, and, what was still more rare, he found his conversation agreeable, and abounding with noble and exalted sentiments.

When they had been for some time in discourse, and grew imperceptibly into a sort of confidence, Nadir related to him the design of his travels, his rencounter with, the conspiracy and defeat of the Banditti; and lastly the cause of his sojourning with Azema.

The Bonze seemed to be troubled at hearing Azema named. 'I beg, said he, you would disguise nothing from me; how stands Azema affected to you? I know how far gratitude should influence her, but your agreeable aspect must have prompted her to something more.'

Astonished at this language, Nadir suspected the Bonze to be his rival, but on that account he conceived no aversion against him. In short, pressed again by his questions and by his own curiosity, he confessed what Azema had made some overtures to. 'How happy should I be, cried the Indian Priest, could you make a return!

With these words the hermit opened a door imperceptible to all who knew nothing of it. He invited Nadir to follow him, and both entered a vault impervious to the light. In a few minutes they arrived at a more spacious subterraneous cavity, and enlightened by a lamp. There they found a woman of exquisite beauty, with no other company than a child. 'You see, said the hermit to Nadir, the daughter of Azema, and the fruit of a constant, tho' unfortunate union.'

Nadir's surprise was exceeding great, and was not in the least abated by what the pretended Bonze afterwards told him. I occupied, pursued he, the first military employments of this state. My fortune was equal to that of Azema. I saw her daughter and became enamoured of her. I was fortunate enough not to displease her, and unfortunate enough to please too much her on whom she depended. I speak of Azema. The jealous mother soon looked upon the homage I paid to the charms of her daughter as an injustice done to her own. She pitched upon another husband for her, but my heart could not bear to see her in the possession of another. I found some pretext to quarrel with my rival; we fought, he was

vanquished and killed, and, to complete my guilt, I carried off my mistress.

I was proscribed, and my goods were confiscated. We for a long time wandered without any of the tributary Kings of this empire daring to grant us a protection. At last, I bethought myself that a disguise such as this might secure me from the danger of being known. I believed likewise I might run the risque of dwelling in this country. I was well acquainted with all its bye-ways, and perhaps am the only one who ever knew any thing of this cavern. I have lived in it these four years past with Adelli, the name of her you see. My apparent austerity, my constant retreat, have attracted the veneration of the people, and many a time I have seen Azema visit with respect him whose destruction she had sworn.

The counterfeit hermit ceased to speak, and, disencumbering his face of a long grey beard, and his body of the implements of his external garb, made such a figure in the eyes of Nadir, as justified the choice of Adelli, and the taste of Azema.

Nadir promised that he would use his best endeavours to disarm Azema's resentment, and indeed his solicitations were so effectual, that, though to her insinuations of love, on his side, for the good offices she might perform, he only intimated a great respect for her person, he at last prevailed with her to obtain from the Emperor, for Zeangir (that was the pretended hermit's real name) a full pardon for all the crimes he stood charged with. Zeangir's adventure was only made known to him, he pretended, by common fame; but, as soon as the pardon arrived, he conducted Azema to the hermit's cave, where, with a relenting heart, and tears in her eyes, she saw nothing more in Adelli than her daughter, and in Zeangir than her son-in-law.

The noise of this reconciliation was soon spread through the whole country. Nadir's address in bringing it about was greatly admired. He was now considered as a person of eminent genius and abilities; and, the post of Supreme Judge of the province being then vacant, he was chosen to fill it, though much against his own inclination.

His decrees and decisions were for a long time applauded. He was incorruptible, and his natural intuitive lights supplied the place of those he had not acquired: His attention to refuse all the presents that were offered him drew to him them unificence of his Sovereign. Nadir,

in a word, saw nothing more easy than to be equitable.

A young widow, in whom wit and beauty were united in a high degree, came to lay open to him, with a seductive air, a very doubtful case. He did not judge at first that the widow was right; but he found her excessively beautiful. The object was important, and the young widow earnest in her solicitations. As often as he saw her, he found in her new charms, and less difficulty in her affair. She had likewise made choice of an eloquent advocate; he helped to seduce the new Judge, and the result was, that the widow gained her cause without the least reservation.

Nadir, soon after, was applied to by another widow and four orphans, who were ruined by the judgment he had pronounced. This sight deeply affected him. The widow spoke to him with all the eloquence that grief and truth inspire on such occasions. He found that he should not have condemned her; but he would not reverse his sentence. He therefore did all he could to redress the grievance, and what few others would have done. Having computed the widow's loss, he found it amounted to the full value of whatever he possessed himself. He therefore stripped himself of his all, and invested the widow with what he had unjustly deprived her of.

Nadir then perceived that his situation required great intelligence to guard against deception, great virtues to resist temptations, and great treasures to make reparation for his oversights or weakness. He judged that all those advantages were wanting to him. Azema, notwithstanding, reiterated her offers; but Nadir persisted in his refusal. She therefore put an end to her advances, and had recourse to an extremity, natural enough to a slighted woman, or one crossed in love. This was to shut herself up in the cave where her son-in-law had personated the hermit, and here she led a penitential life, and at her death was ranked amongst the most holy heroines of the country. As to Nadir, having recourse to his oracle, he found this order in it: FLY REST AND THY FRIENDS. 'It must, says he, direct me to fly Zeangir, whose gratitude is continually heaping favours on me.' He judged at the same time that he should repair to some Court, a place where commonly neither friends nor rest are found.

He journeyed to the neighbouring state, passed in review all that was remarkable in the capital, and saw the Court. A young
I and

and beautiful Princess reigned there. That moment she was taking an airing on a terrace washed by the Indus. A little lap-dog she was exceeding fond of fell into it; the alarm was general, and the Queen in terrors. Nadir had read that morning in his book: DO THE CONTRARY OF ALL OTHERS. He saw that the rapidity of the river had affrighted the Courtiers; but without the least hesitation he threw himself into it. The Queen in transports of joy procured for him such timely assistance, that he saved both himself and the lap-dog.

This event was a subject of conversation for several days. The Princess was not wanting in gratitude for so singular a service; Nadir soon obtained her whole confidence, and was appointed her first Minister of state. He had good natural parts, and often superior to all the refinements of politics. He drew out of obscurity several personages of merit, reformed abuses, and eased the burdens of the people. He was frequently solicited by some Beauty or other in favour of her husband or lover; but he made no estimate of the merit of a subject from the beauty of his wife or mistress. He was commended for this in a billet, wherein no other conditions were proposed to him than to let himself be led blindfolded. It was night, and the proposal might have been equivocal; but Nadir had read in the book of brass: FANCY IT WILL NOT BE AMISS NOT TO SEE. After this answer, he thought he might comply. He was led about for some time blindfolded, and was afterwards left without a bandage, in a place where every scene breathed voluptuousness. Here he was accosted by a woman masked; but the whiteness of whose skin and majestic stature spoke in favour of the features he could not see.

Nadir returned several times to this nocturnal rendezvous, and always with the same precautions. He formed a thousand conjectures, and burnt with desire to verify them. Mention was often made to him concerning the Queen, and he always was lavish in his commendations of her. At last, suspecting it was wanted he should say something to her disadvantage, after a cursory reflection he said that her head-dress was ill adjusted. No answer was made him, but the next day Nadir saw himself committed to a close prison.

Not being able to divine the cause of his disgrace, he had recourse to his oracle, and read in it those words: THE DARKEST NIGHT IS OFTEN PREFERABLE TO THE BRIGHTEST DAY. Hereupon he begged to be confined in a dungeon, a favour that

was easily granted him; and there, waiting the consequence of this adventure, the image of Zulma presented itself to his remembrance. 'Tender Zulma, cried he, you loved me; your love was free from caprices; or, at least, your caprices would not have deprived me of my liberty.' He spoke these last words with a sort of vehemence, and loud enough to be heard by a prisoner whom he did not see, though they dwelt in the same dungeon. This companion of misfortune judged that Nadir spoke so loud from being greatly terrified. 'Be of good cheer, said he to him, thy misfortunes will soon be at an end; thy irons, if thou hast any, will soon be broken off; and thou wilt be revenged, as I shall, both of the Queen and her weak Minister.'

Nadir, quite astonished at these words, approached nearer, to learn the cause of this person's imprisonment, and by what means he expected his deliverance. He found that he was the Minister himself had succeeded, that he had aspired to the throne, that his intrigues were detected, but that he had still some powerful friends left, who by an armed force were in a few days to extricate him from all difficulties.

How now should Nadir inform the Queen of the danger that threatened her, a thing that was equally difficult and hazardous: Happily for him, and for the Queen, she repented of having consented to his being confined to the dungeon, and had him transmitted to the state prison. Here having begged a short audience of the Queen, she at last, though importuned three several times to it, appeared before him, and he immediately observed that her head-dress was quite altered. Without complaining, or endeavouring to justify himself, he recited to her what chance had discovered to him. 'Ah! Nadir, cried she, I now see your generosity, and my injustice. But forget it: I commit to you the care of defending and revenging me.'

Nadir, released out of his prison, was reinstated in all the power of his former post: The conspirators were apprehended, and the principal of them were banished to an island, where their schemes were never likely to have any effect. Tranquillity was again established, and Nadir, far from taking revenge on any of his enemies, seemed satisfied with every one. Perhaps he would have unravelled the mysteries of the night, but his book of brass opposed it, and he, whose destiny or humour it was to be tired of every thing, did not resist the oracle. He took his leave of the Queen, who very bountifully rewarded his services. 'Happy the man, said he to himself, that experiences

experiences by turns the favours and injustices of the Great! He will be free from the madness of aspiring to the one, and exposing himself to the other.' In the midst of these reflections, he journeyed towards the neighbouring state of that which he had lately governed.

His splendid appearance and numerous attendants created a belief of his being rich; and he was so indeed. But, after spending some days in high life in the capital of Sevagy, he finds written again in his book: **KNOW HOW AT ONCE TO CONTENT OTHERS AND THY SELF.**

This order was not easy in the execution: Nadir mused for some time on the means of accomplishing it, and saw it could not be done more effectually than by enriching others at his own expence; it was also at the same time a way for satisfying himself. He first rewarded all those who had served him, and advertised the distribution of the wealth that remained in his hands. Having afterwards had recourse to his oracle, and interpreted its answer, he embraced the life of an hermit.

This was an easy thing for a man who had stripped himself of his all. The retreat he made choice of was agreeable and commodious, so far as the productions alone of nature could make it. A grot, which he had only the trouble to decorate with a lining and bed of leaves, became his asylum. At a few paces from it flowed a fountain, and farther off a number of trees loaded with fruits. There Nadir waited in peace the consequences of his metamorphosis.

This solitude brought to his mind the place of his birth, and this thought was followed by that of Zulma: Whether remorse or tenderness was the cause, this image never found him at rest. Nadir afterwards reflected on the events of his life. He found his destiny full of oddities, and his change of life ridiculous. 'Happy the man, said he, who can confine his habitation to his own home, his ambition to what he possesses, and his amours to his first mistress! He does not run the risque of being at any time of his life a prisoner without cause, a fugitive without design, or a hermit without vocation.'

Eight days had now elapsed since Nadir was taken up with these reflections, living upon fruits and quenching his thirst at the spring. He opened his book by chance, and found these words in it: **CROWN INDIGENCE AND VIRTUE.**

This order given to a hermit was at first very astonishing to Nadir. He notwithstanding searched all over the country for

one in whom those two conditions were united. He wandered about for a long time without finding what he sought for. Some were virtuous from living at their ease; others, merely indigent, were vexed to be virtuous on that account. One, who declined the society of men, and all that might flatter their ambition, seemed to Nadir as deserving of the application of the oracle; but he soon found that he was deceived, and that this man deceived himself. It was not virtue; it was pride and misanthropy.

Nadir returned to his grot, desponding of being able to satisfy the oracle, and judged that it only wanted to try him. But the oracle still subsisted. No traces graved on the book of brass disavowed it. Thinking therefore where he should renew his search, one day, as he came to his spring, he saw a young person retiring from it. She was scarce otherwise covered than by her tresses, which were of a prodigious length; and her intire figure seemed to bespeak less an Indian than a savage. Our hermit followed her through the windings and obscurity of a wood: He saw her slip into an almost imperceptible hut, and he did not hesitate to go in after her.

Every thing in this place pictured indigence; and Nadir hoped he should find in it all he had been in quest of. A venerable old man first attracted his attention: He seemed troubled by this sudden apparition. Fear nothing, said Nadir to him; I seek for virtue betrayed by fortune; but I am incapable myself of betraying that virtue.

The conversation of the old man soon made him judge that he was not mistaken. He spoke little, notwithstanding his age, and seemed curious only, because it was prudent to be so. Nadir satisfied a part of his questions, and put some in his turn to him. The young person kept herself concealed, from a natural shame of her condition; and the hermit quitted the old man, being well persuaded that no one could be more poor nor more virtuous.

He saw him again the next day, and at his third visit he proposed to him to reign. This language made the old man judge that solitude sometimes puts reason astray. He looked at the hermit without answering him; and the hermit, the better to excite his confidence, shewed him the words written in his book, and revealed to him the secrets of that mysterious book. The old man looked again stedfastly at the hermit, first with astonishment, and soon after with joy. 'Gods! cried he, I now see a part of my dream accomplished, and

may the rest of it be accomplished in like manner !

This wish redoubled the hermit's curiosity. He begged the old man to explain himself more clearly. ' Yes, replied the latter, they are your very features ; it is you that appeared so often to me in a dream ; and no doubt the finger of Brama has vouchsafed to grave the words which I have read. But, pursued he, it is not me you are to crown ; it is that young woman you had seen fly from you at the spring.' He then gave Nadir a long detail of his adventures, the sum of which is, that he was the favourite of the last King of that country ; that the General of the King's army, by name Yansu, had conceived a passion for the Queen, and, to satisfy his ambition, had found means to dethrone and put the King to death ; and that the Queen, rejecting with the utmost hatred and contempt his proffered love, had in like manner undergone the same fate ; that himself, Xanti, (such was the old man's name) had saved from the usurper the Princess, their only child, and had retired with her into that solitude, where they had lived for six years past, without being discovered or disturbed ; and that he had also preserved the Queen's ring, and some other jewels, which might attest the young Princess's origin. Here, producing the young Princess, he added, that Nature had formed a perfect resemblance between her and her mother, and that whoever had seen the one might easily know the other ; but Nadir had a much greater dependence on the novelty of the thing, well assured that the people easily believe that which astonishes them.

The orphan accompanied the old man and hermit to the capital, where their arrival brought together a great concourse of people, who surrounded them with the greatest curiosity. Then Nadir cried out, ' People, here is your Queen, crown her, and punish the usurper that reigns in her place.'

These words excited a great tumult in the assembly. Some repeated them by way of acclamation, others through mockery. The report soon reached Yansu's palace ; and, his guards seizing the Princess, the old man, and the hermit, they were all thronged away to separate dungeons.

Nadir, reflecting anew on the oddity of his destiny, was far from thinking he should suffer death ; all his uneasiness was concerning the orphan's and Xanti's situation. The thoughts of Zulma occurred also to distract and afflict him. ' Dear Zulma, said he, I fly from you ; but your image

follows me without ceasing, and my remorse is a sufficient revenge to you for my crime.'

The usurper was willing to see her who pretended to dethrone him. He found in her all the features of the Queen, and did not doubt that she was her daughter. This sight kindled in him his former passion. He had her clad in a manner suitable to her birth, which gave a new lustre to her charms, and a new degree of strength to the tyrant's love. But, dreading the old man's virtue, and the hermit's boldness, he resolved to have them put to death. Both were brought forth to the place of execution. An immense croud ran thither from all parts. Nadir cried out again, ' People, they are going to put to death in your sight the wise Xanti, the only one who had remained faithful to his King.'

All the virtuous citizens were moved on hearing the name of Xanti. All of them readily knew the wise old man ; all of them complain of his unmerited fate : But their cares proceed no farther than sorrow ; for virtue is seldom enterprising, and wisdom is never so. At the same time, the people, discovering their former benefactor in the hermit, were soon unanimous, that he who had enriched them ought to live. All arm themselves with what is at hand, the hermit and Xanti are rescued out of the power of the executioners, the guards are dispersed, and the palace forced and plundered. Yansu in vain musters together a few troops ; he is killed at the very time of commanding them to destroy the mob. The young captive is immediately saluted Queen, and soon after crowned with magnificence ; and, a neighbouring King pretending to revenge Yansu's death, Nadir is made General to march against him. They join battle ; Nadir displays all the excellencies of a skilful General ; the King is totally defeated, taken prisoner, and led in triumph to the capital.

Again Nadir saw himself a great man ; but the revolution was now so sudden, that he scarce knew how it happened. Xanti was of opinion that the new General deserved the greatest rewards, and the young Queen had already thought of it. She did not forget that she owed all to Nadir, and, what was still more rare, she remembered it with pleasure. She would ever willingly have shared with him that crown which she owed him ; but Nadir did not perceive these dispositions ; he was tired of being at Court ; he thought of Zulma, yet without thinking of ever seeing her again ; and he aspired to new adventures, whatever they might be. In the
midst

midst of this perplexity he opens his book, and finds what follows: THE MOST TRANQUIL COURT IS A STORMY SEA; AND THE MOST STORMY SEA IS OFTEN LESS DANGEROUS THAN THE MOST TRANQUIL COURT. Nadir interpreted this oracle according to the dispositions of his mind. 'I shall seek for on the sea,' said he, a repose which the Court cannot give.' Then, going to the Queen to take leave of her, he accepted of her presents, such as he could not well refuse; and, after weeping for some time with her and Xanti, he set out for the nearest sea-port.

He found a ship ready to sail for a very remote country; all countries were indifferent to him, and he gladly embraced that opportunity for embarking. At first their navigation was prosperous, but in a few days a dreadful storm put an end to their joy. The ship was wrecked. Nadir swam about as well as he could, to save his life; and, the storm ceasing, he felt something solid under his feet, and, grappling to it, found it was a rock, whose summit seemed to issue out of the bosom of the waves. Here came afresh to his mind all the strange events that had chequered his life; his flight, his progress, his disgrace, the inconstancy of Sovereigns, that of the people, his own, and, what was worst of all, Zulma betrayed.

It was night whilst he reasoned thus. When day appeared, he consulted his brazen book, the only thing he had saved, but received no answer from it. His embarrassment was great, and he believed that the last time he had wrong interpreted his oracle. After musing for some time on his future lot, the prospect of which was exceeding dismal, he cast his eyes about him, and perceived land at no great distance. In a few hours after how great was his surprise to see his rock surrounded with a number of boats, which took him in, and rowed him to land. He was conducted by the company to a rising ground shaded with trees, where preparations were making for some solemn sacrifice! The High-priest appeared, and laid with reverence a crown on the altar. Nadir, placed in his presence, was asked by him who he was. 'I am every thing and nothing,' replied he: I was a Magistrate and Governor of a province, a captive and a Minister of state, an

hermit and a General of an army.'—'What are become of your treasures,' said the High-priest?—'They are all gone.'—'Your friends?'—'I never had any.'—'Your flatterers?'—'I never will have any.'—'What made you renounce your employments?'—'Nothing but my will.'—'What brought you among us?'—'My destiny.'—'Long live our King!' cried the people, clapping their hands; and the High-priest placed the crown on Nadir's head.

Nadir could not believe the reality of his new power. The ænigmā was solved for him. He learned that in that country the Crown was elective, and that the Oracle alone had a right to elect and dethrone Kings. Its last response was, that their next Monarch should be a man who had passed thro' all employments, had renounced voluntarily every thing, and regretted nothing. Such a man was sought for in vain for ten years past, amongst natives and foreigners: None had answered the intention of the Oracle. The High-priest governed during the interregnum.

Nadir was conducted with great pomp into a magnificent palace, and a number of beautiful women were provided for his pleasures. None of them made the least impression on his heart. It was Zulma alone that could reign there an absolute mistress. Full of the thoughts of recovering her, he gave orders that every woman arriving from any other country in his kingdom should be immediately brought before him. It was not long before he was apprised of the arrival of one, and, proceeding to question her, he saw it was Zulma. 'Ah Zulma!' said he. 'Ah Nadir!' cried she, fainting away with joy in his arms. Zulma fled from Ouzra, who loved her, to follow Nadir, who had fled from her. This resolution was the fruit of a dream. An old man appeared to her, and gave her a ring for her guide; it was the ring of sympathy. She had intelligence of Nadir in all the places where he had been.

Zulma, deserving alone all Nadir's affections, was crowned Queen, and the other women were dismissed the Court. The brazen book then disappeared, and Nadir judged that his destiny was confirmed. His subjects were happy in him; he always loved Zulma; and he was happy himself.

Instance of the Sagacity of the American Indians.

THE American Indians are not so stupid as the proud European fancies them to be. A Spaniard, on a journey, had met with an Indian in the midst of a desert: They were both on horseback. The Spaniard, fearing his horse would not be able to perform the journey, being very bad, asked the Indian, whose horse was young and vigorous, to make an exchange with him. He refused, as he should do. The Spaniard sought a cause of quarrel with him. They came to blows; but the Spaniard, well armed, seized easily the horse he wanted, and continued his journey. The American pursues him into the next town, and makes his complaint to the Judge. The Spaniard is obliged to appear, and take along with him the horse; he treats the Indian as a cheat, affirms the horse belongs to him, and that he had reared

it from a foal. There were no proofs of the contrary, and the Judge, perplexed, was going to send the pleaders out of the Court, and to dismiss the process; when the Indian cried out: 'The horse is mine, and I'll prove it. He immediately strips off his cloak, and covers with it the animal's head. That man being so confident that he had reared this horse, Command him, said he, addressing himself to the Judge, to tell which of the two eyes is blind. The Spaniard, in order not to seem to hesitate in the least, answered immediately: The right eye. The Indian uncovers the horse's head: He is neither blind, said he, of the right, nor of the left eye. The Judge, convinced by so ingenious and strong a proof, adjudged him the horse; and the affair was decided.

OCCASIONAL LETTERS. LETTER CV.

On FEMALE MODESTY.

THERE is nothing so engaging as bashful beauty. The beauty that obtrudes itself, how considerable soever, will either disgust, or at most excite but inferior desires. Men are so made, they refuse their admiration, where it is courted; where it seems rather shunned, they

love to bestow it. The retiring graces have been always the most attractive.

How beautiful, how delicate is the representation which Milton puts into Adam's mouth of his first meeting with our general mother!

She heard me thus, and, though divinely brought,
Yet innocence and virgin modesty,
Her virtue, and the conscience of her worth,
'That would be woo'd, and not unsought be won,
Not obvious, not obtrusive, but retir'd,
The more desirable; or, to say all,
Nature herself, tho' pure of sinful thought,
Wrought in her so, that seeing me she turn'd.
I follow'd her. She what was honour knew,
And, with obsequious majesty, approv'd
My pleaded reason. To the nuptial bower
I led her, blushing like the morn.

This might be only the poet's fancy. True. But the poet knew the sexes well, and seems to have studied the female particularly. He painted from the completest standards he could find. His picture of

Eve, in her state of innocence, may be considered as the model of a woman most amiably feminine; in whom his imagination, alike exalted and correct, could figure nothing so alluring.

As those graceful acts,
Those thousand decencies that daily flow
From all her words and actions.

To say the truth, there is not, I verily believe, a man living, who in his sober senses would not prefer a modest to an impudent woman. An impudent woman—

Who can tell which is greater, the disgrace thrown upon humanity by such a character, or the honour reflected on our natures by that abhorrence which is raised by

by the bare idea in every breast not totally degenerate.

Surely it deserves notice, what pains the all-presiding Power has graciously taken to shew his care of female virtue, not only by impressing the minds of the sex with that deep and lively sense of reputation, which is one of its most powerful preservatives, but also by forming the minds of the men with so high an esteem for every indication of chastity in women, and so strong a disapprobation of the contrary. That esteem, and this disapprobation, it is certain, are felt by the men, whenever reason is permitted to take place of appetite; and those indications are perfectly and universally intelligible. I say not indeed, that those of the last kind are always apparent, where women have given themselves up to vice, but, I apprehend, they are so in general. This breach of her most sacred law the justice of Nature has generally branded with a look and manner peculiarly characteristic and significant; as, on the other side, she has always marked the genuine feelings of modesty with a look and manner no less correspondent and expressive.

In the latter case, she seems to say to the men, pointing to her yet uncorrupted daughters, 'Behold those smiling innocents, whom I have graced with my fairest gifts, and committed to your protection—behold them with love and respect. Treat them with tenderness and honour. They are timid, and want to be defended. Let their fears and blushes endear them. Let their confidence in you never be abused. Do nothing to strip them of their native robe of virtue. Curst be the impious hand that would dare to violate the unblemished form of Chastity!'

In the other case, the same parental power, equally watchful for all her children, seems to cast an eye of awful reproach on such of her daughters as are unhappily abandoned, and, to raise her voice, to address the male sex to this purpose: 'Fly, my sons, fly these destructive syrens. They smile, only to tempt; and they tempt, in order to devour. Once indeed they did shine in many of my sweetest charms. These are no more. They have forgotten to blush; their foreheads are hardened into shamelessness. Their eyes formerly soft, virtuous, and downcast—those very eyes that effused the soul of innocence, have learnt to stare, and roll with unbounded wantonness; to dart nothing but unhallowed fire. Their hands are the hands of harpies. Their feet go down to death, and their steps take hold on perdition.'

This account of those wretched beings will be always true in part; yet, it must be owned, that some of them, though with hearts of adamant to the best impressions, and without any remains of natural modesty, practise the art of feigning its decent demeanour; which is one of the strongest arguments that can be conceived in its favour. These accomplished ensnarrers are sufficiently sensible, that there is no allurement equal to that of maiden virtue; and therefore, having lost the reality, they study to retain the appearance. In this instance, no doubt, as in numberless others, the operations of nature may be counteracted by violence, and her most speaking features silenced by dissimulation. But how much more easy, pleasant, noble, and happy, to be virtuous than only to seem so! Conscience will not bear the abuse calmly. All essential transgressions of order, how successful soever they may outwardly appear, are certainly punished by inward disquietude, and home-felt meanness. But the truth is, the art of dissembling seldom succeeds so far, as not to be seen through on many occasions; and, when it is, the contempt and aversion produced by it are only heightened by those attempts to impose.

Next to this is the dislike felt to her who has contracted a certain briskness of air and levity of deportment, which, though by good-nature, or the courtesy of custom, is distinguished from the brazen front, and bold attack of the prostitute, does yet approach too near them, and can never be pleasing to men of sensibility. Such an air and deportment are by many esteemed marks of spirit. It may be so. I am willing at least to believe, that no real harm is meant by numbers who affect them. But surely they are the worst kind of affectation.

Men, indeed, are in general better judges than women of the deportment of women. Whatever affects them from that quarter they feel more immediately. Women may slide into a certain cast of manners, but they perceive not the gradations; they do not see themselves at a proper distance. If the effect produced be upon the whole disagreeable, self-love will not be the first to discover it. Men, it is true, are often dazzled by youth, vivacity, and beauty; but yet, at times they will look at the sex with a cooler eye, and a closer inspection than they apprehend; at least, when they have opportunities of seeing them in private company: For in splendid crouds all is dissipated: The multitude of objects scatters and distracts: Nothing is felt or thought

thought of, either in the way of serious reflection, or serious passion.

At any rate, the majesty of the sex is sure to suffer by being seen too frequently and too familiarly. Discreet reserve in a woman, like the distance kept by Royal personages, contributes to maintain the proper reverence. Most of our pleasures are prized in proportion to the difficulty with which they are obtained. The sight of beauty may be justly reckoned in that number. Nothing can be more impolitic in young Ladies, than to make it cheap. So long as they govern themselves by the exact rules of prudence and modesty, their lustre is like the meridian sun in its clearness, which, though less approachable, is counted more glorious; but, when they decline from these rules, they are like that sun in a cloud, which, though faster gazed on, is not half so bright.

Even the worst men are struck by the sovereignty of female worth unambitious of appearing. But if a young person (supposing her dispositions in other respects ever so good) will be always breaking loose though each domestic inclosure, and ranging at large the wide common of the world, those destroyers will see her in a very different point of light. They will consider her as lawful game, to be hunted down without any hesitation. And if her virtue, or (which to a woman is nearly the same in effect) her reputation should be lost, what will it avail the poor wanderer to plead that she meant only a little harmless amusement, and never thought of straying into the abhorred paths of vice!

With regard to the opinion of the better sort of men, if, in the flutter of too public a life, women should at any time so far forget themselves as to drop that nice decorum of appearance and manner, which is expected from their sex, particularly from the younger part of it, they will be tempted to harbour the worst suspicions. Some, who knew them better, or have more charity, will be concerned to think they should expose themselves to a degree of censure, which, at bottom, they do not deserve. Yet none will hardly be kind enough to offer them a friendly hint of what so nearly regards them; not even where it might be done with the most perfect propriety. Their general inclination to good-nature, their love of amusement in their turn, and their finding it most readily in the society of the sex, will dispose them to laugh with them very freely. Intimacy will lead on to a kind of attachment. They will often entertain them

with no little gallantry; sometimes perhaps at an expence which they can ill afford. In short, they will be mightily pleased with them, as the companions of an hour. Companions for life, if ever they think of such, they will look out for elsewhere. They will then make the necessary discrimination, if wise and honest enough to marry from choice. They will then try if they can find women well-bred and sober-minded at the same time, of a chearful temper with sedate manners; women, of whom they may hope that they will love home, be attached to their husbands, attentive to their families, reasonable in their wishes, moderate in their expences, and not devoted to eternal shew. Having found them, whether with or without fortune (that will never be their prime consideration) they will endeavour to gain them by another sort of style and behaviour. Far other sentiments, far other emotions, will then possess them. Their hearts will then be properly engaged; and, if they are happy enough to obtain the much wished for objects, then, with a joy unfelt before, they will form the tenderest of all connexions, leaving their companions of mere amusement where they found them, as widely removed as ever from the truest pleasures, and the fairest prospects that humanity knows; the pleasures which are enjoyed at home, and the prospects which include a family.

But many of the fair sex will smile at these notions, trusting to the flatterer Beauty, that, whenever they shall please, they cannot fail to fix their men; and, so, in the gaiety of their spirits, they continue to exhibit that beauty as usual, and to dance along through the giddy maze. Not to insist how precarious and how transient an attendant this same arch-flatterer has always proved, they should be reminded that a face hackneyed in the public eye, how striking soever when first seen, or how handsome soever it may yet remain, loses much of its power to please. Every new appearance takes something from its charms; and for one instance, wherein this kind of exhibition succeeds, how many might be named in which young women once extolled, and run after every-where, have lived to tread the beaten round, unpraised, neglected, forlorn!

Those large promiscuous circles are not therefore the scenes where the heart is commonly interested. Virtuous love flies from noise, seeks retreat, and delights to indulge itself, unobserved by all save the object of its veneration. That respectful modesty which attends it on the part of the



the man, is maintained and exalted by nothing so much as an unaffected bashfulness on the woman's side. But this last, which, properly speaking, is the flower of female chastity, is of a nature so delicate and tender, as always to thrive best in places the least frequented. What pity, when, instead of being sheltered and cherished with care, it is heedlessly exposed to the wanton gaze of every wandering eye, to the cruel hand of every rude, or of every sly invader ! Can any entertainment, or any admiration, the public has power to offer, compensate the loss of this enchanting quality ?

Some men, I confess, may be flattered by forward advances from those of the fair sex ; but is there not reason to apprehend, that, when they come to reflect coolly, their esteem will not be lasting, where the foundation of it is not natural ? There are other men who will appear delighted with this kind of courtship, pretend the highest regard, pay a world of compliments, by which they mean nothing, and swear to the first worthless companion they meet, that such and such have a design upon them. Can a Lady bear the thought of exposing herself to such imputation, or how mortifying, on such occasions, to hear her seriously boast of her imaginary conquests ? How weak it is in her to fancy that every man who flatters her, not to say every man who treats her with the attention to which her sex is intitled, is a lover ?

It is truly a very unseemly thing to observe so many young Ladies displaying themselves every day in the markets of vanity, rolling their eyes on every side thro' a large assembly, studying, by every childish art, to draw the notice of the men, contending with one another who should be most the objects of attention, catching, with a kind of triumph, each transient glance, and not shewing the smallest uneasiness even to be stared at by the most licentious eye, or to be blown upon by the most corrupt breath of every vile betrayer. All this is nothing less than sinking the most respectable virtues, the most valuable accomplishments, in the parade of dress, the display of beauty, and the tricks of affectation, when, by a modest deportment elsewhere, they might render themselves agreeable and happy.

Whence we may conclude that modesty in the fair sex is an ornament equally necessary and wise ; that innocence in them wants not the aid of ostentation : Like integrity in men, it rests on its own consciousness ; that their passions, as they rise, are restrained from exorbitance, by a secret sentiment of shame and honour, the internal fences of modesty remaining unassailed ; and that hence they constantly enjoy inward freedom and self-possession, with all the beauty, dignity, and tranquillity of conscious virtue.

The Compendious Peerage of England, continued from Page 21 of our Magazine for January last, with the Arms, finely engraved, of the most Noble SPENCER, Duke of Marlborough.

Concerning the original of this family, it was of noble degree in Normandy, before the Conquest ; for Robert Despencer was Steward to William the Conqueror, and one of his Barons, as is fully manifest from authentic records : Also that his posterity were denominated from the said office of Despencer (i. e. Steward) is testified by the learned Camden, in his discourse on sur-names ; who mentions the Spencers to be descended from the Despenchers, the De (when sur-names were fully introduced) being omitted for brevity, as by innumerable instances in other families might be proved.

The said Robert Despencer had by gift from the Conqueror several manors. He was brother to the Earl of Montgomery, and to Urso de Abetot, hereditary Sheriff of Worcestershire, soon after the Conquest ; and he is mentioned as a witness to some of the Conqueror's charters.

He was succeeded by William le De-

spencer (or Steward) to King Henry I, possessor of the manor of Elington. After whom was Thurstan le Despencer, Steward to the same King. This Thurstan had four sons, Walter, Lord of Stanley, Usher of the chamber to King Henry II, who died without issue ; Almaric, Hugh, and Geoffrey.

Almaric was Sheriff of Rutlandshire, anno 34 Henry II, and 1 Rich. I ; and, being Steward to the last-mentioned King, enjoyed of his gift the manor of King's Stanley in Gloucestershire. He left issue two sons, Thurstan and Almaric, who, with other Barons, took up arms against King John, for the recovery of their privileges ; for which the King seized the lands of Almaric, and gave them, in the 18th year of his reign, to Osbert Giffard, his own natural son ; having the year before committed the custody of Thurstan to Rowland Blewit.

This Thurstan, in the 19th, 20th, and

22d of Hen. III. was Sheriff of Gloucestershire. He died about the 33d of Hen. III, and, his heir dying unmarried, we now return to

Hugh Despencer, one of the sons of Thurstan, first mentioned, and brother to Geoffrey, of whom we shall hereafter treat. This Hugh Despencer went with King Richard I. to the Holy land, and was with him at the siege of Acon. He was succeeded by his son Hugh, who, being one of the greatest Barons of that time, and taking arms with other Nobles, in defence of their ancient privileges, was by them, in the 42d of Hen. III, chosen one of the twelve, who, with twelve other Barons, nominated by the King, were to amend and reform what they should think amiss in the kingdom : Likewise in the 44th of Hen. III. he was advanced to that great office of Chief Justiciary of England (which in those days comprehended the jurisdiction of all the present law-courts;) and in the 48th of Hen. III. appeared in arms against the King at Northampton. At the battle of Lewes, the 14th of May, the same year, he behaved himself very bravely, taking prisoner Marmaduke de Twenge, who compounded, to pay a ransom of seven hundred marks for his liberty. After this battle (wherein the King was taken prisoner) the Barons made him Governor of Oreford castle, in com. Suffolk; as also of the castles of Devizes in Wiltshire, Bernard castle in the bishopric of Durham, Oxford, and Nottingham. He afterwards fell from the Barons, being disgusted at the haughty behaviour of Mountfort, Earl of Leicester, who took all the profits and revenues of the kingdom, and ransom of prisoners, to his own use, which by agreement was to have been divided; and the said Earl was thereupon constituted Justiciary, in the 49th of Hen. III. However he put himself in arms again with them, and, fighting with great courage at the battle of Evesham, which happened on the 5th of August the same year, (49 Hen. III.) he there lost his life.

This Hugh was father to Hugh le Despencer, of full age anno 10 Edward I, who, with Hugh le Despencer, his son, are those whom our historians so largely treat of; differencing them by Hugh Despencer, senior, and Hugh, junior; the one Earl of Winchester, anno 15 Edw. II; and the other (in right of his wife Eleanor, eldest daughter and coheir of Gilbert, Earl of Clare, Gloucester, and Hertford, and of Joan his wife, one of the daughters of King Edw. I.) Earl of Gloucester; both of them the most powerful persons of their

time, and possessors of the greatest estates, and the unhappy favourites of King Edward II.

Hugh, the father, had honourably distinguished himself under King Edw. I. in his wars in Wales; also in France, Flanders, and Scotland; being likewise employed in several great Ambassies. And Hugh, the son, (who was Chamberlain to King Edward II.) was not less remarkable for many brave actions in the wars of Scotland and France; but, firmly adhering to that unfortunate Prince in all his troubles, they both suffered death, the elder (tho' in the 90th year of his age) being condemned unheard, and immediately executed, before the face of his own son and the King; and the younger (tho' he had by capitulation safety as to life and limbs, when he stoutly defended the castle of Kaerfili) would not forsake his Prince, but, venturing with him to the last, and being again taken, underwent the fate of his father; and King Edward, afterward deposed, was barbarously and inhumanly murdered.

This Hugh Despencer, the younger, was one of the godfathers to King Edward III, and left issue three sons, Hugh, Edward, and Gilbert; as also, by some authorities, Philip; ancestor to Sir Philip Spencer, a Baron of the realm in the reign of King Richard II; the daughter and heir of which line, Margaret, was married to Sir Robert Wentworth, from whom those of that name at Elmsal, in com. Ebor. descended.

Hugh, the eldest, died without issue in the 23d of Edw. III, leaving Edward, son of his brother Edward, his next heir; who, dying 49 Edw. III, left Thomas, his son and heir, then two years of age.

Which Thomas (called Thomas Lord Despencer and Morganock) was created Earl of Gloucester by King Richard II, and, exhibiting his petition to the Parliament, anno 21 Rich. II, for revocation of the judgment of exile against his great-grandfather, Hugh le Despencer, had it granted.

In which petition it appears that the said Hugh was then possessed of no less than fifty-nine lordships in sundry counties, twenty-eight thousand sheep, one thousand oxen and steers, twelve hundred kine with their calves, forty mares with their colts of two years, a hundred and sixty drawing-horses, two thousand hogs, three thousand bullocks, forty tuns of wine, six hundred bacons, fourscore carcases of Martinmas beef, six hundred muttons: In his lardere, ten tuns of cyder, armour, plate, jewels, and

and ready money, better than ten thousand pounds; thirty-six sacks of wool, and a library of books.

This Earl took to wife Constance, daughter of Edmund of Langley, Duke of York, son to King Edw. III, by whom he left one son, called Richard, who died at 14 years of age, and a daughter, Isabel, who was wife, first, to Richard Beauchamp, Lord Bergavenny, and afterwards Earl of Worcester; but, surviving him, without issue, married, secondly, Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, by whom she was mother to Henry, Duke of Warwick, who died without issue male.

Having thus far traced the principal branch, we now return to Geoffrey, brother of Hugh, son of Thurstan, first treated of; many of whose posterity, in a lineal descent, till the reign of James I, enjoyed the honour of knighthood, and were otherwise conspicuous for their virtues and plentiful fortunes.

When King James ascended the throne, Sir Robert Spencer was reputed to have by him the most money of any person in the kingdom; which, together with his great estate, noble descent, and many excellent accomplishments, rendered him so conspicuous, that he was promoted by that Prince, before his coronation, by letters patents bearing date 21 July, to the dignity of a Baron of this realm, by the title of Lord Spencer, of Wormleighton.

This Lord Spencer, in the 1st year of the reign of King James, (by commission bearing date at Woodstock the 18th day of September) was appointed Ambassador to present Frederick, Duke of Wirtemberg, with the habit and ensigns of the most noble order of the Garter. The state and magnificence of this investiture is set forth by Mr. Ashmole; who observes, that the Lord Ambassador Spencer, who represented the Sovereign, and the elect Duke, were so richly attired, glittering with gold and jewels, that they attracted the admiration of all the spectators.

We do not find that he bore any employment at Court; but he constantly attended his duty in Parliament, and on all proper occasions appeared a loyal subject to the King, as well as a good Patriot, and a maintainer of the liberty of the subject. He lived a widower thirty years, (his Lady dying in child bed) and, departing this life the 25th of October, 1627, was buried in great splendour with his ancestors at Brinton, the 5th of November following, under a noble monument at the head of his grandfather, under a like arch equally adorned, but supported by four pillars of the Corinthian order. The fi-

gures of him and his Lady are likewise in the same posture; he in armour, with a helmet on his head; she in the dress of the times, veiled to the knees.

William, Lord Spencer, inherited his father's excellent conduct, as well as his honour and estate: He died in the 45th year of his age, on the 19th of December, and was buried at Brinton the 27th of the same month, 1636. Penelope, his Lady, whom he left with child, remained a widow one-and-thirty years, leaving a very shining character, for her constancy of mind, prudent conduct, unaffected piety, and love to her deceased Lord.

Henry, Lord Spencer, the eldest son of the said Lady Penelope, and William Lord Spencer, had from his youth a forward inclination to learning, and, being under an austere tutor, the quickness of his apprehension, and solid judgment, far above his years, led him to the exercise of all generous recreations.

At nineteen years of age, the Earl of Southampton, his guardian, and the Lady Penelope, his mother, contracted with Robert, Earl of Leicester, for the marriage of his daughter, the Lady Dorothy Sydney, with his Lordship. The marriage was consummated at Penshurst, the 20th of July, 1639. She was a Lady of uncommon beauty, virtue, and merit, with all accomplishments; and, under the name of Sacharissa, is highly celebrated by the famous Waller, in his poems. [A further account of her may be seen in our present Magazine, in the Life of Waller.] The Lord her husband had also an excellent understanding, joined to a fine person, and was distinguished for his early judgment of men and affairs; and an intire love was between them, manifested by letters from both of them, which are preserved in the evidence room at Penshurst, the residence of the Earls of Leicester.

Having taken his seat in the House of Peers, his eminent abilities made him courted by both parties to be in their interests: But his natural love of the liberties of his country, which his ancestors had asserted, soon determined him to fall in with them who were detecting the indirect practices of those counsellors that had violated the laws, wherein he so far concurred, as to be nominated by them their Lord Lieutenant for the county of Northampton. Yet he had an unquestioned duty to the Crown; and reverence for the government; both in Church and State; for, when he saw they were throwing off all obligations to conscience, and the laws of the land, he courageously declared in Parliament, (the last words he spoke there) 'That they might

have been satisfied long before, if they had not asked things that deny themselves; and if some men had not shuffled demands into their propositions, on purpose that they might have no satisfaction.' He was afterwards slain at the battle of Newberry, fighting for the King: But, for his approved loyalty, and other his great merits, he was advanced some time before to the degree and dignity of an Earl, by the title of Earl of Sunderland, by letters patent, bearing date at Oxford, on the 8th of June, 1643; at which time of his creation he was said to be allied to all the Nobility then at Court, except Duke Hamilton.

Robert Earl of Sunderland, only son and heir of the last Lord, was from his youth of a manly disposition; Dr. Peirce, who was his tutor, gave him this character: 'His choice endowments of nature, having been happily seasoned and crowned with grace, gave him at once such a willingness and aptness to be taught, that reconciled his greatest pains with ease and pleasure; and made the education of his dear Lord not so much his employment as his recreation and reward.' This was he who bore so great a part in the Administration, under Charles II. and James II. There is not an instance in history of a Chief Minister that had more difficulties to struggle with: But he had a clear and ready apprehension, and a superior genius to all of his time, with an unusual dexterity, which supported him, and carried him thro' all oppositions, till he chose retirement from public business.

Immediately after his Lordship's dismissal from King James's service, he thought the situation he was in required his withdrawing out of the kingdom for his own safety; so that, about the time of the landing of the Prince of Orange in England, his Lordship landed in Holland; where he wrote a letter, discovering the designs of the Romish party, and others, for the subverting of the Protestant religion, and the laws of the kingdom. There he resided till after the settlement of the crown on King William and Queen Mary; but so prejudiced were many against his Lordship, that he was excepted out of the act of indemnity and free pardon, which King William signed May 23, 1690. And in 1692, when King James formed a scheme for a descent into England, and was come to La Hogue to embark, he sent over a formal declaration, wherein he excepted out of his offer of pardon the Earl of Sunderland, with other Noblemen, that were then in the true interests of the nation.

However, about that time, King William, who knew the great abilities of the Earl of Sunderland, consulted with him on the measures necessary to be taken in his government; and on the 19th of April, 1697, he publicly expressed his favour to him, by conferring on him the office of Lord Chamberlain of his Household, which he resigned the 26th of December following, and, retiring to his seat at Althorp, lived quietly there till the time of his decease, which happened the 28th of September, 1702. He was succeeded in honour and estate by Charles, his only son and heir; who, by being son-in-law to the Duke of Marlborough, and nearly allied to the Earl of Godolphin, Lord High Treasurer, was in much esteem with their friends, and was Secretary of State to Queen Anne; from which he was removed on the great change of the Ministry in that reign; but in the following enjoyed several trusts and posts of honour, being the First Lord of the Treasury, and chosen a Knight Companion of the Garter. Sir Richard Steele dedicated to him the sixth volume of Spectators, wherein he has justly described his Lordship's character:

'Candour and openness of heart shined in all his actions, and a willing condescension, to all subordinate to him, made business a pleasure to those who executed it under him. He was accomplished with a great facility and elegance in all the modern as well as ancient languages, and had a perfect knowledge of books and men. He was a happy and proper member of the Ministry, having a full and deep penetration in the interests of mankind, joined with that of his fellow subjects.' It may also be justly said, his integrity in the public service cannot more evidently appear, than by his not making any addition to his estate, though he was Prime Minister for several years.

His Lordship, by his second Lady, daughter and co heir of his Grace John Duke of Marlborough, had issue four sons and two daughters. The first of the sons died an infant, and the second, Robert Earl of Sunderland, in the 28th year of his age, on the 27th of November, 1729, dying unmarried, his honours and estate devolved on his brother Charles, who, on the death of William Marquis of Blandford, only son and heir of Francis Earl of Godolphin, and his wife Henrietta Duchess of Marlborough, who died on the 24th of August, 1731, succeeded to the title of Marquis of Blandford; also to an annual rent charge of 8000 l. per ann. pursuant to the will of his Grace John Churchill, Duke

Duke of Marlborough. And on the decease of the said Henrietta Duchess of Marlborough, the 24th of October, 1733, succeeded to the title of Duke of Marlborough, &c. as heir to the Lady Anne Churchill, his mother, second daughter and co-heir to the said John Duke of Marlborough.

His Grace, inclining to a martial life, was, in April, 1738, appointed Colonel of a regiment of foot then in the Leeward Islands, and was sworn of his Majesty's Privy-council, and afterwards Colonel of a regiment of dragoons. On the 26th of January, 1738-9, he was made Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the counties of Oxford and Buckingham, and in May, 1740, was appointed Captain and Colonel of the second troop of horse-guards. On the 20th of March, 1740-1, his Grace was knighted, and elected a Knight of the Garter, and was installed on the 21st of April following. In April, 1745, he was made Major-general; and in September, 1747, a Lieutenant-general. He was made Lord Steward of the Household in June, 1749; a Governor of the Charter-house in September, 1750; Lord Privy-seal in January, 1755; and Master of the Ordnance in December following. His Grace having received the chief command of the troops that were sent, in May, 1758, to make a descent upon the coast of France, landed them at St. Malo's, when they burnt upwards of 100 ships, notwithstanding they were under the cannon of the place, besides a prodigious quantity of naval stores; but his Grace found it impracticable to attack the town of St. Malo's. On the 25th of July, 1758, his Grace was appointed Commander in Chief of all the British forces that were intended to serve on the Lower Rhine; and, the 29th of August following, the King was pleased to constitute him General over all and singular the foot forces, employed, or to be employed, in his Majesty's service; but his Grace, dying at Munster, in October the same year, was succeeded by his son George, the present Duke of Marlborough.

His Grace was born January the 26th, 1738. On the 23d of August, 1762, he wedded Lady Caroline Russell, daughter of

John Duke of Bedford, by whom he has issue, George, Marquis of Blandford, born March the 3d, 1766; Lady Caroline, born the 27th of October, 1763; and Lady Elisabeth, born the 20th of December, 1764.

His Grace has two brothers and two sisters, viz. Lord Charles, born on the 31st of March, 1740, one of the Knights of the shire for the county of Oxford, a Privy-counsellor, and Verdurer of Whichwood forest; who, by his Lady, Mary, daughter of Lord Vere, has issue two sons, George and Charles; Lord Robert, born May the 8th, 1747; Diana, Viscountess of Bolingbroke, and Elisabeth, Countess of Pembroke.

TITLES.] George Spencer, Duke of Marlborough, Marquis of Blandford, Earl of Sunderland and of Marlborough, Baron Spencer of Wormleighton, and Baron Churchill of Sanridge, one of the Lords of his Majesty's most honourable Privy-council, Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of Oxfordshire, a Governor of the Charter-house, President of the Small-pox hospital, and L. L. D.

CREATIONS.] Baron Churchill of Sandridge, in com. Hertford, May 14, 1685, 1 Jac. II. Baron Spencer of Wormleighton, in com. Warwick. July 21, 1603, 1 Jac. I. Earl of Marlborough, in com. Wilts, April 9, 1689, 1 Will. and Mar. Earl of Sunderland, June 8, 1643, 19 Car. I. And Marquis of Blandford, in com. Dorset, and Duke of Marlborough aforesaid, 14 Decemb. 1702, 1 Anne.

ARMS.] Quarterly, argent and gules, in the 2d and 3d a fret, or; over all, on a bend, sable, three escalops of the first.

CREST.] In a ducal coronet, or, a gryphon's head between two wings erected, argent, gorged with a plain collar, gules, beaked, or,

SUPPORTERS.] The dexter, a gryphon, party per fess, argent and or; sinister, a wyvern, argent, wings expanded, each collared and chained, sable; and each collar charged with three escalops, argent.

MOTTO.] DIEU DEFEND LE DROIT.

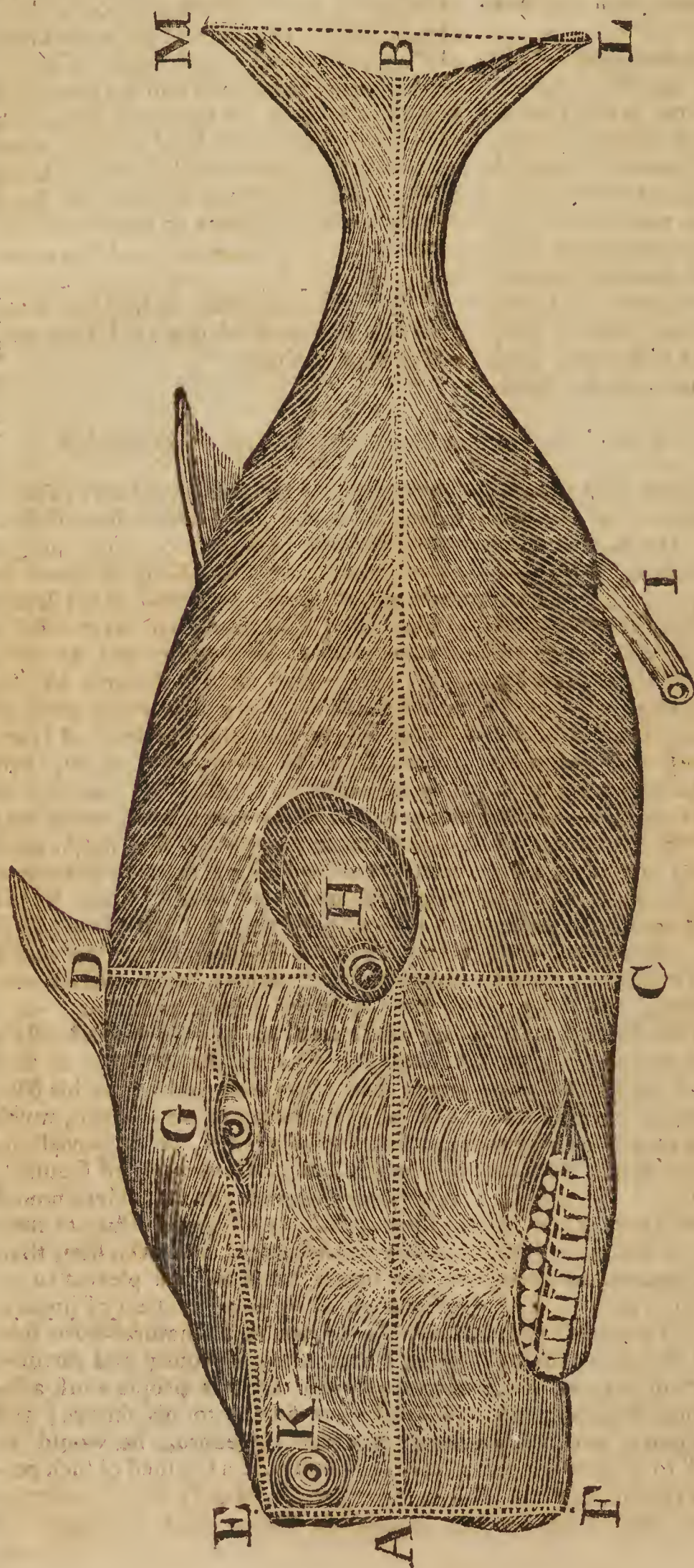
CHIEF SEATS.] At Blenheim, near Woodstock, and Cornbury, in Oxfordshire; Langley Park, in Bucks; and Pall mall, London.

Note; Received a Letter, signed A LOVER OF TRUTH, intimating a Mistake in the Account published in our Magazine of December last, concerning the Family of the present Marquis of Rockingham, who is there said to have a Son and Heir, with other Children. Our Authority for this was copied from Kimber's Peerage of England, which is said to be corrected to July 23, 1766.

The Proprietors of the Universal Magazine are desired to let this have a Place in their Collection, as they may depend on the Truth of every Dimension given, as they were taken by Captain A. ARMSTRONG, of Durham.

January 15, 1767.

The BOTTLE-NOS'D SPERMA-CETI WHALE.



EXPLANATION of the FIGURE.

A B, the length, 50 feet.

C D, the girth round, 45 feet.

E G, from the snout to the eye, 12 feet.

F F, height of the snout, 7 feet.

L M, width of the tail, 12 feet.

K, one of its blow-holes, having one on each side the snout.

H, a kind of fin, or oar, on each side, but of a solid substance.

I, the penis, or yard, six feet without the belly.

From the lower part of the snout, to where the under jaw meets, four feet.

Length of the under jaw six feet.

There are eleven teeth on each side the under jaw which join into sockets in the upper jaw.

THIS fish was drove on shore, the 29th of November, 1766, between Stockton and Hartlepool, in the mouth of the river Tees, in the county of Durham, and (as a royal fish) is the property of the Bishop of Durham, he being Lord of that manor. As it was dead when it was put on shore, by the tide, it is supposed to have been killed by running on the rocks, in pursuit of its prey, and, not being able to get off again, beat itself to death.—It is of the sperma-ceti kind, which is lodged in the head, from the snout to the eyes. The head is divided into a number of cells, with partitions like honey-combs; and in these is contained the sperma-ceti, and not the brain (as has been imagined :) It is at first no thicker than oil, and white; but, being boiled, and refined like sugar, produces the sperma-ceti; and there was taken

out of this whale about three tons of that liquor.

The eyes are remarkably small for its bulk. The teeth are like crooked horns, one of which was eight inches round, 19 inches long, and weighed one pound three ounces. By its yard it is of the male kind, and propagates by copulation: The female has no sperma-ceti, and is a great deal smaller. —This is the most dangerous fish of all the whale kind; for, when wounded, it will turn and seize any thing it meets with; and one of them has been known to crush a boat to pieces with its jaws, which are in manner and shape like those of the shark. —Besides the sperma-ceti there were four tons of blubber taken from it; but none of this kind have any useful bone in them.

The HISTORY OF ENGLAND continued, from Page 17 of our last.

In conclusion, after three days debate, the House of Lords resolved to set out this matter in an address to the King, complaining both of the partition treaty, and of the method in which it had been carried on. The Lord Wharton moved an addition to the address: That, whereas the French King had broke that treaty, they should advise his Majesty to treat no more with him, or rely on his word, without a real security. This was much opposed by all those who were against engaging in a new war: They said, all motions of that kind ought to come from the House of Commons, who only could support such an advice, which did in effect engage us in a new war; nor could they lay the blame on the breaking of a treaty, which they were resolved to condemn. They also excepted to the words 'real security,' as ambiguous; but the majority of the House agreed to it, for there was such treachery in the French negotiations, that they could not be relied on without a good guarantee, and the pledge of some strong places. It now plainly appeared, that the design was to set on the House of Commons to impeach some Lords, who had been concerned in the partition treaty; for it was moved to send the address to the Commons for their concurrence, but that was not carried. The address was to this effect: 'That their Lordships, having considered the treaty of the 21st of February, or the 15th of March, 1700, made with the French King, together with the separate and secret articles, which his Majesty had been pleased to communicate to them, did most humbly represent to him, that, to their great sorrow, they found the

matters thereof to have been of very ill consequence to the peace and safety of Europe; for that, besides the occasion it might have given to the late King of Spain to have made his will in favour of the Duke of Anjou, if that treaty had taken effect; the prejudice to his Majesty and his subjects, and indeed to all Europe, by the addition of Sicily, Naples, several ports of the Mediterranean, the province of Guipuscoa, and the duchy of Lorrain, had been not only very great, but contrary to the pretence of the treaty itself, which was to prevent any umbrage that might have been taken by uniting so many states and dominions under one head. That, by all the informations they had had of that fatal treaty, they could not find, that the verbal orders and instructions (if any were given to his Majesty's Plenipotentiaries) were ever considered in any of his Majesty's Councils; or that the draught of that treaty had ever been laid before his Majesty, at any meeting of his Council, much less that it was advised, or approved of, by any Council or Committee of Council. Wherefore they thought themselves bound in duty to his Majesty, and justice to their country, most humbly to beseech him, that, for the future, he would be pleased to require and admit, in all matters of importance, the advice of his natural-born subjects, whose known probity and fortunes might give him and his people a just assurance of their fidelity to his service; and that, in order thereunto, he would be pleased to constitute a Council of such persons, to whom his Majesty might be pleased to impart all affairs, both at home and abroad,

abroad, which might any way concern him and his dominions. For, as interest and natural affection to their country would incline them to wish the welfare and prosperity of it, much more than others, who had no such ties upon them; and, as their experience and knowledge of their country would also render them more capable than strangers of advising his Majesty in the true interests of it; so they were confident, that, after such large and repeated demonstrations of his subjects duty and affection, his Majesty could not doubt of their zeal in his service, nor want the knowledge of persons fit to be employed in all his most secret and arduous affairs. And that, since it appeared the French King's accepting of the King of Spain's will was a manifest violation of that treaty, they humbly advised his Majesty, in future treaties with that Prince, to proceed with such caution as might carry a real security.'

This address being carried by the Lord-keeper alone to Kensington, who there found two or three of the Lords in waiting, to make a shew of a House, it was presented, on the 24th of March, 1700-1, to his Majesty, who answered, 'That it contained matter of very great moment; and that he would always take care, that all treaties, he made, should be for the honour and safety of England.' The King seemed to bear this censure of the treaty with his usual coldness; and the new Ministers continued still in his confidence, but he laid the matter much to heart. Now he perceived the error he had fallen into, by the change he had made in the Ministry. It was plain they resolved to govern him in every thing, and not to be governed by him in any one thing.

On the 31st of March the King acquainted the Commons, 'That, having received an account from Mr. Stanhope, his Envoy at the Hague, that the French Ambassador there had declared, that the King his Master had no other answer to return to the demand of the States-general, than that he was ready to renew the treaty of Ryswic, it being all the security the States were to expect; and that he had no orders to give any answer to his Majesty's Envoy; but, if his Majesty had any thing to demand, it might be done by his Ambassador at Paris, or the French Minister at London; and that he had no command to treat with any but the States. And his Majesty having also received two resolutions of the States, and a memorial from their Envoy in England, relating to the ships they were sending to join his Majesty's fleet, and the succours they desired might be haf-

tened to them, by virtue of the treaty of March 3, 1677; his Majesty had thought fit to communicate the whole to that House, that they might be particularly informed of the present state of affairs abroad, where the negotiations seemed to be at an end, by the positive answer the French Ambassador had given to the States, which his Majesty recommended to the serious consideration of that House, as a matter of the greatest weight and consequence, and desired they would give him such advice upon it, as might be for their own security, and that of the States-general, and the peace of Europe.'

The Commons, having taken this message into consideration, on the 2d of April, resolved unanimously, 'That the humble advice of this House be given to his Majesty, to desire that his Majesty will be pleased to carry on the negotiations in concert with the States-general, and take such measures therein, as may most conduce to their safety; and that his Majesty would pursue the treaty made with the States-general the 3d of March, 1677; and to assure him, that they would effectually enable him to support the treaty of 1677.'—By this treaty, made by King Charles with the Dutch, England was bound to assist them with ten thousand men, and twenty ships of war, if they were attacked. Though the King knew what the Commons meant by confining him to the treaty of 1677, and speaking in general terms of his providing for their security, namely, to evade his desire of forming a confederacy for a new war, without which, he foresaw, France would never yield up any part of the Spanish monarchy; he returned, however, to their resolution of advice, this soft answer: 'That, according to their advice, he had given orders to his Envoy at the Hague, to carry on the negotiations in concert with the States-general, and to take such measures therein as might most conduce to their security. He thanked them for the assurance they had given, that they would effectually enable him to support the treaty of 1677; and told them, that he would pursue the same, as they advised; and he did not doubt but the readiness, which they had shewn upon this occasion, would very much contribute to the obtaining such a security as was desired.'

Though the Commons could not, upon this occasion, be carried farther than to advise the King to pursue the treaty of 1677; the House of Lords, however, addressed him to enter into leagues offensive and defensive with the Emperor and other Princes and

and States, who were interested against the conjunction of the French and Spanish monarchies. This coldness and uncertainty in the English Councils gave the French great advantages in their negotiations both in Germany and Portugal. They tried the Court of Italy, but without success; only the Duke of Mantua consented, that they should make a shew as if they had surprised him, and so force him to put Mantua into their hands. The Pope and the Venetians would not declare themselves. The former favoured the French, as the latter did the Emperor, who began the war with a pretension on the duchy of Milan, as a fief of the empire, that devolved on him; and he was making magazines both in Tirol and at Trent. The French seemed to despise all he could do, and did not apprehend that it was possible for him to march an army into Italy. Both the King and the States-general pressed him to make that attempt. The Elector of Bavaria and some of the circles had agreed to a neutrality this year; so that there was no hope of doing much upon the Rhine; and the French were making the Italians feel what insolent masters they were like to prove. This produced a general uneasiness among them, which determined the Emperor to send an army into Italy under the command of Prince Eugene. England was all this while very unwilling to engage; yet, for fear we should at last see our interest so clearly, that we must have fallen into it, those who were practised on to embroil the nation, so that we might not be in a condition to mind foreign affairs, set on foot a design to impeach the former Ministry.

In the mean time, a letter written in Latin came to the King from the King of Spain, giving notice of his accession to the crown.

This letter was delivered by Torcy on the 19th of April, N. S. to the Earl of Manchester at Paris, who desired him, as Count Tallard had left England, to transmit it to his Master. It was dated the day after King Philip entered into Spain; but the date and the letter were visibly written at different times. The King ordered the letter to be read in the Cabinet-council on the 13th of April; where there was a short debate concerning it, but it was never brought into any further deliberation there. The Earl of Rochester saw that the King seemed distrustful of him, and reserved to him in the matter, and was highly offended at it. He and the rest of the new Ministry pressed his Majesty to own the King of Spain, and to

answer the letter; and, since the Dutch had done so, it seemed reasonable that the King should likewise do it. They prevailed at last, but with much difficulty. The thing was kept secret, and was not communicated to the Privy-council or to the two Houses; not did the King speak of it to any of the foreign Ministers. The Paris Gazette gave the world the first notice of it. This, being carried in such a manner, seemed the more strange, because his Ministry had so lately condemned a former one, for not communicating the partition-treaty to the Council, before it was concluded; and yet had, in a matter of great consequence, so soon forgot the censures, which they had thrown out so liberally upon the secrecy with which that matter had been transacted.

The Earl of Manchester, having received an account from Mr. Secretary Vernon of his Majesty's answer to the King of Spain's letter; informed Torcy, the French Minister, of it; and took notice of it to the Spanish Ambassador, who did not know before that his Master had wrote to King William. But the Emperor's Minister at Paris, soon hearing what had passed, expressed great surprise to the Earl of Manchester, and said, that this step would discourage the Emperor's friends. The Earl answered, that it was no more than what the States-general had done; and that he saw how the empire itself was divided.

Mr. Stanhope likewise complimented the Spanish Ambassador at the Hague, upon the recognition of the King of Spain by King William; while Monsieur d'Avaux, the French Ambassador at the Hague, presented an amusing memorial to the States-general, setting forth, 'That, having transmitted their resolution of the first of April to his Master, wherein they desired the negotiations might be resumed, in conjunction with the King of England's Envoy, for maintaining the peace of Europe, and providing for their own security; and that their Lordships having at the same time declared, they wished nothing so much as that those negotiations might be brought to a speedy and good conclusion with his Master; to whom he had given an account of the answer he gave their Lordships concerning the admittance of the English Envoy, and he had intirely approved the same, and was pleased with the assurances given by their Lordships of the desire they had to preserve the peace. And, as his Majesty continued in the resolution of maintaining the public tranquillity, he would consent to every expedient

dient that might conduce towards securing the common good and repose of Christendom; and that, in order thereunto, his Majesty had no sooner been acquainted with their Lordships design of renewing the conferences, but he had commanded his Ambassador to resume the same, and continue at the Hague.'

Notwithstanding this specious declaration, the design of the French politics was still to keep out the English Envoy, and to engage the States to treat separately. The Dutch Deputies immediately apprehended their meaning by the ambiguity of the memorial, and therefore pressed Count d'Avaux to explain himself, letting him know, at the same time, that the States would not enter into any negotiation with France, but in conjunction with England, their interests in this case being inseparable; and that they must insist upon a positive answer to that point, especially now that his Britannic Majesty's owning the King of Spain had removed the principal objection, that was before insisted upon against treating with the Ministers of England. The French Ambassador, to delay his answer, desired time to send for new instructions to Court, which they appeared no way forward to send him; their design being to draw the business into a considerable length; which gave them opportunity to strengthen themselves daily on the frontiers of Holland, and to secure the Milanese.

Two or three fruitless conferences passed at the Hague, wherein the French Ambassador was still attempting to draw in the States to treat alone, without the concurrence of England, which they would by no means agree to. His Majesty, in return, did all that lay in his power to assist them; for which end he sent the three Scots regiments, retained in his own pay in Scotland, over into Holland. When the States had procured all possible supplies and reinforcements by their money and interest from Princes abroad, and had exerted their power to the utmost at home, they wrote a letter to the King, to inform him how matters stood with them, and to desire the troops to be sent over to their assistance without delay, as stipulated by the treaty of 1677. Upon which the King, on the 8th of May, sent this message to the House of Commons:

' WILLIAM R.

' His Majesty having lately received an account from Mr. Stanhope of the present posture of affairs in Holland, and likewise a letter from the States-general, which is

of the greatest importance. And his Majesty, who has so perfect a knowledge of their country, being intirely convinced of the hardships of their present condition, and the great pressures they now lie under, which are particularly expressed in their letter, has thought it absolutely necessary to communicate the same to this House, that the expectations the States have of present assistances from his Majesty, may more fully appear. And his Majesty does not doubt but this House will be so justly sensible of those immediate dangers, to which they stand exposed, as to take the same into their most serious and effectual consideration; it being most evident, that the safety of England, as well as the very being of Holland, does very much depend upon your resolution in this matter.'

This message was considered the next day, and the Commons resolved, ' That they will effectually assist his Majesty to support his allies, in maintaining the liberty of Europe, and will immediately provide succours for the States-general, according to the treaty of the 3d of March, 1677.'—This resolution being presented to the King by the whole House, May the 10th, he gave them the following answer:

' Gentlemen,

' I return you my hearty thanks for the ready assurances you give me of providing immediate succours for the States-general, and for the zeal you express for the common cause. I know nothing that can be more effectual for its support both at home and abroad than the unanimous concurrence, which you have shewed upon this occasion. And it will be a particular satisfaction to me, in my time, to revive the glory, which the English nation has formerly had, of maintaining the liberty and balance of Europe.'

The King likewise communicated the letter from the States general to the House of Lords, who, on that occasion, presented this address on the 14th of May:

' We your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lords spiritual and temporal in Parliament assembled, return your Majesty our most humble thanks, for communicating to us the letter from the States-general to your Majesty. It gives us an opportunity (with great satisfaction) to repeat to your Majesty the assurances of our duty, and zeal for your service. And we take this occasion further to assure your Majesty, we are very sensible of the great and imminent danger to which the States-general are at present exposed.

fed. And we do perfectly agree with them in believing, that their safety and ours are so inseparably united, that whatsoever is ruin to the one, must be fatal to the other. And we humbly desire your Majesty will be pleased, not only to make good all the articles of any former treaty to the States-general, but that you will enter into a strict league offensive and defensive with them, for our common preservation; and that you will invite into it all Princes and States who are concerned in the present visible danger, arising from the union of France and Spain. And we further desire your Majesty, that you will be pleased to enter into such alliances with the Emperor as your Majesty shall think fit, pursuant to the ends of the treaty of 1689. Towards all which, we assure your Majesty of our hearty and sincere assistance, not doubting but, whenever your Majesty shall be obliged to engage for the defence of your allies, and the securing the liberty and quiet of Europe, Almighty God will protect your sacred person in so righteous a cause; and that the unanimity, wealth, and courage of your subjects, will carry your Majesty, with honour and success, through all the difficulties of a just war. And in the last place, with great grief, we take leave humbly to represent to your Majesty, that the dangers to which your kingdoms and your allies have been exposed, are chiefly owing to the fatal counsels, that prevented your Majesty's sooner meeting your people in Parliament.'

To this the King returned the following answer:

'My Lords,

'I thank you for the expressions you make of your duty and zeal to my service, and the concern you shew for the imminent danger to which the States-general are at present exposed. I shall take into consideration your desires to me, of entering into new measures with them and other Princes and States, for our common preservation. And you may be sure, it shall be always my care to make such alliances with our neighbours as may tend to our own and their greatest security; which will be the most effectual means to raise the honour of the English nation, in our days, to the reputation it hath maintained in any former times.'

The design of impeaching the former Ministry was now beginning to be executed. The handle for bringing it about was given by the Earl of Portland. When

he was excusing his own part in the partition treaty, he said, That having withdrawn himself from business, and being at his country-house in Holland, the King sent for him, desiring him to enter upon that negotiation. Upon this, he wrote to Secretary Vernon, to ask his advice, and the advice of his other friends, whether it was fit for him to meddle in that matter, since his being by birth a foreigner seemed a just excuse for not engaging in an affair of such consequence. To this the Secretary answered, that all his friends thought he was a very proper person to be employed in that treaty, since he had known the progress of all those treaties, and the persons who were employed on that occasion; and he named the Lord Sommers among those who had advised this. The Earl of Portland had mistaken this circumstance, which did not belong to the last partition treaty, but to that of the year before, in favour of the electoral Prince of Bavaria. The House of Commons, hearing of this, required Secretary Vernon to lay before them that letter, with his answer to it; for the Earl of Portland said, that he had left all papers relating to that matter in Holland. The Secretary said, he had received no such letter in the year 1699; but that led them to inquire farther, and they required him to lay before them all the letters he had, relating to both the treaties of partition. He answered, that those were the King's secrets, writ in confidence by the persons whom he employed. But as in such a case a House of Commons will not be put off, and a denial rather raises in them more earnestness in following their point; it was replied, that the King had dispensed with the oath of secrecy, when he ordered all matters to be laid before them; and they would admit of no excuse. The Secretary upon this went to the King, and told him, since these were his secrets, he was ready to expose himself to the indignation of the House, and to refuse to shew his letters. But the King answered, that his refusing to do it would not only raise a storm against himself, from which he could not protect him, but likewise occasion an address to the King, to order him to lay every thing before the House, which, in the state that things were in then, he could not deny. The Secretary, upon these orders given him at two different times, carried all the letters, and laid them before the House of Commons. It appeared by these, that he had communicated the treaty to the King's Ministers, who were in town, about the end of August, 1698: That, Lord Sommers being

then at Tunbridge, he went to him; and that he had communicated the project both to the Earl of Orford and Lord Hallifax. Several objections were made by them to many parts of the treaty, which were mentioned in the Secretary's letters; but, if better terms could not be had, they thought it was more eligible to conclude the treaty than to leave the Spanish monarchy to be over-run by France, or to involve Europe in a new war. Lord Sommers had also put the great seal to blank powers for concluding this treaty. When all this was read, those who were set on to blow up the flame moved the House to impeach some of the Ministers who had been concerned in this transaction; yet in this they proceeded with so visible a partiality, that though the Earl of Jersey had signed the treaty, and had been Ambassador in France, and Secretary of state, while the partition treaty was negotiating; yet he, having joined himself to the new Ministry, was not questioned about it. The party said, that he had been too easily drawn into it, but that he was not in the secret, and had no share in the Councils that projected it.

On the first of April the House of Commons resolved, 'That William, Earl of Portland, by negotiating and concluding the treaty of partition, (which was destructive to the trade of this kingdom, and dangerous to the peace of Europe) is guilty, and shall be impeached, of high crimes and misdemeanours.' And they ordered Sir John Levison Gower to go up to the Lords, and at their bar to impeach

the Earl, and to acquaint their Lordships, that they will in due time exhibit particular articles against him. They then appointed a Committee to draw up articles of impeachment; and desired a conference with the Lords, at which the Commons delivered this paper to the Lords:

'It appearing by your Lordships journal, that your Lordships have received information of some transactions between the Earl of Portland and Mr. Secretary Vernon, relating to the partition of the Spanish monarchy; the Commons, having the said matter under their consideration, desire your Lordships will be pleased to communicate to the Commons what informations your Lordships have had of any transactions relating to any negotiations or treaties of partition of the Spanish monarchy, by letter or otherwise. And the Commons are fully assured, that your Lordships will readily concur in assisting them in this inquiry, which they conceive absolutely necessary for the safety and honour of this kingdom, and the preservation of the peace of Europe.'

Upon this, the Lords ordered to be delivered to the Commons the two Latin commissions of powers granted to the Earls of Portland and Jersey, for negotiating the treaties; one dated the 1st of July, 1699, and the other on the 2d of January, 1700, with the paper of the Earl of Portland's, relating to his correspondence with Secretary Vernon about the first treaty.

[To be continued.]

To the PROPRIETORS of the UNIVERSAL MAGAZINE.

GENTLEMEN,

Leigh, in Essex, Feb. 2, 1767.

It is really amazing to see the sudden good and great Effect a simple Medicine, or two, shall sometimes have, when properly adapted, even in the most intricate and alarming Disorders of the Body; while at other Times the utmost Efforts of a prime Physician shall avail nothing, let him try ever so many or ever so compound Prescriptions, towards the Cure of some common Cases, that daily occur. A manifest Instance of the former the quick Cure of the following Disease most evidently affords.

ON Tuesday, the 18th of November last, Thomas Robinson, an infant of three-quarters old, a fisherman's son in this place, was brought to me by his mother for advice. She informed me, that on the Thursday preceding, being the 13th of the same month, at seven o'clock at night, as the babe was asleep in the cradle, he suddenly waked with a most violent shriek, which surprised her much. Upon this she instantly snatched him up, to discover the cause, when she could only perceive he looked very wild in his eyes, but knew then no more of the matter.

From this time he was troubled with a very quick and perpetual pendulum-like motion, as a paralytic, of his right hand, to and from the side of his body, which continued constantly to work, both day and night, but worse when asleep.

Being poor, they delayed looking out for help, till the dread of the consequence of longer neglect, and a mother's tenderness, constrained them thereto. She said also that the babe had had an irregular ague all the preceding fortnight, but that it had left him a day or two before this accident happened, and that then, and still, after

after eating, he could not keep his food long in the stomach, but always soon fetched it up again.

I examined the arm by grasping it closely, first above the elbow, and then below it, when I felt the muscles all round the upper arm work wonderfully, with a very quick, spasmodic motion, comparable to nothing more similar than feeling the rebounding strokes of resistance of little fishes, inclosed in a long bag; but below the elbow in a much lower degree, yet sufficient to cause gentle spasms of the fingers while tightly grasping it.

Finding the case nervous, though only in one place, and owing to the irregular ague, which caused such obstructions as pressed upon the nerves leading to those muscles, I ordered as follows: 1st, Four grains of the powder of ipecacuanha, which effectually cleansed the stomach, whence he retained his food for the future. Then I prescribed only half a pint of strong decoction of the bark, to be given a large spoonful three times a day, and five or six

drops of pure spirits of hartshorn (from Sydenham) in a spoonful of water, often, between taking the former.

This is always my method, to cure by simple medicines. The farragoes of the confounded compositions, commonly prescribed, I protest against with both hands.

In less than a week the child was completely cured, when his mother brought him again, to shew us how well he was recovered, and joyfully returned me many thanks for my charitable assistance. He has continued well ever since, and is like so to do. — Dr. Pye's bark-waistcoat, with the addition of chamomile-flowers, is an easy and cheap cure for children's agues.

N. B. I have soon cured some diarrhoeas and dysenteries, the consequences of the late endemic, autumnal, bilious fever, by only exhibiting one single grain of ipecacuanha in any agreeable conserve, or syrup, repeated every five or six hours till well.

JOHN COOK, M. D.

Amongst the Lives of illustrious English Poets, several of which have been inserted in our Magazine, that of WALLER is highly deserving of a Place; not only for his being the most celebrated Lyric Poet that ever England produced, but also on Account of the considerable Share he bore in the political Concerns of his Time.

EDMUND WALLER was the son of Robert Waller, Esq; of Agmondesham, in Buckinghamshire, by his wife, the daughter of John Hampden, of Hampden in that county, Esq; and sister to the much-famed patriot of that name. She brought her consort this son on the 3d of March, 1605, at a place called Colehill, which gives Hertfordshire the honour of his birth. His father was bred to the law, and practised in his profession for some short time; but, soon growing disgusted with the fatigue of that business, he quitted the bar and retired to a country life; in which, following his inclination for agriculture, he managed his affairs with such admirable skill and œconomy, as to leave his son an estate of 3500l. per annum; a fortune which, together with his ancient and honourable descent, set him in the rank of some of the best Gentlemen's families at that time in the kingdom.

Being left an infant at his father's death, the care of his education devolved upon his mother, who, at a proper age, sent him to Eton school, from whence he was removed to King's-college, in Cambridge; and the extraordinary proficiency he made

in both those nurseries of learning is sufficiently evinced by the ripeness of his parts so early, that he was deemed fit for a place in the great Council of the nation, long before his arrival at the years of manhood; and accordingly he obtained a seat in the House of Commons, at the age of 16 or 17 years. That House has been often observed to be the best school in the kingdom for instruction in the knowledge of men, and to Mr. Waller, who entered there so young, it was certainly such a school; and what improvements he made in it will be seen hereafter. At present, his thoughts were turned to what was more agreeable to his years, the study of polite literature, and particularly to the cultivation of his genius for poetry; of which he produced such a surprising specimen at the age of 18, as shews him to be born for excelling in that art.

The Prince of Wales (afterwards King Charles I.) having spent six months in soliciting a marriage with the Infanta of Spain, was at length disgusted at the affected delays which he met with in that Court, and resolved on returning to England. The Royal navy, in which he embarked,

barked, under the command of the Earl of Rutland, arrived safely in the Bay of Biscay, at the port of St. Andere, whither he was attended from Madrid by the Cardinal Zapata, the Marquis Aytone, the Earls of Gondemar, Monterie, Baraias, and other Grandees, whom the Prince entertained magnificently on ship-board. But, in carrying them back to shore, there arose such a furious tempest, that they could neither reach the land nor regain the fleet; and, night coming on when the rowers were fainting with toil, their horror was almost increased to despair. In this distress, they found themselves under a necessity of yielding to the mercy of the waves, till at last they espied a light in a ship, near to which the storm had driven them, wherein, not without great danger of being dashed to pieces, they were safely received; and, when the tempest abated, his Highness returned to the Admiral, and arrived at Portsmouth on the 4th of October, 1623, when, as Lord Clarendon expresses it, 'The whole nation seemed for joy to go out beyond its own shores to meet him.' The poem, as Mr. Fenton observes, may serve as a model for those who would succeed in panegyric, in which our author illustrates a plain historical fact, with all the graces of poetical fiction. Thus Mr. Waller, like a true-born poet, burst at once into perfection; and it is observable, that in none of his juvenile poems there are to be found any of those ricketty exuberances which generally disgrace the productions of young poets. This was followed by another in the same taste, addressed to the Queen, upon sight of her Majesty's picture:

Mr. Waller obtained a seat in the House of Commons a second time, before he was of the age of manhood, being chosen for the borough of Chipping-Wycombe, in Bucks, in the first Parliament of King Charles I, which met on the 18th of June, 1625; but in the 3d, which met on the 17th of March, 1627, he was again chosen for Agmondesham. This Parliament being prorogued on the 26th of June, 1628, to the 20th of October following, it was during that recess that the horrid murder was perpetrated by Felton upon the Duke of Buckingham. The Court being then at Southwick, the seat of Sir Daniel Norton, about five miles from Portsmouth, where this tragedy was acted, his Majesty, says Lord Clarendon, was at the public prayers of the church, when Sir John Hippeley came into the room with a troubled countenance; and, without any pause

in respect of the exercise they were performing, went directly to the King, and whispered in his ear what had fallen out. His Majesty continued unmoved, and without the least change in his countenance, till prayers were ended; when he suddenly departed to his chamber, and threw himself upon his bed, lamenting with much passion, and abundance of tears, the loss he had of an excellent servant, and the horrid manner in which he had been deprived of him. The King's extraordinary behaviour on this occasion inspired our author's muse; which produced that excellent poem, 'On his Majesty's receiving the news of the Duke of Buckingham's death.' These, and the above-mentioned incomparable verses, must needs raise the admiration and esteem for their author among the poetical band.

But it was not his wit, his fine parts, nor his poetry, that first made him publicly known; it was his dexterity and address in carrying the daughter and sole heiress of a very rich citizen in London, Anne, the daughter and heir of Edward Banks, Esq; against a rival whose interest was espoused by the Court, which usually prevailed at that time.

In the long intermission of Parliaments, after the year 1628, Mr. Waller retired to Beaconsfield, and resumed his studies, in which he was particularly assisted by his kinsman, Mr. Morley, then a student of Christ-church college, in Oxford, afterwards Bishop of Winchester, with whom he carefully read over the best ancient authors, and thereby greatly improved his taste. Mr. Morley, it is said, attended him several years, during which interval he was introduced into that learned and polite society, consisting of the Lord Falkland, Sir Francis Wenman, Mr. Chillingworth, Mr. Godolphin, and others; and, Lord Falkland introducing Mr. Hyde, afterwards Earl of Clarendon, at the same time, there commenced a friendship between them, which continued till both were greater men. In the mean time Mr. Waller's wife, dying in childbed, left him a widower at the age of 24 or 25 years; and, being of an amorous complexion, he presently conceived a most ardent passion for the eldest daughter of the Earl of Leicester, the Lady Dorothy Sidney, whom he has rendered immortal under the feigned name of Sacharissa. From the success he had experienced in his former flame, there was room to hope of meeting with the like favourable reception at Penshurst; but in
this

his he found himself wretchedly mistaken. For, though he paid his adoration in such strains

As mov'd all hearts but her's he wish'd to move;
For what he sung in his immortal strain,
Tho' unsuccessful, was not sung in vain:
All, but the nymph that should redress his wrong,
Attend his passion, and approve his song.

Yet all his addressees were utterly rejected, and even treated with disdain. Disappointment in love generally produces one of the two extremes, revenge, or despair. Our lover sunk into the latter of these extremes; in which unhappy circumstance

he concludes his last poem to the inflexible dame, with declaring his resolution to quit his home and country, and make a voyage to divert his despair. The verses are said to be written in the park at Penshurst, which conclude in these strains:

This last complaint th' indulgent ears did pierce
Of just Apollo, president of verse;
Highly concerned that the muse should bring
Damage to one whom he had taught to sing:
Thus he advis'd me, ' On yon aged tree
Hang up thy lute, and hie thee to the sea;
That there with wonders thy diverted mind
Some truce, at least, may with this passion find.'
Ah, cruel Nymph! from whom her humble swain
Flies for relief unto the raging main;
And from the winds and tempests does expect
A milder fate than from her cold neglect!
Yet there he'll pray that the unkind may prove
Bless'd in her choice; and vows this endless love
Springs from no hope of what she can confer,
But from those gifts which Heav'n has heap'd on her.

It is generally reported that he was a proprietor of the Summer Islands; and, if so, it is not improbable he might go thither in company of his friend the Earl of Warwick, who had a large share in that plantation. What strengthens the conjecture, is, that our author, in his poem on 'The Battle of the Summer Islands,' lays

the scene of the action that he records, in that division of Bermuda which bears the name of that Earl. There are some lines in this poem which shew it was written before Lady Dorothy's marriage to the Earl of Sunderland, in 1639. They are at the end of canto I, and run thus:

Oh! how I long my careless limbs to lay
Under the plantain's shade, and all the day
With am'rous airs my fancy entertain;
Invoke the Muses, and improve my vein!
No passion there in my free breast should move,
None but the sweet and best of passions, love.
There, while I sing, if gentle love be by,
That tunes my lute, and winds the strings so high;
With the sweet sound of Sacharissa's name
I'll make the list'ning savages grow tame.

The names of Sidney and Sacharissa were soon after laid down together, and were buried in the arms of his second wife Mary, of the family of Bresse, or Breaux. Neither indeed was our poet of such a humour, as to quarrel with the sex for Sacharissa's cruelty to him; we find him diverting the smart load of his sufferings under that scorching flame, and placing himself in the milder beams of another

beauty, the Lady Sophia Murray; for that, it seems, was the real name of Amoret. It is evident also that his love for Sacharissa did not make him forget what was due to the beauty of other Ladies; and that they were not all of them so unjust to him as she whom of all he most admired. His good fortune elsewhere might, perhaps, make him more easy under her treatment; and we find he was not of a dispo-

disposition to make any other use of the willow, when she married, than to hang his harp upon it. The letter which he wrote on this occasion is turned in such an uncommon cast, that it will always be read with exquisite pleasure. It is addressed 'To my Lady Lucy Sidney, upon the marriage of my Lady Dorothy, her sister, to my Lord Spencer.'

Madam,

In the common joy at Penshurst, I know none to whom complaints may come less unreasonable than to your Ladyship; the loss of a bedfellow being almost equal to that of a mistress; and therefore you ought at least to pardon, if you consent not to the imprecations of the deserted, which just Heaven, no doubt, will hear.

May my Lady Dorothy, if we may yet call her so, suffer as much, and have the like passion for this young Lord, whom she has preferred to the rest of mankind, as others have had for her; and may his love, before the year go about, make her taste the first curse imposed on womankind, the pains of becoming a mother!

May her first-born be none of her own sex, nor so like her, but that he may resemble her Lord as much as herself!

May she, that always affected silence and retiredness, have the house filled with the noise and number of her children, and hereafter of her grand-children; and then may she arrive at that great curse, so much declined by fair Ladies, old-age! May she live to be very old, and yet seem young, be told so by her glass, and have no aches to inform her of the truth; and, when she shall appear to be mortal, may her Lord not mourn for her, but go hand in hand with her to that place where we are told there is neither marrying nor giving in marriage; that, being there divorced, we may all have an equal interest in her again! My revenge being immortal, I wish all this may also befall their posterity to the world's end and afterwards!

To you, Madam, I wish all good things; and that this loss may in good time be happily supplied by a more constant bedfellow of the other sex.

Madam, I humbly kiss your hands, and beg pardon for this trouble from

Your Ladyship's most humble servant,

E. WALLER.

He lived to converse with Lady Sunderland, when she was very old. But his imprecation relating to her glass did not succeed; for my Lady knew she had the dis-

ease which nothing but death can cure; and, in a conversation with Mr. Waller, and some other Ladies and Gentlemen, at the Lady Wharton's, at Woburn, near Beaconsfield, she asked him in raillery, 'When, Mr. Waller, will you write such fine verses upon me again?' 'Oh! Madam, replied he, when your Ladyship is as young again.' Some letters of hers, printed in Strafforde's State-papers, shew her to have been a Lady of good sense and politeness.

There are no grounds to believe that any of Mr. Waller's Ladies were like the Laura of Petrarch, imaginary only; or that he wrote always like a gallant man, and not a lover; for he was, in his younger years, of a poetical complexion every way, and did not write of love only by theory. Among these, and such persons of his own sex as were distinguished by their genius and taste for polite learning, he led a pleasurable life during the long disuse of Parliaments in this reign; enjoying his large fortune in a state of independency on the Court, where he was not the less acceptable, as he never made any application for preferments there. This gave him a favourable reception among people of all parties, his conversation being always entertaining and polite. It cannot, however, be doubted, but that his relation to the Hampden family instilled a dislike to the demand of ship-money, and some other practices, in those times; and consequently that he never was acceptable to the reigning favourites, further than his muse made him. He appears in that temper to have entered into the House of Commons on the revival of Parliaments, in 1640; when, being again chosen for Agmondestham, he not only voted but spoke for the redress of grievances before the granting of any supply. In this speech, which was spoken April 22, 1640, he has these words:

'Let us do what possibly may be done with reason and honesty on our parts, to comply with his Majesty's desires, and to prevent the imminent ills which threaten us.

'But consider, Mr. Speaker, that they who think themselves already undone can never apprehend themselves in danger; and they that have nothing left can never give freely. Nor shall we ever discharge the trust of those that sent us hither, or make them believe that they contribute to their own defence and safety, unless his Majesty be pleased first to restore them to the propriety of their goods and lawful liberties, whereof they esteem themselves
now

now out of possession. One need not tell you, that the propriety of goods is the mother of courage and the nurse of industry, and that it makes us valiant in war, and good husbands in peace. The experience I have of former Parliaments, and my present observation of the care the country has had to chuse persons of worth and courage, makes me think this House like the Spartans, whose forward valour required some softer music to allay and quiet their spirits, too much moved with the sound of martial instruments. It is not the fear of imprisonment, or, if need be, of death itself, that can keep a true-hearted Englishman from the care to leave this part of his inheritance as intire to posterity as he received it from his ancestors.

‘ This, therefore, let us first do, and the more speedily, that we may come to the matter of supply; let us give new force to the many laws which have been heretofore made for the maintaining of our rights and privileges, and endeavour to restore this nation to those fundamental and vital liberties, the propriety of our goods, and the freedom of our persons: No way doubting, but we shall find his Majesty as gracious and ready, as any of his Royal progenitors have been, to grant us our just desires therein. For not only the people do think, but the wisest do know, that what we have suffered, in this long vacancy of Parliaments, we have suffered from his Ministers. That the person of no King was ever better beloved of his people, and that no people were ever more unsatisfied with the ways of levying monies, are two truths, which may serve one to demonstrate the other: For such is their aversion to the present courses, that neither the admiration they have of his Majesty’s native inclinations to justice and clemency, nor the pretended consent of the Judges, could make them willingly submit themselves to this late tax of ship-money; and such is their natural love and just esteem of his Majesty’s goodness, that no late pressure could provoke them, nor any example invite them to disloyalty or disobedience.’

This Parliament, which met on the 13th of April, and was dissolved before the end of May, and has been generally called the short Parliament, was succeeded, the same year, by the ever-memorable long Parliament, which met on the 3d of November following. Mr. Waller represented Agmondesham the third time; and continuing in the same ill humour at the late measures of the Court, and particularly exasperated by his uncle Hampden’s suf-

ferings, when the King’s right to levy the ship-money was debated, he broke out with distinguished ardency against it; and thereupon was chosen by the Commons to impeach Judge Crawley, who had been a busy man in that affair. His speech on this occasion was inspirited with such an inflaming eloquence, as might, especially if taken in conjunction with that in the preceding Parliament, have rendered it doubtful whether the sweet or sour passions were most in his nature, had the fire of this transient love of civil liberty in the public state burned with as steady and uniform a flame, as did that of his fixed love for beauty in private life. But we shall have too much reason hereafter to mark the unsteadiness of his political conduct. As to the inflaming eloquence of his speech, it cannot be made to appear, but from drawing some extracts from it; and the wit with which they are sharply pointed will always be entertaining. The speech was spoken at a conference of both Houses in the Painted Chamber, July 6, 1641. Having, by way of introduction, after the articles were read, declared his reverence to the dignity of a Judge’s place, he proceeds in these bitter terms:

‘ But, as all professions are obnoxious to the malice of the professors, and by them most easily betrayed, so, my Lords, these articles have told you how these brothers of the coif are become ‘fiatres in malo;’ how these sons of the law have torn out the bowels of their mother. But this Judge, whose charge you last heard, in one expression of his, exceeds no less his fellows, than they have done the worst of their predecessors, in this conspiracy against the commonwealth. Of the judgment for ship-money, and those extrajudicial opinions preceding the same (wherein they are jointly concerned) you have already heard; how unjust and pernicious a proceeding that was in so public a cause, has been sufficiently expressed to your Lordships. But this man, adding despair to our misery, tells us from the bench, that ship-money was a right so inherent in the Crown, that it would not be in the power of an act of Parliament to take it away. Herein, my Lords, he did not only give as deep a wound to the commonwealth as any of the rest, but dipped his dart in such a poison, that, so far as in him lay, it might never receive a cure. As by those abortive opinions subscribing to the subversion of our property, before he heard what could be said for it, he prevented his own; so by this declaration of his he endeavours to prevent the judgment of your

Lordships too, and to confine the power of a Parliament, the only place where this mischief might be redressed: Sure he is more wise and learned, than to believe himself in this opinion, or not to know how ridiculous it would appear to a Parliament, and how dangerous to himself; and therefore no doubt but, by saying no Parliament could abolish this judgment, his meaning was, that this judgment had abolished Parliaments.

‘The imposition of ship-money, springing from a pretended necessity, was it not enough that it was now grown annual, but he must entail it upon the state for ever, at once making necessity inherent to the Crown, and slavery to the subject? Necessity which, dissolving all law, is so much the more prejudicial to his Majesty than to any of us, by how much the law has invested his Royal State with a greater power and ampler fortune: For so undoubted a truth it has ever been that Kings, as well as subjects, are involved in the confusion which necessity produces, that the Heathens thought their Gods also obliged by the same *‘Pareamus necessitati, quam nec homines nec Dii superant.’* This Judge then having in his charge at the assize declared the dissolution of the law by this supposed necessity, with what conscience could he at the same assize proceed to condemn and punish men, unless perhaps he meant the law was still in force for our destruction, and not for our preservation; that it should have power to kill, but none to protect us! A thing no less horrid, than if the sun should burn without lighting us, or the earth serve only to bury, and not to feed and nourish us. Thus has he infringed the privileges of a banished Parliament; but, now it is returned, he may find it has power enough to make a sacrifice of him to the better establishment of the laws: And, in truth, what other satisfaction can he make his injured country, than to confirm, by his example, those rights and liberties which he had ruined by his opinion.’

In the mean time, no respect for his uncle Hampden could engage him to enter into that Gentleman’s deeper designs against his Prince, or bias him to any irreverence to the person of the King. For, though he continued to vote for three years with those who were most disaffected to the Administration, yet he kept up a fair correspondence and understanding with the moderate men in the Court; and when the great breach happened, which brought on a war between the King and Parliament, if he forbore giving his at-

tendance in the House of Commons a few days, yet he returned, with his Majesty’s leave, to his seat there, following the opinion of the then Lord Dorset and the Neuters; and even sent the King a thousand broad pieces to Nottingham, when his Majesty set up his standard there, on the 22d of August, 1642. Yet he continued to stay with the Parliament till the plot, speaking, on all occasions, with great freedom and sharpness; insomuch that when the absenting Members alledged that they did not come to the House, because they were not suffered to declare their opinions freely; it was objected that was a groundless pretence, when all men knew what liberties Mr. Waller took, and spoke every day with impunity against the sense and proceedings of the House.

It is manifest that he was in great estimation among them; for, after their loss of the battle at Edgehill, and the King’s victorious march with his army towards London, and thence to Oxford, he was one of the Commissioners appointed by the Parliament to present their propositions for peace to his Majesty at that city. This won him a great reputation with all who wished the King well; and such Lords and Commons as really desired to prevent the ruin of the kingdom entered into a great familiarity with him, as a man resolute in their ends, and best able to promote them. All men spoke their minds freely to him, and thought themselves secure in his fortune and natural wariness. In this situation he began to think that it lay in his power to do a singular piece of service to his King and country, by forming a sort of association to oppose the levying of taxes, and carrying on the war. He had a sister married to one Mr. Tomkins, Clerk of the Queen’s Council, a Gentleman of a very good character, and of great interest and reputation in the city, among those who were for the old constitution and disaffected to the Parliament; from whom he learned the disposition of the citizens upon all accidents, which he freely communicated to his brother Waller, as the latter imparted to him what observations he made from those he conversed with. Mr. Waller told him how many Lords and Commons were for a peace: Mr. Tomkins made the same relation with respect to the most substantial men of London; which Mr. Waller reported to the well-affected Members of both Houses; and Mr. Tomkins to the well-affected citizens; from whence they came to a conclusion, that, if they heartily united in the mutual assistance of one another, they should

should be able to prevent those tumults which seemed to countenance the distractions, and the Houses would be induced to terms of moderation. The Lord Conway, at that time coming from Ireland, incensed against the Scots, and discontented with the Parliament here, and finding Mr. Waller in good esteem with the Earl of Northumberland, and in great friendship with the Earl of Portland, entered into the same familiarity; and, being a soldier, in the discourses they had, insinuated that it was convenient to inquire into the numbers of the well-affected in the city, that they might know whom they had to trust to. Mr. Waller telling Mr. Tomkins this, the latter imparted it to his confidants there; and it was agreed that some trusty persons in every parish and ward about London should make a list of all the inhabitants, and, by guessing at their several affections, compute the strength of the party that opposed an accommodation, and of that which was for it. Lord Clarendon was persuaded the utmost project in this design was to beget such a combination among the party well affected, that they would refuse to conform to those ordinances of the 20th past, and other taxes, for the support of the war; and thereby, and by joint petitioning for peace, and discountenancing the other who petitioned against it, to prevail with the Parliament to incline to a determination of the war: But that, as to letting the King's army into London, or raising an army there, or surprising the Parliament, or using any violence in or on that city, he could never see cause to believe. But it unluckily happened that, while this combination was on foot, Sir Nicholas Crispe procured a Commission of Array to be sent from Oxford to London, which was carried by the Lady Aubigny, and delivered to a Gentleman employed by Sir Nicholas to take it of her; and, this being discovered at the same time that Mr. Waller's plot was, the two conspiracies were blended into one, though really two distinct designs.

The discovery of Mr. Waller's plot is variously related: In the manuscript, written by one of his relations, who lived in his family, it is said he was betrayed by his sister Price, and her Presbyterian chaplain, Mr. Good, who stole some of his papers; and, if he had not strangely dreamed, the night before he was seized, that his

sister had betrayed him, and thereupon burnt the rest of his papers by the fire left in his chimney, he had certainly lost his life for it. The Lord Clarendon reports it otherwise, that a servant of Mr. Tomkins, who had cursorily overheard Mr. Waller and his Master discourse of that subject, placed himself behind a hanging, and overheard him say enough to put him upon informing, in hopes of a reward; and so went to Mr. Pym, and told him all he knew.

But, howsoever the discovery was made, the circumstances of publishing it were such as filled all men with apprehensions. It was on Wednesday the 31st of May, their solemn fast-day, when, being all at their sermon in St. Margaret's church, Westminster, a letter was brought to Mr. Pym, who, with some of the most active Members, rose from their seats, and, after a little whispering together, went out of the church. Orders were immediately sent to search the prisoners who were malignants; and, as soon as the Houses met, they were told letters were intercepted going to the Court at Oxford, that expressed some notable conspiracy in hand, to deliver up the Parliament and the city into the hands of the Cavaliers, and that the time for the execution of it drew very nigh: Upon which a Committee was appointed to examine all persons they thought fit to apprehend, and some nominated at that time; in consequence whereof, Mr. Waller and Mr. Tomkins were apprehended the same night, and others the next day.

It is no wonder that so unexpected a catastrophe threw a man of Mr. Waller's soft mold, and pleasurable cast, into the utmost confusion and consternation! Certain death, with all its terrors, started up to his frightened imagination, and drove him to the use of such dishonourable means to escape it, as will for ever remain an indelible blot upon his memory. For when he was seized, says Lord Clarendon, he was so confounded with fear and apprehension, that he confessed whatever he had said, heard, thought, or seen; all that he knew of himself, and all that he suspected of others, without concealing any person, of what degree or quality soever, or any discourse that he ever had, upon any occasion, entertained with them.

[To be finished in our next.]

Continuation, from Page 43 of our last, of the Extracts from Mac-Allester's Letters [just published] touching the Schemes, &c. of France.

In the latter end of May, Mr. Trefra ville, one evening, told me he would be glad to see me next morning. I then concluded I should learn something extraordinary; and so I did; for, on going to him pretty early, instead of entering on any thing particular, he told me he had received orders from Court to send me back to Paris, and then paid me 300 livres more, taking a receipt as formerly. A change so sudden, and so contrary to my expectations, filled my mind with a thousand different ideas. Full of various conjectures, I went directly and paid off my bills; took leave of my acquaintance; and in two days set off with the coach.

It was towards the middle of June when I arrived in Paris. The next morning I wrote to Bertin, to give him an account of my arrival in good health, and went directly to Versailles, to give St. Florentin ocular demonstration thereof, and pay my respects to his star and blue ribbon. He said not a word to me; but, on my saluting him, looked pleased, and returned my compliment with a pleasant aspect, which was food enough that day for any Frenchman about the Court. I staid a few days at Versailles to divert myself, and then returned to Paris. Not doubting but some notice would be taken of my journey, I went several times to Bertin's on audience-days, to pay my compliments. He never once asked me about this journey, or took the least notice of what had passed between us at Versailles, or of the promises and assurances he there made me; so that, not the least appearance of any mark of acknowledgment arising, I soon concluded, that French Ministerial generosity was as the cement of French Ministerial promises; that the one dissolved as fast as the others evaporated: And from that instant I quickly determined to give a blow to the affairs of France, whenever I was able, or could get the arms or materials in my hands; of which I did not yet intirely despair.

I continued to live retired as usual, divested of every thought of ever hearing farther from the Minister: Walking one evening in Luxemburg gardens, Buhot, before mentioned, came to me, and begged of me to call upon him next day; which I did. At this interview, after talking of indifferent things, he asked me, if I had ever heard of, or known at London, a person, who went by the name of Hamilton?

I told him, there were many of that name in London, of whom I knew two or three. He then said, this person, he meant, was a priest. To which I answered, I knew no such person, unless one, who had been chaplain to the Venetian Ambassador. Upon this Buhot went away, without saying any thing more on the subject.

About two months after this interview, Buhot meeting me again in Luxemburg gardens with some company, where, I believe, he then came on purpose to find me, took me aside, and told me, that he believed I must go out of town in a day or two with him, by the Minister's order, for a few days, and begged I would call upon him next day. As I had neglected going in the morning, he called at my lodgings, and left a line in writing, begging me to call upon him to go out of town, as before mentioned. Whilst I was at dinner, I received another billet from him, translated as follows:

'I pray, you Sir, to come to my house, as soon as you have dined, about the affair I mentioned to you, and in the note I left for you at your lodgings. As you will be absent some days, it will be necessary to take a couple of shirts and a night-cap. I am most sincerely, Sir, your servant,
Sat. Nov. 18, 1758. BUHOT.'

Dinner being over, I ordered some shirts, night-caps, &c. to be put up in a small trunk, and carried to Buhot's; to which place I soon after followed: And whilst we were drinking coffee, which had been prepared against I came, he ordered his footman to go for a coach. I asked him, where we were going? He told me, not far, and that it would be only a little tour of pleasure. The coach being come, and the trunk put therein, we set off. I wondered not to see something of the same kind put into the coach for him. He had given private orders to the coachman where to go, who drove out at one side of the suburbs, where I had never been before, and which seemed to me not to be so much frequented, by a great deal, as any of the other roads, and where I thought we were going to take a post-chaise.

After driving about two small miles, we stopped at a most large noble building, which looked to me like an old stately palace (as I afterwards learned it had been): The buildings in front, which seemed to me to run in one angle, in a kind of semicircle,

were

were very grand, clean, and handsome. The court before the building was large and spacious; so that several coaches might stand or drive round, without incumbering each other. There was before the court, which was separated from the great road, or rather avenue, a long range of iron palisades and iron gates, such as are generally before the most superb country-houses of the first Noblemen; and at the corner of this range in front was a handsome lodge, in which a Swiss porter resided.

Casting my eyes about, as soon as the coach stopped, and not seeing any person in the great court, nor at the doors or windows of any of those buildings, but every thing with an appearance of retirement and tranquillity, I instantly concluded it to be a convent, or the palace of some Archbishop, or other person of distinguished rank in the church. Getting out of the coach, the Swiss came directly to us. Buhot, to whom he was well known, ordered him to take in the little trunk, and then desired me to leave my sword with him till our return; which the more confirmed me in my first idea, of its being a kind of convent, monastery, or religious house. Walking across this large court, I asked Buhot, what place this was? He answered, This is Bicetre. I was not in the least the wiser for the information, as I had never heard of the place before, nor the word Bicetre mentioned, to my knowledge, in all my life. Having stopped a little, to take a view of the buildings, I observed a piazza or arcades under part of the buildings, and a large pair of handsome iron gates like the former, which opened into another large spacious court.

Asking Buhot, what place that was where the last-mentioned iron gates stood? he told me there were disordered people, who boarded and lodged in a house within the inside court of those gates; that there were many Gentlemen of fortune in pension there; and that people might live there genteelly at what rate or price they pleased, according to their fortunes and estates: And, continues he, you may go in there perhaps for a little time, to talk with one of them on an affair which I shall mention to you. If you should stay a few days, so much the better; for it will be the making of your fortune. You are the only man in France to whom the business would be confided, and it is for the King himself that you are intrusted.

We were at this time arrived to the foot of the great stairs, which faced the great court under the piazzas; and, as he was conducting me up these stairs to an apart-

ment, 'Take this paper, says he, and put it in your pocket; but don't read it till we come down stairs; it will tell you what to say to the person you are to speak to, in case you should go where he is. You must not tell your name, but say it is the same you will hear me mention, if it should happen that any person should ask to know it.'

We then entered into a large apartment, and a Gentleman immediately came to us, whose name I afterwards found to be Honnette, and that he and my conductor Buhot were intimate friends. No sooner were the usual compliments of civility passed, than Buhot presented him a paper, which he took out of his pocket; and, as soon as the other had cast his eye over it, he says to Buhot, casting at the same time an oblique look on me, 'This, Sir, I suppose, is the Gentleman whose name is Philip Grandville, mentioned in this paper.' To which Buhot replied in the affirmative, whilst I remained silent. Mr. Honnette, who is a man of fortune (at least by his office) and keeps his equipage, as do several other Officers of this house, as I learned soon after, rung his bell, at which a lusty man came in, dressed like a country farmer; to whom Honnette said, 'Take this Gentleman with you, and shew him the place;' and, desiring me at the same time to go along with him, I went accordingly, not suspecting any thing, but that I should return in a little time to Buhot, whom I had left waiting with Honnette in his apartment.

Passing along the piazzas at the iron gates, the man took out of his pocket two large keys, unlocked the gates, and as soon as we were entered he immediately locked the doors. I then instantly observed grenadiers, as centinels under arms, and bayonets screwed at the top of their firelocks. I saw at some little distance many soldiers walking about, as if before their guard-room; and several men, who made a meagre miserable figure, who looked as if half-starved. Those wretches were all in the uniform of the house, which is a coarse brown jacket, large brown breeches, half leg down like trowsers, coarse stockings of the same colour, an high cap, sugar-loaf form, of the same coarse cloth with the jackets and breeches, and wooden shoes.

I was instantly struck with terror at the objects, though I then had only a cursory view, as I passed along after my guide, who led me in at a large door of another building. Being on the first floor, my good guide conducted me through his kitchen, near which he had a little room by way of office, and a bed-chamber de-

cently

cently furnished. He begged I would take a chair and sit down; which I did: 'And, pray, Sir, said I to him, what place is this?' 'The hospital and prison of Bicêtre, Sir, said he;' at which I was not a little shocked. 'What is your office?' continues I. He replied, "I am Captain of the prison" [Gaoler.] 'You have a good many prisoners then, I presume,' said I. "We generally have from five to six thousand of both sexes in this prison, said he, and eighty men and Officers constantly under arms, besides the servants and Officers of the house, to take care of them." I then asked him, who those people were that I had seen, at coming in, dressed in so particular a manner? He told me, they were a few of the prisoners, who behaved well, who had been a long time confined, and were employed in doing some few trifling offices in the house; that they were all dressed in the same manner; for, said he, if the best man in France was sent a prisoner here, we strip him of cloaths, money, linen, even shoe-buckles, (which are returned to him when discharged) to put on him the habit of the house: He is not permitted to have the use of a knife, or of any thing made of metal, not so much as a needle or pin. I asked him the reason; he told me, the dress was to discover them, in case they should make their escape, to facilitate their being retaken by their description; and that their being deprived of every thing composed of metal was to prevent their making away with themselves. Curious to sound him in regard to myself, 'I suppose, said I, I shall be going in a short time' "Not so soon, Sir; you can't go without an order. You are to be here for some time, but not to be used like other prisoners; besides, there is a person, I believe, to be brought here to you in a day or two. I then found I stood committed prisoner, by the paper which Buhot gave Mr. Honnette, under the name of Philip Grandville, which was Bertin's committimus, and that this must or would be productive of something extraordinary."

Night approaching, the Captain of these thousands desired to know if I would have any thing ordered for supper, telling me there was a good table allowed and constantly kept for the Gentlemen Officers of the house, who all have apartments in the handsome buildings, in the first court. I thanked, and told him I should eat no supper: In truth, my appetite was fled, but my fears and apprehensions remained. When I inquired where I was to lie, he told me, in a very good room in the up-

permost floor, which had been lately occupied by a Marquis or Count, a person of great distinction, who had been there a long while, and who had but a short time before obtained his liberty. Going to the room where I was to lie, conducted by this Captain, I found a candle and a good fire burning, a table, two chairs, and a tolerable bed for such a place. The Captain, then leaving me, locked the door, and told me, he should bring me in the morning some paper, pens, ink, and wax, as he had been ordered.

Being now alone, I instantly took out the paper which Buhot had desired me to put in my pocket, in order to peruse it. This paper is all of his own hand-writing, though dictated or originally wrote by the Minister, and copied by him, as I believe, and is translated in the words following:

Instructions for Mr. Mac Allester.

'The person to be observed speaks often of the Jesuits, and particularly of Father Fleuriau, who, he says, has done him many good offices; it will be necessary artfully to know where he lives, and in what convent he is.

'In acting with circumspection, as the cases shall require, it will be proper to have the greatest attention not to forget the names, countries, and places of abode, of the persons with whom he shall say he has any connection.'

On reading over the above, and considering it, I was at a loss what to think of the business; when, recollecting all that had passed, from the first of April before to that juncture, I imagined I was now upon the verge of having, by the examination of the person who was to be brought to me, the secret disclosed or communicated to me, which had been so often and so pathetically recommended to me to preserve, for fear I should be murdered by persons I little suspected, and whom it would not be in the Minister's power to discover. From whence I concluded, that the business I was now to enter upon was a branch of Damien's affair; that the persons so dangerous were the Jesuits; and that I should apparently run the same risk as the King had done, but not escape so well, in case the business should come to light.

I passed a tedious night, without sleep. The guard, or watchmen, who are very numerous, ceased not from one quarter of an hour to another, and one after another, to knock at all those doors, throughout the prison, in a regular manner, within which the most wretched of mankind are inclosed, successively crying, in a hideous tone of voice.

voice, 'All is well;' which together with my other apprehensions, banished from my eyes every symptom of repose; for no sooner had this dreadful crying and knocking finished at one end of the prison, and the several long galleries which almost surrounded the buildings, than it began at the other, and so continued all the night.

Impatient, when day-light appeared, for the Captain's opening the door; he, about eleven o'clock, with the horrid noise of keys, bolts, and bars, entered the room, wished me a good morning, and asked me if I slept well? I asked him if any body slept well within those melancholy dreadful walls? He replied, As well as in a ship, where they were rocked as in a cradle. He then asked what I would order for dinner? and, having given directions about it, he told me, if I had a mind to take a walk, there was a long room on the right hand at the stair-head, where I might walk as long as I pleased; and so went away.

He was not long gone, when a person knocked at my door. On his coming in, I perceived he was an Officer, being dressed in his uniform. He told me he was come to see me by Mr. Honnette's direction, and to make me his compliments. I thankfully acknowledged his politeness. He then told me, he commanded the corps of troops on duty at this place, and asked me if I had a night-gown with me? I told him I had not; for that I knew not where it was coming, nor upon what business; that I was told it was only for a tour of pleasure, and had brought only a few shirts, handkerchiefs, and night-caps. He smiled, and begged I would accept of one from him, to make use of whilst I staid. I made my excuse, but in vain; for, immediately after his departure, the night-gown was sent to me.

Taking a view, from one of the windows of the room I was directed to walk in, into the inside court, I observed two large buildings; and, meeting the man who had the night before brought sheets for my bed, I took him to the window, to inform me what buildings they were: He told me, the large white building, which was directly facing, was another strong prison, belonging to the house called Galleanon, more dreadful again than the Bastille, because few that were sent there were ever discharged or set at liberty; for they were generally executed privately, or suffered to languish out their lives miserably in their cells or places of confinement; that the rooms were so contrived that only a small place, for a little bedstead, a little table, and one chair, could be contained

therein, and about four or five feet of space for the prisoner to stand or walk in to the window for air, which was strongly secured with iron bars; that there were dungeons one or two and twenty feet under ground, where some miserable objects were kept chained to the ground; and that one man, who had survived several years in one of those dungeons, was grown over entirely with white hairs, resembling an old monster; that his features could not be distinguished but by combing or putting back his white hairs; that when the other prisoners of the upper part of these prisons were to be shaved, to prevent the vermin from preying upon them, they were led out from those little rooms, and brought into a passage by way of gallery, where, placed on a chair, a party of grenadiers or soldiers, with their arms loaded, and screwed bayonets pointed towards them, almost surrounded the chair, whilst shaving by the man whose office it is to perform that operation. This is to intimidate or terrify the unhappy mortal, lest the insupportable severity of his distress should animate him in despair to attempt his deliverance by some desperate action.

Struck with the horror of his relation, I said I hoped there were not many there at that time. Alas! Sir, said he, it is very full at present. I replied, For God's sake, what sort of persons are they who languish under such misfortune, and for what crimes are they sent there? There are, says he, Marquisses, Counts, Jesuits, and other Clergymen, some Lawyers, and many Gentlemen amongst them; some brought from the provinces, some from their houses and families, who know not where they are; and yet they are maintained at their expence, and their pensions for their maintenance regularly paid by the management of the Ministers; and most of them with irons on their legs or wrists. There are many, continues he, suffering there for abusing the Marchioness de Pompadour, or for writings against her, or the Ministers, or other state affairs, perhaps of little consequence. He gave her a hearty curse, concluding, it would be better for a man to be out of the world than to be in such a prison, where neither friend, relation, or acquaintance, can have admission to come to see or speak to a prisoner, without a special order from the Ministry; adding, that men were here confined by their wives, who had interest with the Ministers, or money to procure it, and so vice versa.

Next morning, soon after breakfast, the Capitaine a la force, or Gaoler, came to me, and desired I would walk down, for

Buhot wanted to speak to me. We walked a little while together: He told me not to be uneasy, for I should soon see the person I was to talk to; that I must examine him very narrowly, write every thing down, then seal my letters, and send them by the Captain's own hand to Mr Honnette, who had orders to send them, as soon as received, by a Courier to the Minister; which I promised to do. Then, desiring me to take chocolate for breakfast, and smook tobacco, he gave money to send for those articles by some of the Captain's emissaries; and went away.

About eight o'clock the same evening, sitting by the fire, I suddenly heard a noise of people coming to the door, who instantly knocked and entered. I was somewhat surpris'd at seeing a man, about six feet high, dressed in the formidable habit of the house, and the high sugar-loaf cap, which augmented his height, with wooden shoes, enter the room first and advance a little towards me; but instantly seeing the Capitaine à la force at his back, and another man after him, my fears diminished. There was a door in my room with strong bolts and locks, which opened into another large chamber. Whilst the others were opening the door, the tall man, who was well made and strongly proportioned, with a good, but resolute, or rather formidable countenance, and who I knew by his garb to be a prisoner, came a little towards me, and boldly asked what countryman I was?

I thought it very impertinent, and, looking upon him as some rogue going to be locked up, I told him what I then thought, adding it was no business of his what countryman I was; and then said to the Captain that I thought he would not bring any such person there, and hoped he would put him somewhere else. The Captain replied, Make yourself easy, Sir; I'll do for him by and by, and make him quiet. The prisoner breaks out, saying, 'D—n you, I value you not, nor do I fear your racks and torments; I despise them all; however, as the King allows good surgeons to the house, and a good table for them, I hope you will let some of them come in the morning to dress my wounds, for I am very much hurt, and very bad.' He shew'd it by his movement and grimace. He was then drove and hurried into the room like a dog, where there was no fire-place, and without any light, locked up to find his bed, which was a bad matrafs on a wretched old bedstead, with a coarse old rug or coverlid to throw over him; and the other retired without saying a word more to him or me. About half an hour after, this man, who I thought was sinking under pain, dread, and oppression, began to sing Latin anthems with a loud clear voice; and the next morning, about six o'clock, he began and continued the same practice, crying out at each verse Eli! Eli! Eli!

[To be continued.]

The BRITISH MUSE containing original Poems, Songs, &c.

On the amiable Miss P——S's Return from BATH to SHREWSBURY.

For thee the bubbling Springs appear'd to mourn,
And whispering Pines made vows for thy Return. DRYDEN'S VIRGIL.

WHEN roseate Phœbus, ruler of the morn,
Sinks in the western ocean, and adorns

Some other clime with his refulgent ray,
All nature mourns, and fades, and pines away.
So when the lovely P——s left the plains
Of Shrewsbury-Quarry, fam'd by nymphs and swains,

Each amorous youth with glowing ardour burn'd,
And thought each day an age till she return'd.
But, when bright Sol his eastern course renews,
Each flower, each herb, then wears a livelier hue,
Each mead, and field, assumes a brighter green,
And Nature's works again are beauteous seen.
Now she's return'd to SALOP's fertile plains,
From BAIA's sons, the youthful blithsome swains,

SABRINA's streams in gentle murmurs glide,
Kissing their odorous banks from side to side.

The QUARRY's lofty limes with arms so high,
As if they'd reach the clear ætherial sky,
Now, branch'd in purest air, in equal space
Entwine each other with a long embrace;
Now, warbling birds, attendants of the spring,
Hopping from spray to spray, melodious sing:
Now, the rich violet, and the beauteous rose,
With crocus, rich in golden vesture, glows;
And silver daisies deck th' embroider'd ground,
Whose odorous sweets perfume the air around.
Where'er she goes, soft Zephyrs round her play,
And, lest too rough a blast should disaray
The nice-plac'd ringlets of her comely hair,
The anxious Sylphs to guard her all repair:
All eyes, all ears, receive a new delight,
Now fair SALOPIA's QUEEN appears in fight.

Cambridge,
Feb. 10, 1767.

J. EDWARDS.

Th

The INCONSTANT. A NEW SONG.

When first I Ce—lia's face beheld, methought her charms were kil--ling;

All thoughts of Chloe I ex pell'd, To Ce—lia I was

wil-ling, To Ce—lia I was wil-ling. All

thoughts of Chloe I expell'd, To Ce—lia I was wil-ling.

2.

I strove to win, but vainly strove,
Her love and kind affection;
The more that she despis'd my love,
The more I spy'd perfection.

3.

At last, by wooing, she prov'd kind,
She lov'd me quite sincerely;
The thought of blifs fill'd up my mind,
Since I had gain'd her dearly.

4.

But, ere a year we'd married been,
Connubial joys expir'd;

Our wonted blifs could not be seen,
For each or one was tir'd.

5.

Time pall'd our love, all blifs was fled,
We both to part were willing;
But, had we lov'd as first we did,
This parting had been killing.

6.

Short time when we had parted been,
To meet did each endeavour;
Our love was fresh renew'd again,
And happier now than ever.

PROLOGUE to a new Comedy called the PERPLEXITIES.

Mr. BEARD enters hastily.

I Speak a prologue!—What strange whim, I wonder,
Could lead the author into such a blunder?—
I ask'd the man as much—but he (poor devil!)
Fancied a Manager might make you civil.
'Garrick (says he) can with a prologue tame
'The critic's rage—Why can't you do the same!'

Because (quoth I) the case is diff'rent quite;
Garrick, you know, can prologues speak and write;

If, like that Roscius, I could write and speech it,
I might command applause, and not beseech it;
But sure, for one who, all his live-long days,
Has dwelt in crotchets, minims, and sol-fa's,

N

A finger,

A finger, to stand forth in wit's defence,
And plead, 'gainst sound, the solemn cause of
sense;
Persuade an audience that a play has merit,
Without a single air to give it spirit;
'Tis so much out of character—so wrong—
No prologue, Sir, for me, unless in song.

The fame (quoth I) you poets reap,
And all your gains are owing,
To sounds that even measure keep,
And stanza's smoothly flowing:
But me the lyre would better suit
Than verses of Apollo;
The fiddle, hautboy, horn, or flute,
I'm always us'd to follow.

'Sir (says he) you'll mar
'My verse and meaning too'——
Sir, must I turn fool
To humour such as you?
I'll sing it if you please——
'Sing! cries he, in a huff,
'Of you and your sol-fa's
'The town has had enough.'

Oh! then I bounc'd and swore——
Was I much to blame?
Had you been in my place,
Why you'd have done the same.

If for old-fashion'd tunes he's not too nice,
I'd give him fifty of 'em in a trice,
With words more fitted to his purpose here,
Than all the rhimes he'd jingle in a year.
He challeng'd me to shew a single sample
Of what I bragg'd—I did—as for example!
The scene is prepar'd, the critics are met,
The judges all rang'd—a terrible show!
Ere trial begins, the prologue's a debt,
A debt on demand—so take what we owe.

And this is the way, Mr. Author,
To trick a plain muse up with art,
In modish fal-lal's you must cloathe her,
And warm a cold critic's hard heart.
With a fal-lal-lal, &c.

Wherefore I thus intreat, with due submission,
Between the bard and me you'd make decision.

The whole now on your arbitration we rest;
And prologues, henceforward, shall surely be
dress'd,
In what mode soever your taste shall like best,
Which none of us dare deny.

For, howe'er cruel critics and witlings may
sneer,
That at times I, alas, somewhat dunny ap-
pear,
If to you, my best friends, I e'er turn my deaf
ear,
May you your indulgence deny.

Then, for his sake and mine (for we're both
in a fright)

Till a treat of more gout shall your palates de-
light,
Let a poor, humble comedy please you to-
night;
Which surely you will not deny.

EPILOGUE.

Spoken by Mrs. MATTOCKS.

AY!—ay!—they're at it—in a dainty tew;
'Have you the epilogue?'—'Not I; have
you?'
(Miss Macklin and Miss Wilford there I mean)
'I—I don't know that any has been seen.'
'Lud! where's the author!—I'm in such a fright!
'The author, child?—not ventur'd here to-
night.'
'What shall we do, my dear?'—'I cannot
guess'—

To palliate this ridiculous distress,
Will you permit me to apologise
For this hard tax on new-form'd comedies?—
In short these epilogues are grown so trite,
So few the subjects left whereon to write,
So few the authors with this knack endu'd,
Perhaps my nonsense may be quite as good.
I've been in front—and, if with leave I may,
I'll give my inferences from this play.

‡ The beauteous Marg'ret of the rival house,
To lower the grandeur of despotic spouse,
Has taught the Ladies, in true comic vein,
Rules to maintain, and use their power o'er men.
My hints (although in homelier style than those)
To you, ye Lords of Nature, I'll disclose.
Would you, high Potentates, throughout your
lives,

Preserve obedient sisters, daughters, wives,
Avoid Henriquez' faults—be never proud,
Distrustful, jealous, arrogant, or loud;
Where-e'er we go, what e'er we do or say,
Make it your rule—to give us our own way;
Neither attempt to lead us, nor restrain,
But let us have the length of all the rein;
In shoppings, auctions, jauntings, or quadrille,
Leave us to spend and lose what e'er we will;
Let all our fav'rite foibles take their course,
(For every breather has some hobby-horse)
With whatsoever whims or freaks you meet,
Still let your words and looks alike be sweet—
Lord! when thus left to our own tempers free,
The sweetest creatures in the world are we!—
Hence this important maxim is defin'd,
Ye wise ones, keep it ever in your mind—
We women never frown, if never teas'd;
And, always humour'd,—we are always pleas'd.

The ASTRONOMER'S ROOM.

ONE day I call'd, and, Philo out,
I op'd the door and look'd about;
When, all his goods being full in view,
I took this inventory true:—
Item, a bed without a curtain.
A broken jar to empty dirt in;
A candlestick, a greasy night-cap;
A spitting-pot to catch—what might hap.

Two

Two stockings darn'd with num'rous stitches,
 A piece of shirt, a pair of breeches;
 A three-legg'd stool, a four-legg'd table,
 Were fill'd with books unfit for rabble:
 Sines, tangents, secants, radius, co-sines,
 Subtangents, segments, and all those signs;
 Enough to shew the man who made 'em
 Was full as mad as he who read 'em.
 An almanac of six years standing,
 A cup with ink, and one with sand in:
 One corner held his books and chest,
 And round the floor were strew'd the rest;
 That all things might be like himself,
 He had neither closet, drawer, or shelf.
 Here piss-pot, saucepan, broken plaster,
 Appear'd like het'rogenous matter:
 In ancient days the walls were white,
 But who 'gainst damps and snails can fight?
 They're now in wreathy ringlets bound,
 Some square, some oval, and some round;
 Th' antiquarian there may find
 Each hieroglyphic to his mind:
 Such faces there may fancy trace,
 As never yet knew time or place;
 And he who studies maps or plans,
 Has all the work done to his hands:
 In short, the room, the goods, and author,
 Appear'd to me one made for t'other.

PROLOGUE to the FAIRY FAVOUR,
*a Masque, performed, for the first Time,
 at the Theatre Royal, in Covent-gar-
 den, before their Majesties, on Thursday,
 February 5.*

By a FAIRY.

FAVOUR'D mortals! ye, whose eyes
 Pervade our nightly mysteries,
 Would ye taste the simple scene,
 'Be sure your bosoms be serene;
 Let not cruel frown, or sneer,
 Come the fairy-revels near!
 Hear and obey our great command,
 Or look and dread this magic wand!
 The mighty pow'r herein contain'd
 Poets of old have well explain'd.
 Thus I charm box, gall'ry, pit! ‡
 Patient and attentive sit:
 Be to our errors ever blind,
 To our endeavours very kind!
 Or all our fancies disappear,
 Untimely lost in empty air.

‡ Waves a wand.

On a new Analysis of the Mortality occasioned by the Small-pox, and the Advantages of Inoculation for preventing it—From the History [just imported] of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris, for the Year 1760.

THOUGH the advantages of inoculation have been amply discussed by many authors, yet none hitherto have assigned a method for directing how to calculate those advantages. By setting apart the risks that may or may not accompany inoculation, and considering this practice intirely as an assured means of securing mankind from the natural small-pox, it is sufficiently obvious that there would be a real gain in procuring inoculation; but it may be also perceived that this gain is not the same for all ages. The risque of catching the natural small-pox seems to extend to the end of life; as well as to that of dying of it; we are ignorant whether each of these two risques is always the same, or whether it be variable; we are ignorant according to what law it varies; but, though even those two last objects might have been well known, it is certain that hitherto they have not been employed in a proper manner for calculating the advantages of inoculation: It is, however, on those two points that the matter seems essentially to rest. The risques are not always nor every-where the same; it is commonly said that the natural small-pox carries off the thirteenth or fourteenth part of each generation; and some bills or lists make it exceed the thirteenth part.

It is likewise well known that this dis-

ease carries off about the seventh or eighth part of those it attacks, at least when the proportion is formed on a great number of epidemics; for there are some that destroy a third, and upwards, of the subjects that are taken ill, whilst others destroy but the twentieth, thirtieth, or fortieth part.

But this middle proportion is different in England from what it is at Paris; different at Paris from what it is at Basil in Switzerland; and so in several countries. The proportion of the mortality from the natural small-pox, to the intire mortality of mankind, is in England that of 1 to 14: By M. Susmilch's bills, this proportion is of 1 to 13 one-fifth for London; of 1 to 12½ for Vienna; of 1 to 11½ for Berlin; and 1 to 10½ for Breslaw; but those last proportions should not be regarded as perfectly exact, as grounded on two or three years only, during which there might have been a more contagious epidemy.

It is greatly to be wished that all the middle proportions for different places were exactly known; but, as this perhaps cannot be expected, all that can be done at present is to form the most probable hypotheses; and this is a method which M. Daniel Bernoulli has adopted.

He supposes the the danger of catching the natural small-pox is the same for every

year of life: This hypothesis is conformable to observation for all young persons to the age of sixteen and even twenty; and, though at first sight of this term it does not seem so probable beyond it, M. Bernoulli shews that it is not less exact: In fact, if it be true that the number of persons taken ill of the small-pox above twenty years diminishes in proportion to the distance from that age; it should be considered that it is because the greatest number then have already had it.

M. Bernoulli's second supposition is, that, at whatever age the small-pox is caught, the danger of dying of it is always the same: This supposition is granted, for those under the age of twenty. Above that age, it is commonly held as more dangerous, and, upon this account, M. Bernoulli's hypothesis requires to be more particularly examined into.

His view being to separate from the entire mortality that which is attributed to the natural small-pox, he first endeavours to ascertain the first of those two mortalities, by consulting the bills of mortality made out in different countries. Those bills shew how many out of a certain number of persons, die at every year of life, till the death of the last; all those comprised therein are considered as born at the same time. To remedy the inequalities that must naturally affect those sorts of bills, a medium is taken between the results of several yearly like bills: M. Halley has given a table of mortalities, which, after a sufficient examination, M. Bernoulli thinks he may adhere to, by reforming, however, on better observations, the mortality for the first year of life, which he established to be such, that, out of 1300 children newly born, 1000 will arrive at the age of one year.

All those preliminaries being discussed, M. Bernoulli enters upon the analytical examination of the question. This examination consists in finding out the relation there ought to be between the age, the number of survivors at that age, the number of those who have not had the small-pox, the risque that is run at every age of having that disease, and the risque that is likewise run at every age of dying by it.

The increase received in a determinate space of time, by the number of those who have had the small-pox, depends on the number of those who have not yet had that disease, on the time during which this increase is considered, on the number of persons that might die, during this time, by other diseases, and on the risque there is of having the small-pox at a certain age.

It is by combining the proportions and relations of those different causes that M. Bernoulli has hit upon an equation expressive of the general relation of the quantities mentioned amongst themselves.

This learned Academician has not included in the solution the risque of having the small-pox several times, a risque which he seems to doubt of, and which otherwise, considering the small number of examples alledged in this respect, can have but a slender influence over the consequences that may be drawn from his solution.

This solution, considered analytically, contains several curious observations for geometricians; but we shall confine ourselves to the numerical results, and the use M. Bernoulli makes of it.

Though M. Bernoulli has supposed that the risque of catching the small-pox, and the risque of dying by it is the same at every age, he has not, however, limited his solution to any particular determination of each of those risques; so that the solution becomes thereby applicable to the different places in which observation might demonstrate that this risque is not the same for the same age. Yet, to compare his calculation with observation, M. Bernoulli assigns particular values founded on the greatest number of observations, to each of the quantities which in his calculation represent those two risques. He supposes, for example, that the small-pox attacks, every year, one person out of eight, and that, out of eight taken ill of it, there dies one. After this supposition, and his calculations, M. Bernoulli constructs a table, the first column whereof represents the years of age; the second indicates the number of those who remain alive at every age, out of the number of 1300; the third gives the number of those who at that age might not yet have had the small-pox; the fourth gives the number of those who have escaped the small-pox, and who did not die by any other disease; the fifth column specifies the number of those who probably may have caught the small-pox during the preceding year; the sixth the number of those who will have the small-pox the present year; the seventh expresses the sum or total of those who died of the small-pox from their birth to every complete year of age; the eighth indicates the number of those whom all other diseases, except the small-pox, carry off every current year.

It follows from this table, that, at the age of six years complete, the number of survivors is equally composed of those who have had and had not the small-pox; that

at fifteen years there remains but about a sixth of the survivors who have not had that disease, which amounts to a twelfth of the intire generation; so that, for every newborn, there is 11 against 1 that he will have the small-pox before the age of 15; and 39 against 1 that each new-born will have the small-pox before he is 24 years old.

The hypotheses of M. Bernoulli extend no farther, as before observed, than the 24 years; but, comparing them with observation, they may be made to extend farther, supposing that the number of those who have not had the small-pox, is less by one half every five years; whence it follows that, out of a generation of 1300, there remains but one at 49 years who has not had the small-pox. According to those same calculations, there would remain but 32 at the age of 24 years; out of these 32, three only must be reckoned who will die of the small-pox that year, because, according to the usual mortalities, eight must be carried off by other diseases: Adding those three to 98, which the small-pox carries off before the age of 24 years, there will be in all 101 out of 1300, which makes the thirteenth part of the generation, and perfectly agrees with experience.

The seventh column of the same table shews that, of all those who die of the small-pox, the half will die before the age of five years. By the eighth column it appears, that, from 12 to 13 years, the danger of dying of any other disease than the small-pox is less than at any other age.

The intire mortality of the small-pox is the thirteenth part of all other mortalities put together; but, if these mortalities are considered from year to year, the proportion changes greatly; during the first year it is as of 1 to 17; it afterwards increases so as to become that of 2 to 3 towards the age of nine years, after which it grows less: Thus, at nine years, the small-pox carries off the two thirds of what other diseases carry off: At four and twenty years it carries off but the fifteenth part of what other diseases do. Several other comparisons confirm the choice of M. Bernoulli's hypotheses.

This learned Academician passes afterwards to the examination of the increase which life upon a medium would receive, if all mankind were secured from the natural small pox. To find what he calls natural life upon a medium, out of a great number of persons the sum or total of the lives of each is taken, and this sum is divided by the number of persons.

To find this life upon a medium in the

non-variolic state, it must be first determined, what, out of a determinate generation, the number of persons at each age would be, and having made a total of all those numbers, it must be divided by the number of the generation. With this view, M. Bernoulli has constructed another table which specifies annually the number of the survivors in the variolic state, the number of survivors in the non-variolic state, and the differences of the two numbers. This table may serve for many other purposes, and may be useful for resolving several questions that may be proposed concerning inoculation. But, to return to life upon a medium, it follows from his researches, that the life upon a medium, which in the variolic state, is of 26 years and 7 months, is 29 years and 9 months in the non-variolic state. After drawing several other consequences, he endeavours to determine more particularly the motives that should make us decide either for or against inoculation. There is no doubt that if inoculation was attended with no risques, one must be unnatural not to have children inoculated; so the difficulty cannot fall but on the risques of inoculation. Hereupon M. Bernoulli examines this question, 'What would be the state of human nature, if, by the means of a certain number of victims, an exemption could be procured for it from the natural small-pox?' It is plain that M. Bernoulli considers here inoculation in regard to the state, and not in regard to individuals.

To give an idea of the solution of this question, let us suppose that the risque of dying by inoculation is of 1 out of 200 (though this supposition makes too great an allowance) it is then visible that in the proportion of 200 to 199, the numbers must be diminished that specify the state of one generation, in the case of human nature being exempt from the small-pox. M. Bernoulli has given the method of calculating those numbers, and, with him, it is easy to deduce from them that the number of survivors, at the age of one, two, and three years complete, will be successively 1012, 877, 831, out of 1300; but, in the non-variolic state, those numbers would be 1017, 882, and 883, of which the differences from the first are 5, 5, 2, that is, very small; whereas, in the natural variolic state, those differences would be 17, 27, 35; it therefore appears that, in these three first years, twelve victims would be sacrificed by inoculation, and 79 by the natural small-pox; the difference is still more striking for a greater number of years; besides, it must not be

forgot

forgot that the number of victims, supposed to be sacrificed to inoculation, is exaggerated.

It has been said above, that, in the natural state, life, upon a medium, is 26 years and 7 months, and that in the non-varicolic it would be 29 years and near 9 months; and, still supposing that inoculation carries off one out of 200, it is then found that life upon a medium would be 29 years and 7 months; and so inoculation, in this supposition, would only diminish life by two months from what it would be if human nature was absolutely secured from the plague of the natural small pox.

From those reflexions, M. Bernoulli passes to the examination of a trite objection, which is, that by inoculating the contagion of a disease is spread which might have remained inactive for several years together. Hereupon this learned Academician first observes, that human nature would be, perhaps, much better off, if the small-pox became epidemical, and exercised its activity uniformly without suspending it: Perhaps the return of an epidemy, for a long time suspended, causes greater ravages in one year, than an uniform epidemy would for a considerable number of years. But, leaving this question to be decided by physicians, M. Bernoulli attacks the objection in a more direct and victorious manner, by comparing the two infections, that which results from the ordinary course of nature, and that which might take place if all newly born were in general inoculated. In the first case, out of 1300 children, there will be 800 which,

sooner or later, will catch the small-pox, and 500 which will die without ever having that disease; in the second case, there will be 1300 children inoculated, supposing inoculation takes effect upon all of them: So that the number of the patients, in the first and second cases, will be as 800 to 1300, or as 8 to 13: But the infection of the inoculated is much less than that of the natural small-pox; and it will be no exaggeration to suppose it thirteen times less malignant than the other, and then the proportion of 8 to 13 will become that of 8 to 1. Besides, in making an estimate of the degree of infection, it is necessary to pay likewise some regard to the extent of the surface of the sick body, and in this case, considering all particulars, it may be supposed that the surface upon a medium of persons ill of the natural small-pox is quadruple of that of all the children newly born, and all inoculated at the same time; so that the infection in the former will be thirty-two times greater than in the latter.

It appears, from other reflections of M. Bernoulli, that the most proper time for rescuing, by inoculation, a greater number of victims from the natural small-pox, is that of infancy. In fact, at the age of five years it has already carried off the half of its harvest, and the three-fourths at the age of nine years. The true time seems then to be that when children are done with their nurses. The state would perhaps gain nothing, by waiting to the age of twenty or upwards; and the benefit is then more real for the individual who has not had the small-pox.

TO BE SOLD, *by private Contract.*

A Set of coach-horses, the property of the — of —, which are well known to the public, his L——p having drove them constantly about town for the last five months, much to his own amusement, and more for the diversion of the people. His L——p is now resolved to part with them, altho' he has NOT got a new pension; and, scorning to give any one an INADEQUATE bargain, he gives the following fair description of the beasts, with their good and bad qualities.

The young and spirited horse —, who, though he draws a coach at present, is equally fit and willing to draw in a dung-cart. The great grandfire of this horse was the noted stallion Royal Oak; his great grand-dam a favourite filly kept by Charles the Second.

The fine showy horse WEATHERCOCK,

of a most remarkable breed, has a tender and soft mouth, and feels the curb at once, bears the whip very kindly; he draws equally well on either side, foremost or hindmost; is apt however to look one way whilst he draws another; much given to starting, and if he can slip from the traces will certainly run away; when this happens, he strays northwards, and may be found grazing about Looton Hoe; the Lord of the manor always gives him up to his owner; and, for some days after, having been first well whipped in the stable, he draws more kindly than before.

CRAFTY, a colt of Irish breed, full of tricks; but, when he knows his driver, is obedient and tractable.

PRUDENCE, a serviceable tho' fine and elegant horse; is somewhat SHY and apt to run RUSTY, but by skilful management,

ment, and keeping his rack and manger well filled, draws well, tho' in the dirtiest roads. He was lately purchased out of ANOTHER SET, with which he had always drawn from the time he was first broke. He seemed to pine for some time, and refused his meat, but by PATTING and STROKING has been brought to, and intirely recovered his appetite. He is own brother to the noted horse PARSIMONY, who has started for all and won MOST of the KING'S PLATES this last year.

SURLY, an old broken-winded foundered stallion, much given to snoring, kicking, and plunging; it was thought he broke the traces of the last coach he belonged to, but this is a mistake; he smelt better provender in the stable to which he now belongs, and had the PROSPECT of a rich meadow to cool his tongue and his heels.

The horse PREROGATIVE, FORMERLY known by the name of LIBERTY; he has lately CAST his COAT, and is now sleek

and fat, and, though in excellent order, is very tame and obedient; he has received some kicks from SURLY, with whom he draws, but is nothing the worse for them; he is very fond of rich harness, in which, and with a full belly, he will draw backward and forward, to the right and to the left; can bear the hissing or shouting of a mob, and is not frightened at bonfires. Of late BODY clothes, especially that kind called HABEAS CORPUS, are very offensive to him, and throw him into stinking sweats; he has a great aversion to grazing in RUNNING-MEAD, though he first fattened there; he can bear hard driving for FORTY DAYS together.

Proposals to be received by Mr. A——n B——d, who rode postilion, at the stables in Bond-street. — Whoever buys the horses shall have the postilion gratis.

N. B. If not sold by May next, they will be made a present of to his M——y, and sent to the T——r.

MEANS of Redress for the unfortunate SIGN-PAINTERS.

IT has been recommended to every private person to write their names over their door, and the fashion now begins to prevail. To these names, for the relief of the sign-painters, who have been hurt by the regulations for new-paving the streets of London, give me leave to recommend to every private family the addition of a sign. Let no Lady be shocked at this scheme, as favouring too much of the mechanic! Custom is all in all; and, a few years ago, it would have been thought as ungenteel to place their names over their door, as to hang out the King of Prussia or the Marquis of Granby. Let but two or three of the Privy-council at the west end of the town, and of the Common-council in the city, lead the way, and the business is done. The imagination may amuse itself as pleasingly in chusing a sign as in selecting a motto; and the sign would certainly be an ornament to the hotels of our Noblemen and private houses, as well as to public offices. Fancy also might be liberally indulged in these Gentleman-like signs, as well as in those of our tradesmen: Lord G. S. might live at the Lion, or the Marquis of Granby at the Lamb, with as much propriety as a linen-draper at the Hare and three Nuns, or a stay-maker at the Crooked Billet. A few specimens are here annexed, intirely at random, in which it will be manifest to all the world, that the signs and the characters of the inhabitants of the dwelling-house are not recon-

ciled to each other, but that ornament, and the benefit of the distressed company of sign-painters, have been merely consulted.

His Majesty — — — at the Union.
The Queen — at the King's-arms.
Miss Elliott — — at the D. of C.
The E. of Chatham — at the Thistle and Crown.

Countess of Waldegrave—at the Gloucester.
Mrs. Carlton — at the Boot and Star.
Lord Bute — — — at the Cabinet.
Rt. H. Ch. Townshend—at the Windmill.
Duke of Newcastle—at the White Horse.
Mr. Garrick — — at the Shakespeare.
Mr. Foote — — — at the Leg.
Lord Northington — — at the Bear.
Lord Holland — — — at the Fox.
Duke of Bedford—at the Three Blue Balls.
Sir Fletcher Norton—at the Drunken Porter.
Lord Camden — at the Royal Exchange.
David Hume — — at the Royal Oak.
Mrs. Macaulay — at the Good Woman,
opposite the Royal Oak.

J. J. Rousseau — at the Belle Savage.
Lady Harrington—at the Cock and Breeches.
Mrs. Welch — at the Hen and Chickens.
Rev. Mr. Sterne — — at the * * * *.
Mr. Dymock — at the Hog in Armour.
Mr. Macpherson—at the Cat and Bagpipes.
Dr. Hill — at the Anodyne Necklace.
Lord Mansfield — at Tully's Head.
Rev. Dr. Dodd — at the Magdalen.
Prince of Wales — at the Rising Sun.
Earl of Litchfield — at the Rummer.
Marquis

Marquis of Granby — at Fig's Head.
 Ld. Geo. Sackville — at the Naked Boy.
 Lord Dartmouth — at the Christopher.
 Dr. Whitefield — at the Devil.
 Mr. Beckford — at the Robin Hood.
 Sir J. Hodges at the Key and Touchstone.
 Mr. Wilkes — at the Flower de Luce.
 Duke of Portland — at the George.
 Lord Rockingham -- at the Constitution.

Lord Le Despencer at the Friar Bacon.
 Lord Talbot - at the Goose and Gridiron.
 Lord Sandwich — at the Three Nuns.
 Lord Villars — at the Civet Cat.
 Lord March — at the Horse and Jockey.
 Mrs. Phillips -- at the Hole in the Wall.
 Justice Fielding — at the Blind Cupid.
 &c. &c. &c.

A DIALOGUE *between a MISER and a PRODIGAL.*

Miser. **W**HAT, young Spendthrift! you are as profuse as ever, I see.

Prod. Prithee, old Mammon! look to thyself: Thou hast faults enow to mend.

Miser. Why art thou not a fool, to squander so much gold away upon thy cloaths, when thou hast so little in thy pockets?

Prod. And art not thou a madman, to wear such shabby ragged cloaths, when thou hast so much money in thy bags?

Miser. Thou wilt live to want what thou throwest away upon thy back and belly; they will be thy ruin.

Prod. Thy back and belly call thee madman, for thou dost starve them: Thou art now in want of the money thy bags contain: Thou dar'st not touch it: Thy gold hath already ruined thee.

Miser. Thou fool! the money in my coffers is my great comfort. Be wise; and

learn to live like me.

Prod. Thou madman! learn to live like thee! I can but do that when all my gold is gone.

Miser. Thou Spendthrift! to how many persons art thou indebted, and how many duns hast thou every day!

Prod. Thou Miser! dost thou not live indebted to thyself, and does not thy belly dun thee every hour?

Miser. Thou wilt soon be in a gaol.

Prod. Thou art in one already; for thy very soul is imprisoned in the chest where thy bags are.

Miser. Thou wilt die a beggar.

Prod. Thou dost live one.

Miser. Thy children will curse thee when thou art dead.

Prod. Thine curse thee whilst thou art alive, and will rejoice when thou art gone to the devil.

News Foreign and Domestic.

January 31.

Vienna, January 17.

THE Empress Queen has published an edict, allowing the soldiers in her army to marry; and commanding the civil Magistrates, who formerly had orders to prevent such marriages, to facilitate and encourage them for the future.

By letters from Africa, Via Dominica, we learn the soldiers at James's fort, on that coast, had formed a design in August last, of seizing the fort, and murdering the Officers and other residents there; but the horrible conspiracy was discovered by a soldier to the commanding Officer, the night before it was to have been put in execution, who immediately put the ring-leaders in irons, and sent them by Commodore O'Hara to Senegal, to take their trials.

February 2.

Extract of a Letter from Seville, dated Jan. 4.

'Letters received here from the Governor of the Havannah bring an account of the fleet having sailed from Vera Cruz, for Europe; but, meeting a storm the second day after they sailed, had put back to Vera Cruz, the Dragon having lost her main-mast, and the others received some damage.'

They write from Lipsadt, Jan. 20, that 'yes-

terday morning, at half an hour after nine an earthquake was felt here, the direction of which was from west to east, and the shock was so violent that the windows were broke, the doors were burst open, and the ice of the Lippe was also broken by it in several places. Many people were terrified, and ran into the open places; but, as the shock lasted only a few seconds, none of the buildings were thrown down.'

February 6.

Yesterday a baker was fined by the Lord-mayor, in the sum of 3 l. 15 s. for selling bread short of weight. A chandler was also fined 2 l. for the same offence.

New-York, Dec. 11. By Capt. Berrin, from St. Eustatia, and Capt. Darrel, from Nevis, both arrived here since our last, we have advice, that an express having been sent down from St. Kitt's to St. Eustatia, with the deposition of William Harris, mariner, relating to the barbarous murder of Capt. Duryee, of the sloop Polly, of this place, and several others then with him, by two assassins; one of them called Joseph Andrews, a Portuguese, had been apprehended at St. Eustatia, and tried there for that crime. At his trial he confessed that he murdered two of them with his own hands, with a mallet, and assisted in all the rest;

rest; that they had conspired to do it several days before, chiefly for the hopes of the booty they expected in cash on board, which it seems turned out vastly short of their expectations.—That they had designed to kill Harris also, who gave evidence against them at St. Kitt's before they got ashore; but that evening, getting pretty much in liquor, they fell asleep, when Harris made his escape; and when they awoke, they supposed he fell overboard, and was drowned. Andrews confessed he deserved to die, for that these were not the first murders he had been concerned in. He was thereupon sentenced to death on the rack, after the Dutch method; which sentence was to be executed on the 15th of November last.—His companion, Nicholas Johnson, the Dutchman, had sailed in a vessel for Casco Bay, in New England a few hours before advice arrived at St. Eustatia; an express was sent after him in another vessel, and there is no room to doubt but that he will be taken there, and meet some of his just demerits.

SHERIFFS appointed by his Majesty in Council, for the year 1767.

Berkshire. Charles Pye, of Wadley, Esq.

Bedfordshire. Charles Chester, of Tilsworth, Esq.

Buckinghamshire. Matthew Knapp, of Little Linford, Esq.

Cumberland. Thomas Lutwidge, of Whitehaven, Esq.

Cheshire. Sir Lister Holt, Bart.

Camb' and Hunt'. John Heathcote, of Great Stewkley, Esq.

Cornwall. John Carew, of Antony, Esq.

Devonshire. James Hamblyn, of Court, Esq.

Dorsetshire. William Churchill, of Dorchester, Esq.

Derbyshire. John Twigg, of Holme, Esq.

Essex. Thomas Fitch, of Danbury, Esq.

Gloucestershire. Edmund Probyn, of Newland, Esq.

Hertfordshire. Samuel Whitbread, of Bedwell-park, Esq.

Herefordshire. John Peploe Birch, of Garnstone, Esq.

Kent. James Whatman, of Boxley, Esq.

Leicestershire. Joseph Cradock, of Gumbley, Esq.

Lincolnshire. Sir John Nelthorpe, of Barton, Bart.

Monmouthshire. Thomas-John Medlicot of Monmouth, Esq.

Northumberland. Hilton Lawson, of Chirton, Esq.

Northamptonshire. Sir James Langham, of Copgrave, Bart.

Norfolk. Crisp Molineaux, of Garboldisham, Esq.

Nottinghamshire. Sir Gervas Clifton, of Clifton, Bart.

Oxfordshire. William Ledwell, of Cowley, Esq.

Rutlandshire. John Ridlington, of Edith-Weston, Esq.

Shropshire. Thomas Ottley, of Pitchford, Esq.

Somerfetshire. William Provis, of Shepton-Mallett, Esq.

Staffordshire. Edward Mainwaring, of Whitmore, Esq.

Suffolk. William Chapman, of Lowdham-hall, Esq.

Southampton. Tristram-Huddleston Jervoise, of Herriard, Esq.

Surry. John Durand, of Carthaltown, Esq.

Suffex. James Wood, of Hicksted, Esq.

Warwickshire. Egerton Bagott, of Pipe-hall, Esq.

Worcestershire. Sir Herbert Perrott Packington, of Westwood.

Wiltshire. Edward Goddard, of Cleve-Pypard, Esq.

Yorkshire. Thomas Arthington, of Arthington, Esq.

S O U T H - W A L E S .

Brecon. Morris Jervis, of Tretower, Esq.

Carmarthen. Rees Prytherch, junior, of Cwmdeilog, Esq.

Cardigan. Richard Morgan, of Lysvane, Esq.

Glamorgan. Edward Powell, of Tondy, Esq.

Pembroke. Councill Williams, of Haverford-west, Esq.

Radnor. Sir John Meredith, of Brecon, Knt.

N O R T H - W A L E S .

Anglesey. Hugh Williams, of Cromlech, Esq.

Carnarvon. Edward Lloyd, of Llanglynin, Esq.

Denbigh. John Davies, of Llannerch, Esq.

Flint. Philip Lloyd Fletcher, of Gweruhalod, Esq.

Merioneth. Thomas Kyffin, of Brynrodin, Esq.

Montgomery. William Pugh, of Kilthrew, Esq.

CIRCUITS appointed for the LENT ASSISES are as follow:

N O R T H E R N C I R C U I T .

Lord MANSFIELD, Lord Chief Justice.

Mr. Justice BATHURST.

Lancashire, Saturday, March 21, at the castle of Lancaster.

City of York, Monday, March 30, at the Guildhall of the said city.

York, the same day, at the castle of York.

N O R F O L K C I R C U I T .

Lord Chief Justice WILMOTT, Mr. Baron ADAMS.

Bucks, Monday, March 2, at Aylesbury.

Bedford, Thursday, March 5, at Bedford.

Huntingdon, Saturday, March 7, at Huntingdon.

Cambridge, Monday, March 9, at Cambridge.

Norfolk, Thursday, March 12, at Thetford.

Suffolk, Tuesday, March 17, at Bury St. Edmund's.

M I D L A N D C I R C U I T .

Lord Chief Baron PARKER, Mr. Justice ASTON.

Rutland, Wednesday, March 4, at Okeham.

Lincoln, Saturday, March 7, at the castle of Lincoln.

City of Lincoln, the same day, at the city of Lincoln.

Nottingham, Friday, March 13, at Nottingham.
Town of Nottingham, the same day, at the town
of Nottingham.

Derby, Tuesday, March 17, at Derby.

Leicester, Friday, March 20, at the castle of Leicester.

Borough of Leicester, the same day, at the borough of Leicester.

Northampton, Tuesday, March 24, at Northampton.

City of Coventry, Friday, March 27, at the city of Coventry.

Warwick, Saturday, March 28, at Warwick.

HOME CIRCUIT.

Mr. Justice CLIVE, Mr. Baron SMYTHE.

Hertford, Thursday, March 5, at Hertford.

Essex, Monday, March 9, at Chelmsford.

Kent, Monday, March 16, at Maidstone.

Suffex, Monday, March 23, at East Grinstead.

Surry, Wednesday, March 25, at Kingston upon Thames.

WESTERN CIRCUIT.

Mr. Justice GOULD, Mr. Justice HEWITT.

Southampton, Tuesday, March 10, at the castle of Winton.

Wilts, Saturday, March 14, at New Sarum.

Dorset, Thursday, March 19, at Dorchester.

Devon, Monday, March 23, at the castle of Exeter.

City of Exeter, the same day, at the Guildhall of the said city.

Cornwall, Monday, March 30, at Launceston.

Somerset, Saturday, April 4, at the castle of Taunton.

OXFORD CIRCUIT.

Mr. Baron PERROTT, Mr. Justice YATES.

Berks, Monday, March 16, at Reading.

Oxford, Wednesday, March 18, at Oxford.

Worcester, Saturday, March 21, at Worcester.

City of Worcester, the same day, at the city of Worcester.

Gloucester, Wednesday, March 25, at Gloucester.

City of Gloucester, the same day, at the city of Gloucester.

Monmouth, Saturday, March 28, at Monmouth.

Hereford, Tuesday, March 31, at Hereford.

Salop, Saturday, April 4, at Shrewsbury.

Stafford, Thursday, April 9, at Stafford.

CHESTER CIRCUIT.

John MORTON, Taylor WHITE, Esqrs.

Montgomeryshire, Wednesday, April 1, at Pool.

Denbighshire, Tuesday, 7 at Wrexham.

Flintshire, Monday, 13, at Flint.

Cheshire, Saturday, 18, at the castle of Chester.

SOUTH-WALES CIRCUIT.

John WILLIAMS and William WHITAKER, Esqrs. his Majesty's first Serjeants at Law.

Radnorshire, Wednesday, April the 8th, at Presteign.

Breconshire, Tuesday, the 14th, at Brecon.

Glamorganshire, Monday, the 20th, at Cardiff.

PLANTATION NEWS.

From the NEW-YORK GAZETTE.

Extract from the JOURNAL of the General Assembly of the Colony of New-York,

Die Martis, 9th, A. M. the 18th of Nov. 1766.

A message from his Excellency the Governor by Mr. Banyar, Deputy Secretary.

Gentlemen of the General Assembly,

IN consequence of a report made to the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, of the act passed in the last sessions of Assembly, for providing barracks, fuel, &c. for his Majesty's troops quartered in this city, and my letter to the Secretary of State on the same occasion, I have had the honour of the following letter from the Earl of Shelburne.

Whitehall, the 9th of August, 1766.

" Sir, I took the first opportunity after his Majesty had been most graciously pleased to intrust me with the seals of the southern department, to lay before him your letter of the 20th of June, giving an account of the general satisfaction expressed by all ranks and degrees of people on the repeal of the Stamp Act; and likewise your reasons for assenting to a bill for providing barracks, firewood, candles, bedding, and utensils for the kitchen, for the King's troops, as demanded, notwithstanding the articles of salt, vinegar, cyder, and beer, be not included, under a pretence that they are not provided for troops lodged in barracks in Europe.

I have his Majesty's commands to acquaint you of the satisfaction he feels in the happiness of his subjects, arising from the tender care and consideration of his Parliament: But I am ordered to signify to you at the same time, That as it is the indispensable duty of his subjects in America, to obey the acts of the Legislature of Great Britain, the King both expects and requires a due and cheerful obedience to the same; and it cannot be doubted that his Majesty's province of New-York, after the lenity of Great Britain so recently extended to America, will not fail duly to carry into execution the act of Parliament passed last session for quartering his Majesty's troops, in the full extent and meaning of the act, without referring to the usage of other parts of his Majesty's dominions, where the Legislature has thought fit to prescribe different regulations; and which cannot be altered any more than in North America, except upon a respectful and well grounded representation of the hardship or inconvenience. These considerations I am convinced must of themselves have so much weight with the Assembly of New-York, not only in the present conjuncture, when it is natural to suppose the minds of men retain sensible impressions of what has lately passed, but upon other occasions which may call for a ready obedience, that I cannot think it necessary for me to enlarge farther upon their importance. I must only, Sir, in general add, that I hope and believe that a very little time, together with that temperate administration of government, which your regard to their people under it must make you naturally incline to, and that firmness which your duty to the King equally requires, will allay whatever remains of those heats which have so unhappily for America, prevailed; and which, if continued, must prove of the most fatal consequence to whatever province they are suffered in. I am therefore persuaded that the Assembly will lose no occasion that offers of convincing his Majesty, that the people

people of New-York, will yield to no other part of his subjects in duty and loyalty, and obedience to such laws as the King and Parliament have thought proper to enact for their benefit and protection.

Signed, Shelburne."

I flatter myself that on a due consideration of this letter, no difficulties can possibly arise, or the least objection be made to the provision for the troops as required by the act of Parliament.

Fort George,
Nov. 17, 1766.

H. Moore.

Ordered, That the said message be referred to the considerations of the Committee, to whom his Excellency's speech is committed.

Die Lunæ, the 15th of Dec. 1766.

The engrossed Address to his Excellency the Governor was read, and approved of by the House.

To his Excellency Sir Henry Moore, Bart.

Governor, &c.

The humble Address of the General Assembly of the said Colony.

" May it please your Excellency,

" We his Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the General Assembly of the Colony of New York, have taken your Excellency's message of the 17th of November last, into our most serious consideration; and beg leave to assure your Excellency, that nothing would give us greater pleasure than to find it in our power to comply with every requisition, tending in any manner to promote his Majesty's service. It is therefore, with great concern, that we find it impossible to comply with what is now demanded, consistent with our obligations to our constituents. We shall always be ready to give the amplest testimonies of our loyalty to his Majesty, and submission to his government, from which, we humbly conceive, we do not deviate, when we shew a regard to the interests of his faithful subjects in this colony, absolutely necessary to their preservation.

" We hope it would be considered that we are chosen to make such a provision for the support of his Majesty's government in this colony (as well as for other important purposes) as is most suitable to the circumstances of the people we represent; and that we should be guilty of a breach of that most sacred trust, if we should load them with burthens they are incapable of supporting.

" In the provision we made last session, for quartering two battalions and one company of artillery, we loaded ourselves with a burthen much greater than any of the neighbouring governments lie under for that service; and imagined, that far from being censured on that account, it would be accepted as a new instance of that loyalty and affection to his Majesty's government, of which this colony has exhibited so many proofs.

" We beg leave further to represent to your Excellency, that by the act of Parliament, it appears to be the intention of the legislature, to provide for the quartering soldiers, only on a march; but according to the construction put on it here, it is required that all the forces which shall at any time enter this colony, shall be quartered during the whole year, in a very unusual and expensive manner: That by marching several regiments

into this colony, this expence would become ruinous and insupportable: And therefore we cannot, consistent with our duty to our constituents, put it in the power of any person (whatsoever confidence we may have in his prudence and integrity) to lay such a burthen on them.

" We should be very sorry to differ with your Excellency on this or any other political subject; and therefore it is proper to offer these matters to your consideration, in hopes that they will be sufficient to demonstrate that the objections against making the provisions required, are of a nature the most serious and weighty imaginable: And therefore we humbly entreat your Excellency, to set our conduct in the most favourable, that is, in its true light, by representing, that our non-compliance on this occasion proceeds entirely from a just sense of what our duty requires.

W. NICOLL, Speaker."

To which his Excellency was pleased to return the following answer:

" Gentlemen of the General Assembly,

" It is with no small concern, that I find the sentiments of this House differing so much from mine, in regard to the subject matter for the address now presented to me; which shall, by the first opportunity, be transmitted to the Secretary of State, in order to be laid before his Majesty."

February 9.

Philadelphia, Sept. 10, 1766.

The Governor, by Mr. Secretary, sent down a written message to the House, with sundry papers therein referred to, which were severally read by order, and the said message follows in these words, viz.

" Gentlemen, I am to inform you, that a detachment of the Royal Highland regiment, in the month of June last, was sent into this province from New-York, by his Excellency General Gage, and have ever since been quartered in the barracks of this city. I have also been lately favoured with a letter from the General, wherein he gives me notice, that his Majesty's service will soon oblige him to send a compleat battalion of the King forces, consisting of five hundred men, Officers included, and desires me to order provision to be made, for quartering and providing them, according to an act of Parliament passed in the fifth year of his present Majesty's reign, intitled, 'An act to amend and render more effectual, in his Majesty's dominions in America, an act passed in this present session of Parliament, intitled, An act for punishing mutiny and desertion, and for the better payment of the army and their quarters.' This act, among other things, requires that the King's troops in their quarters, should be furnished and supplied, at the expence of the Province, with sundry necessaries, without paying any thing for the same: For your more full information, I have ordered the act to be laid before you; and as there is no money in the public Treasury, you must be sensible that it is impossible for me to comply with the General's requisition without your aid; I therefore most earnestly recommend this matter to your consideration, and hope you will establish a fund sufficient for the occasion.

JOHN PENN."

Friday, Sept. 12th, 1766.

The answer to the Governor's message being transcribed according to order, was compared at the table, signed by the Speaker, and follows in these words, viz.

May it please your Honour,

We have taken into our consideration your message of the tenth instant, and are heartily disposed to make provision for the quartering and providing the troops, which his Excellency General Gage has informed your Honour will soon be sent into this province; and we shall accordingly frame a bill to be sent up to your Honour, to establish a fund for that purpose. Signed by order of the House.

JOSEPH FOX, Speaker.

Ordered That Mr. Humphreys and Mr. Webb wait on the Governor, and deliver the foregoing message.

The House then took into consideration their resolve to comply with the requisitions of the Governor's message, after some debate thereon.

Ordered, That Mr. Richardson, Mr. Killigas, Mr. Willing, Mr. Pemberton, Mr. Pearson, and Mr. Allen, be a committee to prepare and bring in a bill for granting to his Majesty the sum of four thousand pounds, out of the money now remaining in the hands of the Provincial Treasurer, for quartering such a number of his Majesty's troops, as the General may find necessary to send into this province.

Saturday, Sept. 13, 1766.

The Committee appointed to prepare and bring in a bill for granting to his Majesty the sum of four thousand pounds, &c. reported they had essayed a draught for that purpose, which they presented to the chair, and the same being read the first time, was ordered to lie on the table for a second reading.

Tuesday, Sept. 16, 1766.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill, entitled, 'An act for granting to his Majesty the sum of four thousand pounds, out of the money now remaining in the hands of the Provincial Treasurer,' which was read the second time, debated by paragraphs, and ordered to be transcribed for a third reading.

Wednesday, Sept. 17, 1766.

The bill intitled, 'An act for granting to his Majesty the sum of four thousand pounds out of the money now remaining in the hands of the Provincial Treasurer,' being transcribed, according to order, was read the third time, and compared at the table.

Resolved, That the said bill do pass.

Ordered, that Mr. Humphreys, and Mr. Witman wait on the Governor therewith, for his assent to the same.

February 10.

Saturday, about a quarter past six in the evening, a large house adjoining to the gate-way of the Saracen's-head-inn, on Snow-hill, suddenly fell to the ground, together with that part of the house of Messrs. Bayes and Warwick which went over the gateway. The house was only occupied by the family of Mr. Dodd (the person who exhibits the Lecture on Hearts) on the first floor,

and that of Mr. Jarvis, a case-maker, in the three pair of stairs room forward. In Mr. Dodd's apartment there was only an elderly woman, his servant, a boy of two years and a half, and a girl of six weeks old; his wife and a young woman (mother to the girl) being gone out with him a quarter of an hour before this calamity happened. The maid, perceiving the passage between the kitchen and the dining-room to give way, and hearing the upper floors falling with a loud rushing noise, she ran into the bedchamber to secure the young child, who was laying in bed, but before she could get to her the floor fell in, and the woman was dragged out by the legs from under the ruins, and by her cries directed the people to the children; the bed falling, the girl was thrown on a beam, and covered with sundry ruins, which were kept from it by another beam which providentially lay hollow over it, and was taken out unhurt. The boy kept on his legs in the kitchen, which did not give way, and escaped with a slight bruise. The family of Mr. Jarvis had not the same happiness. He was out, and his wife and two children were in the room, the eldest of them, a boy near three years old, was taken out alive, but the unhappy woman (who was pregnant) with her child at the breast, of about six months old, were both killed on the spot, the woman having a large beam fallen across her throat, and the child smothered with dust. The alacrity of the neighbours and workmen, in endeavouring to save both lives and goods, cannot be sufficiently applauded, and their humanity was very conspicuous.

On Thursday died (as was supposed) Mrs. Margaret Carpenter, journeywoman to Mr. Smith, livery lace-maker in Little Queen street, Lincoln's-inn-fields; and on Friday she was properly laid out, in order to be entered to morrow; when on Friday night, to the astonishment and terror of the whole family, she came down stairs stark naked, having only been in a trance; as soon as the surprize was over, they put her into a warm bed, and gave her comfortable things for her refreshment; she said she was bitter cold; but her situation so shocked her, that it is almost impossible for her to recover.

February 16.

A Letter from the chief Mate of the Plassy Country Ship, belonging to Bengal, to his Brother, Captain of the Bengal Division (3d Brigade) at Bengal; dated from Potany Bay, in the Gulph of Siam, on the East Side of the Isthmus of Malacca, where the Affair happened.

'In the morning of the 27th of August, 1765, I was sent on board a China Junk, 1200 tons, in order to dispose of some opium, which I did to good account: but, wanting payment, they told me they had not so much on board, and begged me to wait the arrival of their boat, which was sent to Patany, to bring from thence a large quantity of Spanish dollars, in order to clear me, and purchase the remainder of what opium was left: As they behaved in the most polite manner to me, I was so much engaged by their courteous behaviour, as to be in some degree off my guard, not at all suspecting the horrid scheme they had in view. They

They entertained me with an elegant dinner, in their way, which was scarce ended, when I was alarmed by a gun from the *Plaffy*, at which I started up, and was at that instant seized by six men, one of whom pulled out a cress or dagger, and would have finished me, had I not wrested it from him, drawn my cutlafs, and cut him down; and being so desperate, made shift to free myself from their hold, run up towards their quarter deck, but, before I gained the top of the ladder, received two terrible wounds with a lance, one of which entered my right side, and the other my back; notwithstanding which, I gained the deck, and leaped overboard into my own boat. I was so closely pursued, that death appeared unavoidable, had I not seized a musket, and levelled it at the second Captain: It frightened them so much, that they got on board with all expedition, and instantly pointed a gun, loaded with grape, at the boat; and, though I was not above four yards from the ship, they missed me. My own people were so frightened that they all leaped overboard, rather to drown than to be murdered by those savages. I picked up as many as I could, and hoisted sail to get out of the reach of their guns. So soon as they perceived I had got away, they cut their cables, and crowded all the sail they could after me. I made for the *Plaffy*, who was by this time under sail; at the same time I saw a boat full of men set off after me. I had now no other alternative than running on shore, where death was unavoidable, or fight their boat; the latter I chose, and bore towards it. Upon my approach, they saw me prepared to receive them, when they put about; on which I bore for the *Plaffy*, uncertain then whether she was in possession of the savages or not. It was by this time almost dark, and I so faint with the loss of blood, as to be unable either to stand or speak; and upon getting on board, fainted; but by the assistance of Mr. Mitchel, the third mate, the only European unhurt, I came to myself, my wounds being dressed; and upon the recovery of my senses, he told me that Capt. Austin, of the *Plaffy*, had been treacherously murdered, as he lay over (in friendly converse with the Captain of the *Junk*) at the *Barriado*, by a stab in the back, throwing his body immediately over-board. The gunner and carpenter seeing this, forced the arm chest, and attacked them, killing the murderer; upon which the Chinese attendants jumped over-board, and made their escape. Upon the whole, by a most desperate and bloody effort, they recovered the ship, after being an hour in their possession.

J. G."

February 18.

Salisbury, Feb. 9. Monday se'nnight a cause came on before the Court of King's Bench, London, where Serjeant Burland was plaintiff, and the corporation of Wells defendants, respecting the legality of removing the former from the office of Recorder, which he had enjoyed with great reputation for many years; when a peremptory mandamus was ordered to be made out for restoring the said Serjeant Burland to his former office.

A few days since a poor distressed man was observed to pick up some giblets, which had fallen

from the shop-window of a poulterer in Leicester-fields; the poor wretch had not gone far before he began to eat them raw; a Gentleman who observed him, asked the reason of his eating them raw; he replied he had no bread to eat, nor either money or friends to procure him any, and that he had fasted for two days; the Gentleman commiserating his necessity, relieved him in a bountiful manner.

February 19.

On Monday, at Doctors Commons, in the Court of Arches, was determined by the Worshipful Dr. Hay, Dean of the Arches, a cause of nullity of marriage, celebrated in Scotland, between Mr. Edward Bencroft and Miss Compton, the Lady being under age, and without consent of her guardians; at the suit of the Lady after seven years cohabitation—in which the Judge rejected the plea on the part of the Lady, and declared the marriage not void, under the act of Parliament.

February 21.

On Wednesday last a tradesman was convicted at Hicks's-hall, after a trial of four hours, for an assault, with an intent to abuse a girl about eleven years of age, his apprentice; and yesterday he was sentenced to three months imprisonment in New-prison.

Yesterday the sessions ended at the Old-Bailey. At this sessions three received sentence of death; 33 transportation for seven years; three were branded, and four whipped.

The next sessions to begin on Monday the 27th of April at Guildhall, and on Wednesday the 29th at the Old-Bailey.

February 24.

Yesterday morning were married at White-chapel-church, one William Griffin, a journeyman shoemaker, and Ann Moss, a servant girl. About seven months ago the parties were out-asked (as it is so called) at the above Church; but the girl falling into an ill state of health, retarded the nuptials, and losing her place, was very soon obliged to pawn the most part of her clothes, even to the buckles out of her shoes. This, though she at length recovered her health, and was willing to join hands, prevented it; she absolutely refusing to go to be married in so ragged a condition, yet incessantly pressed by her sweetheart, who, by her obstinacy, soon grew into a kind of despair, neglected his work, deposited his apparel chiefly as above, and about a fortnight ago, growing weary of his life, took the following method to get rid of it: He first wrote a letter to Sir John Fielding, by the penny-post, purporting to come from a person at Bethnal-green, who had the night before been robbed by a footpad, and was obliged to go out of town, and would return by the next session, describing himself (Griffin) to be the robber, and where to be found, &c. But this scheme not answering his expectations, as upon an inquiry being naturally made after the supposed author of the letter, none such could be found; he then purchased a pistol, and surrendered himself with it to Joseph Girdler, Esq; a Justice of Peace in the King's road, desiring him to take his confession of a robbery, which he pre-

tended.

tended he had committed, and send him to Newgate, saying he was sorry for what he had done, but times were so hard, trade dead, &c. and he would rather die than live. Whereupon he was actually committed to Clerkenwell Bridewell from the Saturday until the Wednesday following, when he was examined at the Public Office in Bow-street, before the said Mr. Girdler, Sir John Fielding, and other magistrates; when it appearing that the young lad had a good character, that it was love that was the real occasion of his late extraordinary conduct, and that the girl also on hearing of his being committed to prison, had fallen into fits, and was very ill, he was discharged, and another day appointed for him to come with his intended bride voluntarily before the Justices, who promised their assistance in getting them married the ensuing Sunday; accordingly they both appeared, and a young Nobleman being present, on hearing the case, generously gave five guineas to Sir John Fielding's clerk, in order to redeem their little clothes, and pay the marriage-dues, who went with two young people to four different pawnbrokers on Saturday, and redeemed their little goods, and yesterday attended the Church, and performed the office of father.

We are assured by a correspondent, that on the 8th of this instant, as some joiners were employed in altering and repairing some rooms in the house of Onesimus Haynes, Esq; of Dorrington, near Shrewsbury, in pulling down some old wainscoting in one of the rooms, they found a leathern purse, in which were several curious ancient coins, and amongst them were (as Mr. Haynes imagined from the impression upon them) two Roman denari: There were also several pewter half-pence and farthings coined in the reign of William and Mary.

February 27.

A discovery has been made to the Gentlemen of St. Bride's vestry, in Fleet street, of two recruits having been privately brought from lock-up houses late at night, and interred in their burying ground on the side of the Fleet-market; and that one of the men had marks of violence on his body. A strict enquiry is now making into this mysterious affair.

The consumption of malt in England, by brewers, distillers, and innholders, is computed to be, upon an average, 3,275,000 quarters annually.

BIRTHS.

A Daughter to the Lady of the Hon. Anthony Browne, in Arlington-street.

A daughter to the Lady of George Garnier, Esq; in Pall-mall.

A son to the Lady of George Adams, Esq; in Lower Brook-street.

MARRIAGES.

GEORGE Newbolt, Esq; of Queen-Anne-street, to Miss Hannah Bentley, of Upper-Brook-street.

John Smart, Esq; of Goodman's-fields, to Miss Nancy Swayne, of Hackney.

Andrew Crotty, Esq; nephew to the late Lord Grandison, to Miss Jane Stephenson.

Richard Luton, Esq; under Secretary of State

for the southern department, to Miss Williams, eldest daughter of the late Peere Williams, Esq;

Rev. Mr. Hatch, of Windsor, to Miss Arnold, of Guildford.

Rev. Dr. Scrope, rector of Aston, to Miss Anne Lambert.

Rev. Mr. Hamilton, vicar of Fulham, to Miss Terrick, daughter of the Bishop of London.

Townsend Andrews, Esq; of Ford, Wiltshire, to Miss Dupre, of Putney.

Hon. Col. Clinton, to Miss Harriot Carter, of Burlington gardens.

DEATHS.

LADY of the right Hon. the Earl of Harborough.

John Hughes, Esq; at Cheltenham, Gloucestershire.

Edward Howard, Esq; nephew to his Grace the Duke of Norfolk.

John Banks Horsely, Esq; at Farringdon, Berkshire.

Right Hon. the Countess of Suffolk, Lady of the Earl of Suffolk.

Lady of the Right Hon. the Earl of Fortrose, and daughter of the Earl of Harrington.

Sir Robert Long, Bart. and Knight of the shire for the county of Wilts.

Lieut. Gen. Thomas Dunbar, Lieutenant-governor of Gibraltar.

William Gibson, Esq; in Berkeley-square.

PREFERMENTS.

REV. Dr. Weal, to the vicarage of St. Sepulchre's.

Rev. Mr. Kirby, to the rectory of Clay Poole, Lincoln.

Rev. and Hon. Frederick Hervey, to the bishopric of Cloyne, Ireland.

Rev. Dr. Richard Cope, to the rectory of Islip, Oxfordshire.

Rev. Mr. Sumner, to be assistant-master at Eaton-school.

PROMOTIONS.

JOH N Scott and George Brumell, Esqrs. to be water-bayliff of the river Thames.

B——K——TS from the GAZETTE.

JOH N Smith, of Frodsham, Cheshire, inn-keeper.

Richard Bate and Thomas Bate, of Warrington, Lancashire, grocers and partners.

George Moleworth, of Wolverhampton, Staffordshire, locksmith.

John Collins, of Winchester-yard, Southwark, millwright.

John Phillips, of St. Luke, Chelsea, brick-layer.

Humphry Cotes, of St. Martin's-lane, Middlesex, wine-merchant.

William Jones, of St. George in the East, Middlesex, mariner.

John Todd, and Alexander Catmur, of Lemon-street, Goodman's-fields, slop-men.

William Wilson, of St. Mary Magdalen, Surry, leather-factor.

George Vere, of Bishop's-court, Lothbury, merchant.

Patrick Macleod, late of Jamaica, but now of London, mariner.

Buried.		Christened.	
Males	896	Males	701
Females	870	Females	651
Under 2 years old	493		
Between 2 and 5	96		
5 and 10	56	Within the walls	122
10 and 20	75	Without the walls	421
20 and 30	173	In Mid. and Surry	721
30 and 40	176	City & Sub. West.	502
40 and 50	222		
50 and 60	172		1766
60 and 70	164	Weekly, Feb. 3,	468
70 and 80	80		10, 446
80 and 90	54		17, 439
90 and 100	5		24, 413
	1766		1766
			PRICES

PRICES of STOCKS from January 27, to February 26, 1767, inclusive.

WEEK	INDIA STOCK.	SOUTH SEA STOCK.	SOUTH SEA old Ann.	SOUTH SEA new Ann.	3 per C. Ind. Ann.	3 per C. B. reduc'd.	3 per C. B. consol.	3 per C. B. 1751.	3 1/2 Bank 1756.	3 1/2 Bank 1758.	4 per C. 1762.	Subscrip. 1763.	Nav. Bills. 1766.	Exc. Bills. l. s.	Ind. Bonds. l. s.
27	141 3/4	88 3/4	87 3/4	87 3/4	87 3/4	89	88 5/8			93 1 1/8	102 5/8	102			0 17
28	144 1/4	88 5/8	87 7/8	87 7/8	87 3/8	89	88 1/4			93 1 1/4	101 5/8	101			0 17
29	142 1/4					89	89	87 1/8	93	93					0 17
30	143					89	89								0 17
31	143					89	89								0 17
2		88 5/8	88 1/8	88 1/8		89	89						1 3/4		0 17
3	145					89	89								0 17
4	143	88 5/8	88	88	87 1/2	89	88 1/4	87 3/8	93 1/4	93 1/4			1 7/8		0 17
5	143					89	89								0 17
6	143 1/4	88 3/4	87 7/8	87 7/8	87 3/8	89	89	87 1/4	93 5/8	93 1/4		103	1 3/4		0 17
7	144					89	89								0 17
9		103 1/4				89	89								0 17
10	232	88 3/4	87 7/8	87 7/8	87 3/8	89	89					103 1/8			0 17
11	236					89	89					102 7/8			0 17
12	238	88 3/4	88	88	87 1/2	89	89		93 5/8	93 3/8		103			0 17
13	238	87 7/8	87 7/8	87 7/8	87 1/2	89	89								0 17
14	235	88 7/8				89	89								0 17
16	235	88 1/4	88	88	87 1/2	89	89					102 1/2			0 18
17	231					89	89								0 18
18	230	88 1/4	87 3/4	87 3/4	87 1/4	89	88		93	93 3/8					0 18
19	228	88 1/2				89	88					102			0 18
20	231	88 1/8	87	87	87 3/8	89	88			93 3/8		102			0 19
21	231	88 1/2	88	88	87 3/4	89	89			93 3/8		102			0 19
23	230					89	89					102			0 17
24	234	88 1/2			87 1/2	89	89			95 1/8		102			0 16
25	232					89	88					102			0 16
26	232					89	88					102			0 17

Bear-key.

Wheat, 43s to 49s.

Barley, 22s to 27s.

Rye, - 27s to 29s.

Oats, - 14 to 19s. od

LONDON, Exchanges on February 20, 1767.

Hamburg 35 8 2 1/2

Paris 1 day's date 31 1/4

Ditto 2 Uf. 31 1/8

Bordeaux ditto 31 1/4

Cadiz 39 1/8

Madrid 39 1/4

Bilboa 39 1/8

Leghorn 49 1/4

Genoa 48 7/8

Venice 50 1/2

Lisbon 5 6 5/8

Oporto 5 6 1/4

Dublin 9 1/2

Agio of the Bank of Holland 3 1/4

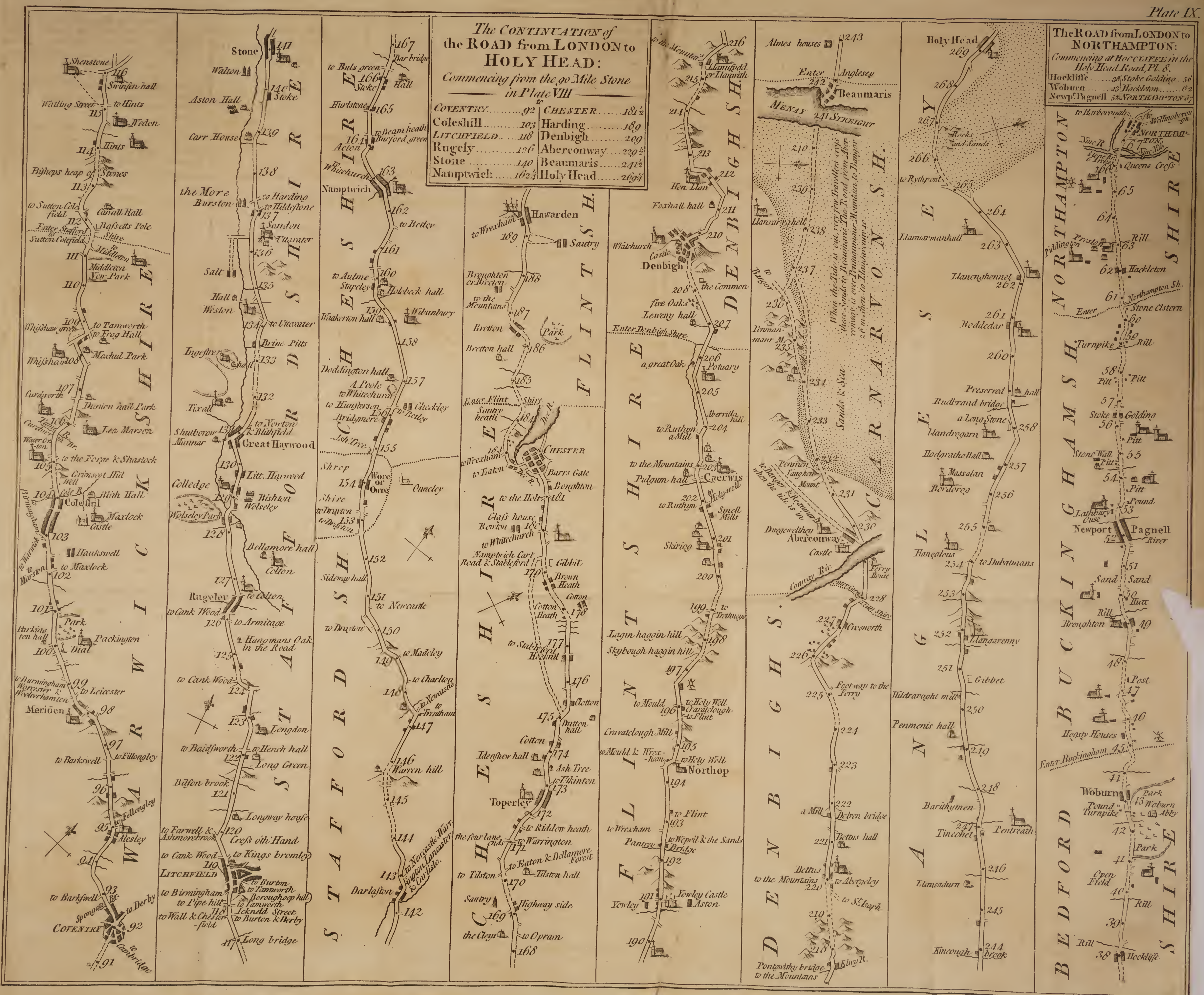
Peck loaf 2 s. 8 d.

Bags from 4 s. to 6 s. per C.

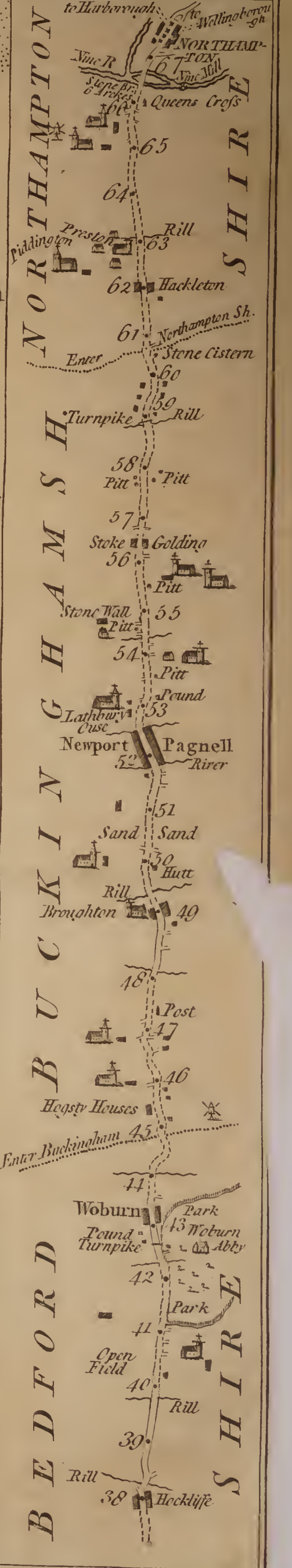
Pockets from 5 s. to 8 s. per C.

The CONTINUATION of
the ROAD from LONDON to
HOLY HEAD:
Commencing from the 90 Mile Stone
in Plate VIII

COVENTRY.....	92	CHESTER.....	181½
Colehill.....	103	Harding.....	189
LITCHFIELD.....	118	Denbigh.....	209
Rugely.....	126	Aberconway.....	229½
Stone.....	140	Beaumaris.....	241½
Nantwich.....	162½	Holy Head.....	269½



The ROAD from LONDON to
NORTHAMPTON:
Commencing at Hockcliffe in the
Holy Head Road Pl. 8.



THE annexed PLATE, being the IXth in our Magazine, of the Roads of England, contains the continuation of the road from London to Holy-Head, [see our Magazine for December last] commencing from the 90 mile-stone in plate VIII, thro' Coventry, Coleshill, Litchfield, Rugely, Great Haywood, Stone, Wore, Namptwich, Chester, Harding, Northop, Denbigh, Aberconway, and Beaumaris, to Holy-Head,

Also the continuation, from the above plate VIII, of the road from London to Northampton, here commencing at Hockliffe, thro' Wooburne, Newport-Pagnell, Stoke-Golding, and Hackleton, to Northampton.

A Book, just published, intituled, 'The present State of Great Britain and North America, with Regard to Agriculture, Population, Trade, and Manufactures,' has appeared to us to contain so many interesting Observations, that we thought it incumbent on us to lay before our Readers the following Extract from it.

THE general dearth and scarcity of provisions, which have been complained of throughout the whole kingdom, more or less, for several years past, seem not to be owing to any temporary accidents, or unfavourable seasons, which may cease of themselves; but to proceed from causes which are more deeply rooted in the very vitals of the nation; and may prove of worse consequence, as they are daily increasing, so as to threaten a perpetual dearth in the kingdom, and consequently a failure of its trade and manufactures, if not of the corn-trade likewise, unless the sources of such a ruinous dearth are duly attended to, and some seasonable remedy is applied to remove the causes of so dangerous and growing an evil.

From a due consideration of causes, and of the state of agriculture in the kingdom, it was foreseen and foretold, that a dearth and scarcity both of corn and other provisions would be the unavoidable consequence, which hath accordingly happened. Therefore, as this dearth was thus foreseen, it is likely to be as lasting as the causes of it are fixed and permanent; whatever temporary expedients may be thought of to remove the present effects; to flatter our hopes with vain expectations, while provisions are as dear as ever; or to stop the clamours of the people, without affording them any real and effectual relief. And that this is to be apprehended, without some more effectual relief than seems yet to have been proposed, will abundantly appear from the causes of this dearth; which seem to require the united endeavours of the whole nation to prevent their pernicious and ruinous consequences, if they may not merit the attention of the Legislature.

The consequences of such a dearth and scarcity of provisions need not be told,
NUMB. CCLXXVII, VOL. XL.

where they are felt ; but in this kingdom they are more to be apprehended than in any other ; as a dearth of provisions, which enhances the price of every thing, threatens the ruin of the manufactures, trade, and navigation of the kingdom, and consequently of its maritime power, on which the very being of this nation, as an independent state, is well known to depend.

The first and most manifest cause of this dearth appears to be a great increase of the trading and manufacturing towns throughout the whole kingdom, which raise no corn nor other provisors, and make a greater demand for them than the supply will answer.

The great increase of the trading and manufacturing towns is visible to every one, and may be seen in all parts of the kingdom. This is the natural consequence of an extensive trade, and an increase of manufactures, which are the chief pursuits of the nation; but it would appear from what follows, that neither the number of people in the kingdom, nor its agriculture, limited and confined as it is to one or two particular products of the earth, are sufficient to support such an extensive trade and commerce; which takes the people from their employment in agriculture, to plow the seas instead of the land; and to make those many articles of trade and manufacture, which their supply of provisions will hardly enable them to carry on. Thus the nation, which is so bent upon trade and navigation, seems never to have considered the necessity of extending its agriculture in proportion to its trade, which may otherwise ruin one another; the first may be ruined for want of hands, if they are employed in trade and manufactures; and the last for want of supplies from the land to support them.

Unless trade and agriculture are made
 P subservient

subservient to their mutual support, neither of them can ever thrive or prosper; the dearth of provisions, and consequently of all the articles of trade, and of every thing that the country produces, must ruin the trade and manufactures of the kingdom; and, when these fail, the rents of lands must fall with them; which there appears to be no way to prevent, but to enlarge the agriculture in proportion to the trade of the kingdom.

It was computed, before the last war, that the French could carry on most branches of trade and manufactures 25 per cent. cheaper than Britain; whose trade must now be ruined, after all the late additional taxes, unless she provides for her labourers and manufacturers at a cheaper rate, by preventing these causes of dearth. A dearth and scarcity of provisions strike at the very root of trade and manufactures, and render every thing that is made in the country so dear, that we can never expect to vie with any competitors.

While this is the case in Europe, and the nation is in danger of losing its trade by a competition here, it may have as many more rivals of its own raising in America, unless their agriculture likewise is established on a better footing. Our very colonies themselves, on whom we think we can rely for the vent of our manufactures, and which are the best markets for them, will rival us in them, and already make them cheaper than we can; which seems to have established manufactures among them in such a manner, that it will be very difficult, if not impracticable, to put them down again, as the dearth of ours is such a premium on theirs, when they are unable to purchase the very cheapest. Either of these there is no way to prevent, but by extending and improving the agriculture of the nation, both at home and abroad; by rendering provisions cheaper at home, in order to make our manufactures at a reasonable rate, and by getting the materials for them from the colonies. But, instead of this, we seem to mind nothing but trade both at home and abroad, and may thereby ruin the nation by it; the mother-country endeavours to preserve the profitable trade of the colonies, without either necessities or materials to carry it on to advantage; and the colonies push a trade without any thing to trade upon, and thereby lose not less than 400,000 l. if not half a million a year, as would abundantly appear, if the state of their trade, which has been so much canvassed, were duly inquired into,

and compared with their staple commodities, or the produce of their lands.

Thus both the nation at home, and the colonies abroad, seem to push a trade, which they cannot carry on to any advantage, for want of these necessary articles, on which the profits of trade depend; which must all come from the land, and from an encouragement of agriculture; otherwise the nation may be ruined by trade, as many individuals are. The great sums which this nation is obliged to pay for the many foreign productions of the earth imported into this kingdom, not only drain it of its treasure every day, but, it is to be feared, make a balance of trade against it, and the nation must thereby be rather a loser than a gainer by its trade. Whatever may be the case at home, we are well assured, that the balance of trade is against the colonies, by which they lose considerably; and are thereby not only deprived of remittances to Britain, but run in debt to her for this balance, which they chiefly pay to the French and other foreign colonies.

The next cause of this dearth is a decrease of people in the country, at least in proportion to the cities and trading and manufacturing towns; which appears to be occasioned, not only by the numbers which resort to these last, but chiefly by a great neglect of tillage, and the turning of arable lands into grass-grounds, in order to maintain the great stock of all kinds, and particularly of horses, in which this nation is so very expensive; by which means the lands lie uncultivated, corn becomes scarce, the country is depopulated, and we have not husbandmen sufficient to supply the populous towns and crowded markets.

Although this is not so visible as the increase of the towns, yet it seems to be no less certain. It appears from the most diligent inquiry, made for several years, both from the number of houses and the quantity of bread consumed, that the number of people in England, which was formerly computed to be eight millions, is now found to be not six; and, as they have very much increased in the towns, they must have decreased more than two millions in the country; which alone is sufficient to occasion a dearth and scarcity of provisions, and to account for the dearth of every thing in the kingdom.

This decrease of people is owing to the monopolising of the farms, and pulling down the houses, in order to save the repairs, by which so many people are extir-

pated;

puted; and, as there is reason to believe, that, since this practice has so much prevailed in England, not less than 300,000 houses may have thus gone to decay, that number will sufficiently account for the loss of two millions of people, as we cannot allow less than six or seven for each house. Accordingly the number of houses, which paid the tax on hearths in 1688, was 1,175,951; but in 1758, they being counted again for the window-tax, the number of inhabited houses was but 961,578; this makes a decrease of 214,373 inhabited houses in the whole, notwithstanding the towns are so much increased; and, allowing six people for each house, this shews that we have lost 1,286,238 people in the whole kingdom, and not less perhaps than two millions in the country, since the year 1692.

As this is the most certain account of the number of houses in England that we have ever had, allowing six for each house, the number of people is but 5,769,468; whereas in 1692 they must have been 7,055,706; which agrees very nearly with the account of Sir William Petty, who made them 7,369,000 in 1682.

Even if we suppose the number of people to be the same now as formerly, as many would flatter themselves without any sufficient reasons, yet there must be a very great decrease in the country, and a scarcity of labourers to supply the great increase of the towns; especially as the opulent farmers who engross the lands are above working, and complain so much of the want of hands, whom they extirpate; and thereby deprive themselves, as well as the whole nation, of the benefit of their labour. Accordingly the want of hands in the country has been much complained of, and was at first attributed to the war; but since that the workmen and manufacturers have wanted employment more than hands; great numbers have been turned out of employ, and many have been obliged to desert the kingdom, however they may want hands in the country.

Now as this decrease of people must be in the country, since the towns are so much enlarged, it may easily be accounted for from this practice of monopolising the farms and pulling down the houses. As far as we can learn, there are few or no estates on which some houses have not thus gone to decay, and a great number on others, which must amount to a considerable number in the whole kingdom. There were formerly, by all accounts, many farms under 20 l. a year, on which the greatest number of people is bred;

and great numbers under 40 and 50, which last is now reckoned a very low rent, and such as few care to have on their estates. Thus one half of the farms in the kingdom may have been incorporated, and so many people expelled from them, for aught we know; which seems to proceed from the great change of property in the country, from the landlords living in and resorting to the towns, and from their tenants following them.

In the country parishes of England the people increase very fast, generally at the rate of one third or one fourth every year, so that they would double their number every three or four years, were they not to be expelled from the country, both for want of habitations and employments, and to be taken off by the large towns, in which they decrease very fast, as appears from the bills of mortality. Now as the proprietors of lands, who at present resort to the towns, were formerly obliged to live in the country, as appears from several proclamations in former reigns issued for that purpose; and as the common people then resided intirely upon small farms in the country, from which they are now expelled; this will abundantly account for a loss and decrease of people, and appears to render it unavoidable.

Agriculture, which is the natural employment of all mankind, and perhaps the only one, breeds people both for the plough and loom, for land and sea service; and, if a few engross that, as they have done in England, they must themselves both cultivate their lands and consume the produce of them, or supply their neighbours and enemies by the depopulation of their own country.—Nothing will either breed or maintain a number of people, in any country, but a general and extensive agriculture, and, if we suffer that to be engrossed, the very existence of the people will be cut off, as well as a more moderate subsistence for the few we have.

In towns, to which the people of England so much resort, they cannot maintain and provide for a family, as they do upon farms in the country, which supply every one with the necessities of life from their own labour and industry. Upon land people can only want through negligence, but in towns they starve for want of employment, which they often cannot get; especially where every thing is become so dear that none can afford either to maintain or employ them. Hence in the populous towns in England most people are obliged to live a life of celibacy; which has become so common, that some have thought

there was no way to increase them, but to lay a tax upon batchelors; who are often maintained in idleness, at the expence of the public, from the property they have in the stocks, which farther increases this national loss of people. Hence we are told by our greatest enemy, 'the sums of money lent by the national creditors have encouraged great numbers of them to lead an idle life, in a state of celibacy, at the expence of the nation *;' from which, among other things, he would prognosticate the downfall of Great Britain; and there may be too much reason to apprehend the truth of his prediction, if the people are drove from the country, as they are in such numbers every day, and cannot subsist in the towns, from the excessive dearth of every thing. When the people are obliged to quit the country, they have no way to subsist but in the trading and manufacturing towns, where the dearth of provisions renders their labour and manufactures so dear that they have no vent for them, and they want employment and bread there likewise. Great numbers have by those means been turned out of employment, and are obliged to desert the kingdom, or to starve at home; which seems to be the cause of the complaints and disturbances among the people.

Thus Britain, by following trade and neglecting agriculture, or suffering it to be engrossed, is likely to lose both her trade and her people. The great advantage of agriculture is in the breeding as well as the maintaining of people; and, unless that is attended to, we can never expect them to increase, or to see a sufficient number in this kingdom, either to cultivate the lands, to render provisions cheap, or to support the many other concerns of the nation. Great numbers are lost abroad, and many more in the towns to which they resort for the benefit of trade, so that we can never expect to increase or preserve their numbers without a general and extensive agriculture; and that alone will ever render provisions cheap in this country, where every thing else is so dear.

The heavy taxes, and especially those upon articles of daily consumption, affect the price not only of provisions, but of every thing else in the kingdom; and as this effect increases its own cause, by rendering every thing dearer from the high price of provisions, this seems to be another great source of all the evils which are so much complained of from the dearth of every thing that the country produces.

Articles of daily consumption are what the frugal husbandmen themselves cannot dispense with, and, as these are taxed, they must lay that tax on the necessities of life, which are consumed by every one; and these two raise the price of labour, of manufactures, and of every thing in the kingdom.

And as the lands are engrossed by opulent farmers, who consume most of the superfluities of life, they raise the price of provisions accordingly, and the poor are obliged to pay the duties on wine, tea, and sugar, &c. in their bread.

Thus we give a bounty upon the corn that is exported to supply our rivals in trade and manufactures, and lay a tax upon what we consume ourselves, when its price is farther enhanced by the exportation; which must not only give them a superiority over us, but advances the price of every thing in the kingdom, which is already so immoderate from the heavy taxes.

The number of horses is so much increased among people of all ranks, that they appear to consume as much as would maintain the greatest part of the people in the kingdom, and occasion a dearth and scarcity both of corn and all other provisions, which appears to be the great cause of this dearth that is so much complained of.

The great increase of horses in England is visible to every one, and is taken notice of by all on the present occasion. The increase of coach and saddle horses, and particularly of post-horses, since the turnpike roads, is alone almost sufficient to occasion the present dearth of provisions; which seems to have increased in proportion to these roads, and the number of horses kept upon them; and, as if this expence were not sufficient at home, great numbers are bred for sale abroad.

But the most general and extensive evil is the great use that is made of horses, instead of oxen, in all affairs of husbandry, which not only consumes the produce, but enhances the price of agriculture; and that in such a manner, that this practice of the farmers alone in keeping so many fine horses at such an expence, while they are afraid to make them work, lest it should spoil their sale, for which they are bred, is sufficient to cause a dearth of provisions. There cannot be less than 100,000 horses thus employed, instead of oxen, which last would supply the markets with the best meat, after they have furnished the nation with corn, and both

at

at a moderate price. Hence plough-horses should not only be taxed, but prohibited, as it is well known that oxen will do the business much better; and such a prohibition seems to be the only way to reduce the number of horses, which are bred and kept by the farmers for sale, and not for the plough; by which they deprive the nation both of corn and all other provisions.

The number of horses in England is very uncertain, but we may see from the tax on coaches, how much they are increased. At the time of the Spanish invasion in 1588, they could raise but 1700 horses in London, and there were said to be but 20,000 in all the kingdom; but the coach-horses alone are now above 100,000; and, as the post-horses do not last above a year or two, there must be three or four times as many kept, to supply their daily loss. Many reckon there may be a horse for every house in the kingdom, or a million in all; but if there is only half a million, they will be sufficient to occasion all the dearth of provisions that is so much complained of. Having both seen and felt not only the consumption, but the great waste and destruction, which horses occasion, we are well satisfied from our own knowledge and experience, that they must occasion a very great dearth and scarcity, and particularly of corn, the chief staple of England, wherever they come to be numerous.

The expence of horses to their owners is well known, and they are much more expensive and prejudicial to the public. They not only consume so much corn, but they hinder the growing of as much more, and the raising of all other provisions, as well as the breeding of people. The very best of the lands are kept in grass for horses, and the people are thereby deprived of their chief employment in tillage; which affects not only their subsistence, but their very existence, as it is only by agriculture, that people are both bred and maintained. Thus by the keeping of so many horses the nation loses many more people, for which nothing can be a sufficient recompense, especially in this nation which has so few people, and so many and great occasions for them.

Horses consume from two to three bushels of corn a week, that is from 104 156 bushels a year; whereas ten bushels of corn a year maintain the people. Oats indeed will not go so far among men, as two bushels of oats make but one of oatmeal, but they hinder the growing of an equal quantity of other corn for the use of mankind, and are reckoned to exhaust the land more than any other grain sown in England.

Suppose horses consume two bushels of corn a week, or thirteen quarters a year, 500,000 would consume 6,500,000 quarters per annum, whereas all the people in England use but 7,500,000 quarters.

Horses again consume more in grass and fodder. We cannot suppose that they require annually less than four acres of land to maintain them in grass, fodder, and corn, and that of such land as would produce four quarters of corn to an acre, since they would take more than three to keep them in corn; at which rate 500,000 horses require two millions of acres of the best lands, which would produce eight millions of quarters of corn, half a million more than all the people in England consume, besides the stock which might be raised on such cornlands.—If we suppose the number of horses to be a million, and that they take 5 or 6 acres to keep them, which is most probable, they obstruct the growing of twice as much corn, as would maintain all the people in the kingdom, the value of which is immense.

By the keeping of so many horses the farmers are obliged to lay their lands down in grass, instead of cultivating them with corn; and as a grass farm does not require above a tenth part of the hands as one in corn, the people are thereby deprived of their employment in agriculture, the greatest loss that any nation can well sustain, as that breeds and maintains more people than all other employments put together; and the opulent farmers are thereby enabled to engross the lands, and monopolise the farms, which not only gives them a monopoly of the necessities of life, but extirpates so many people, starves the rest, and occasions such a number of poor in such an opulent country.

M A X I M S.

Consider the different states of life for which birth and education may design you, and consult your genius before you embrace any of them. What destroys a

man, both as to his fortune and reputation, is throwing himself into a profession which does not suit him.

To be willing to embrace all the objects which

which the multiplicity of business presents to our admiring eyes, is to expose ourselves to make sure of none.

Have but one view ; employ the rest as means.

You fancy yourself well to pass, because some man of a distinguished name and merit protects you. But in this you deceive yourself. It is not always a fine instrument that you want, but a commodious and manageable tool. When you request the interest of any one, do not examine so much his rank, as his ability ; his credit, as his affection.—Observe whether he willingly condescends to patronise your wants, and whether he knows how to make a proper choice in his engagements.

Esouse Virtue and her cause, and you will have no reason to complain of fortune.

O son of man ! may virtue always be before thine eyes, and mayest thou represent her to thyself in such beautiful colours, that it will be impossible for thee not to love her ; especially do not consider her precepts without thinking of her effects and charms ; give her a body, and lay fast hold of her by thy senses.

Paint for thyself lively images of the happiness that is to be the reward of the wise, and of the unhappiness the inconsiderate fall into, and thou shalt prevail upon thy heart to be virtuous.

Let us never renounce happiness ; the sources of good and evil are hidden, and we are ignorant which of them will spring up to water our span of life. O man ! whoever thou art ; O my brother ! under all misfortunes, be patient, and hope.

Let us at all times obey the laws and customs of our country.

Let us never enslave our liberty by the prospect of futurity.

Let us always side with the more moderate opinions ; because, in morality, all extremes are almost always vicious.

Let us endeavour to conquer ourselves rather than fortune ; because we can easily change our desires, but not the order of the

world ; and nothing is in our power but our own thoughts.

To subject fortune and affairs to yourself, begin by making yourself independent. In order to reign by opinion, begin by reigning over it.

The real world has its bounds ; the imaginary world is infinite. Being unable to enlarge the one, let us contract the other ; for it is only from their difference that all the troubles arise which make us truly unhappy.

Great wants are occasioned by great affluence ; so that often the best way of getting the things we want, is to deprive ourselves of those we have.

Good social institutions are those, that are best calculated for ridding man of his nature, that is, depriving him of his absolute existence, to give him a relative one, and to transport the I, ME, and MINE, into the common unity ; so that every individual may no more think himself as one, but as a part of the unity, and therefore have no feeling but for the whole.

The only way of becoming acquainted with the real character and manners of a people is to study their private life ; for to consider only those that represent is to see nothing but comedians on the stage of this life.

The citizens who have deserved well of their country, ought to be rewarded by honours, but never by privileges ; for the Commonwealth is on the brink of ruin, so soon as it may be thought that it is a fine thing not to obey the laws.

The first step towards vice is to introduce a mystery into innocent actions ; and whoever loves to keep himself concealed, has, sooner or later, reason to do so. One only precept of morality may stand for all the rest. It is this : ‘ Never do or say any thing, which you would be ashamed of every one’s seeing and hearing.’

A man should never blush to confess that he is in the wrong ; for, by making such confession, he proves that he is wiser to-day than he was yesterday.

GIAFFAR AND ABASSAH,

An Arabian Historical Tract, and Subject for a Tragedy ; translated from the French.

AARON Al-radchid, Caliph of Bagdat, was contemporary with Charlemagne, and reigned peaceably over Asia, whilst the victorious arms of the latter kept Europe in awe. Those two Princes were friends, and there was a sort of similarity in their characters : Both were brave, both men of genius, both lovers of the arts, in times and places where the name even of

the arts was almost unknown ; both good astronomers for their age, and versed also, as was the custom, in astrology ; their inclinations, their virtues, their vices bore a striking resemblance. History records notwithstanding a fact, wherein their conduct was very opposite. It is said that Charlemagne had his daughter married to his Secretary Eginard, because they had anticipated

pated the rights of wedlock ; and Aaron, on the contrary, gave his sister in marriage to his Vizir, on the strange condition of his never using the privilege of a husband.

This Vizir's name was Giaffar, of the illustrious family of the Barmecides. He was the fittest man in all the East for state affairs and yet the least inclined to attach himself to them. His love of ease, repose, and pleasures made him more the amiable and social man than the statesman. He supported, however, with honour the weight of the Ministry, because the man of superior abilities cannot be little in any respect.

Aaron, having a particular esteem for him, began to treat him as an intimate friend. He had an equal tenderness for Abassah, his own sister, a young Princess, who lived with his women in a part of the palace where no man but himself had access to. Every day he spent a few hours in her company, and returned afterwards to his favourite ; but this alternative soon seemed fatiguing to him. He regretted that he could not entertain at once two persons who were equally dear to him. He spoke often to Giaffar of the engaging charms of Abassah ; he extolled to that Princess the extreme merit of Giaffar. Both of them by this means had a knowledge of, before they had seen, each other ; and both fondly desired an interview. The Caliph, who was as desirous to bring them together, did not delay to procure for them this mutual satisfaction ; and, contrary to the custom of the East, he ordered his sister to quit the company of the women, and dine constantly at his own table with all the men he was pleased to admit to it.

Giaffar was very assiduous in availing himself of this favour. Abassah appeared to him infinitely superior to the picture the Caliph had drawn of her. To the charms of a regular beauty she joined all those of a cultivated mind, together with a disposition replete with candour, and all the graces of sprightly deportment and conversation. It was enough to see her but once to be enamoured of her, and yet Giaffar saw her every day ; and every day seemed to add a degree to the force of his passion.

Emotions nearly similar agitated the Princess's heart. Giaffar was not always the only to whom the Caliph allowed the favour of her company ; but he was the only whom she at first set a distinguishing mark upon ; and it would have pleased her infinitely, if she could, to see none but him. This mutual sympathy was too

strongly marked not to create at least some suspicion of it in the Caliph ; and indeed his suspicions were soon changed into certainty, which, however, made no alteration in his behaviour. He did not appear surprised at a thing, which, no doubt, he ought to have foreseen. The amorous pair had always the same opportunities of entertaining each other : Aaron contributed to them as he had hitherto done, and even thought of doing something more, which was to raise Giaffar to the rank of his brother-in-law, and give to those the quality of spouse whom he had forced to become lovers. But, by a most unaccountable caprice, that Prince, otherwise very intelligent, had circumscribed the favour by a condition equally absurd and impracticable. It does not appear what his real motive was. Perhaps it was only the result of some visionary astrological predictions : Perhaps its cause should be attributed to some singularity in the human mind ; a source that is never dried up, and which the wisest man cannot always avoid mingling with his sentiments.

Once when Abassah and Giaffar were alone in company with the Caliph, the Prince made the conversation fall on Friendship, an interesting subject to every one of them. Propitious Heaven, said Aaron, has made me master of a very extensive empire ; I unite the crown with the tiara, the dignity of priesthood with the power of Sovereign ; my armies are triumphant, and I am the General of them ; I make the arts to flourish, and I cultivate them myself : Yet, so many advantages cannot intirely satisfy me ; there is one which appears to me infinitely more precious, and which perhaps Heaven is obstinate in refusing me.

This discourse filled Abassah and Giaffar with extreme surprise, and both shewed their surprise lively painted in their countenances. Sovereign Commander of the Faithful, said Giaffar, what have you to desire in so exalted a degree of power and glory the whole earth beholds you in ? One thing, replied the Monarch, one thing, which even the empire of the world cannot give me, and which it may often make me lose : In a word, a friend, the only treasure which is commonly wanting to a Sovereign.

Ah ! cried Abassah and Giaffar, equally amazed, what wishes can remain in your Highness to be formed on this point ? Do you doubt of my tenderness, said Abassah ? Do you doubt of my respectful and disinterested zeal, added Giaffar ? Listen to what I am going to say, replied Aaron Al-rad-

chid,

child, in his turn. You tell me that you love me; I am persuaded that such, at least, is your intention: 'Tis I who have made the first motion for your mutual attachment. The effect of it is too agreeable that you should hate the cause. I do not therefore suspect you of hating me: But a long distance intervenes between that state and friendship. Who knows but I may be to you a very troublesome third person?

At those words, the protestations of the Princess and favourite were renewed with greater earnestness. No, my Lord! cried Abassah, whom the Caliph's discourse had thrown into some confusion; no, there is not any thing but must give way to the gratitude I owe you: It will be always the first passion of my heart. Giaffar expressed himself in more moderate terms; but what he said might have satisfied any other than the Caliph. He begged him to put to the test what he seemed to doubt of. And so I will, replied Aaron, but this test will be an exceeding nice point, and yet it is the only that can convince me of your attachment to my person. What is more, my interior tranquillity will depend on your punctuality in keeping your word. Well then, added Giaffar, your Highness has only to manifest your intentions: I swear by the Koran to fulfil them! Abassah protested the same thing, persuaded that the Caliph would require no impossibilities. What I require, replied the Prince, is not above human abilities; it is only to surmount certain weaknesses. Here is therefore what I expect from both of you: It is certain that you love one another, and on that account you may dread to be separated. I am now very willing to save you that dread, being ready to join you.—'Ah, my Lord! said Giaffar interrupting and falling at the Caliph's feet, is it by favours of so inestimable value that you are pleased to try my tractableness? Do you doubt of my prompt obedience? Do you doubt—' I have no doubt in this respect, interrupted the Caliph in his turn: But rise and hear me out. I consent to your marrying my sister, on the condition of your living with her as a brother, as I have lived myself. You shall speak to her only in my presence; you shall propose to her no private conference; and you shall decline all those she may propose to you. With such exceptions you may love as much and as long as you please. Such is the sacrifice my friendship demands from yours. This law will appear to you undoubtedly very strange, if not tyrannical. I leave it to be censured by you, but respect it in

your conduct. You cannot break through it without forfeiting for ever the friendship that links me to you; without finding in me an implacable enemy."

This proposal petrified, for some moments, those to whom it was made. Giaffar found it shocking, and the Princess did not judge more favourably of it. However, upon more mature deliberation, the Vizir thought he should accept it. He hoped that this fancy of the Caliph would last but for a time, and it was by far more eligible for him to see Abassah as a sister, than to be intirely deprived of the sight of her. Thus, with the Princess's consent, who entertained, no doubt, the same notions as Giaffar, the marriage was concluded under all the restrictions prescribed by the Caliph.

A pretty long time elapsed before the least attempt was made for violating them. The Princess had a separate apartment where Giaffar dared not appear, and she, in like manner, dared not gain access to his. They could only see one another in the Caliph's, who was now a new Argus over them. Both bore, with equal impatience, this excessive constraint, and could only picture it to each other by stolen looks; but, such language at last being tiresome to the Princess, she had recourse to that of verses. Those she sent to her husband, on this occasion, breathed forth all the ardours of love, and were expressive of the feelings of a heart truly captivated and inflamed. Giaffar returned her an answer in the same poetic strains. Their correspondence was now as remarkable as their situation, and the lively picture they drew of that situation and their reciprocal sentiments, served only to increase their love and their pain. Every day made the one more grievous whilst it added strength to the other. In short, the Caliph still persevering in his first notions, the amorous pair were more than ever sensible of the injustice done them, and began to concert measures not to withdraw themselves intirely from the yoke, but to make it, if possible, more supportable.

It is a mistake to believe that in the East women enjoy no sort of liberty. By the help of a triple veil, invented by jealousy, and which often serves only to deceive it, an Asiatic woman may pass through, without impediment, all parts of a large town. No man, not even her husband, is privileged to follow her, still less to take up her veil. The lover she may be inclined to favour, repairs to the place appointed before her. It was by following this method, and acting the part rather of a lover

than

than husband, that Giaffar became possessed of his dear Abassah. No detail need here be made of their discourses or transports. It is a situation that may be hinted at but not described.

Those reiterated interviews of intimacy had consequences capable of betraying them; yet Abassah took such just measures that she was delivered of a son, without giving the least suspicion of it either in her palace or at the Caliph's Court. But, in half a year after, the Prince was informed of the matter by a slave, whom she was obliged to repose some confidence in. Aaron learned, by the same channel, some other details which he judged necessary to his views, and his views were vindictive and sanguinary. He swore the destruction of this unhappy pair, and the fruit of their intelligence.

The next night Aaron, disguised, went out, accompanied only by Mesrou, one of his most intimate confidants. Mesrou, accustomed to the Caliph's nocturnal excursions, did not believe this to be more important than many others. But the trouble he observed in the speech and whole person of the Prince soon made him think otherwise, and more especially on being told that a troop of the Caliph's guards were gone before them, disguised as themselves, and who were to assemble at a certain signal. Aaron and Mesrou stopped in a bye part of a street, not far from a house of indifferent appearance. In some time they saw, as well as they could then see, two women slip into that house where they seemed to be expected. The Prince ran to it, followed by Mesrou, and entered without any difficulty. He thought he should be taken for another, which was true. He avails himself of the mistake, and suffers himself to be conducted into a saloon, which was somewhat better lighted up than any other apartment. There he sees his sister busy in fondling a young child; he sees her take that dear child in her arms, and run to place it in his, with the most tender expressions, both for the son, and for him whom she believed to be his father. Aaron avails himself again of this new error. He catches hold of the child, and glances on Abassah a look which in an instant undeceives her. She fetches a doleful shriek, endeavouring to snatch her son from the hands of an uncle whom she has reason to think will be his murderer. 'No, perfidious wretch, said the irritated Caliph to her; this fruit of thy weakness, thy perjured husband, and thyself, shall all, this very night, be the victims of my wrath.

Abassah, who was ready to faint away, recalls her spirits by an effort of virtue. She thinks of saving Giaffar from the certain peril that threatens his life, and determines to justify him at the expence of her own honour. Such a sacrifice, in a pure and elevated soul, is undoubtedly the greatest of all. 'My Lord, said she to the Caliph, I have undoubtedly deserved your indignation; but Giaffar is not the accomplice of the crime you design to punish in me. What do I say? I am still, alas! more culpable in regard to him than to you.'

"What's this I hear? replied the indignant Caliph; how could you have been guilty of so shameful a weakness? Who is the rash man?"—"Think not that I shall name him, cried Abassah, my blood may suffice for both of us.'

The Caliph's astonishment equalled his anger. Such a confession seemed to him incredible. "You loved the husband I gave you, said he to his sister; a beloved object cannot be betrayed in this manner." 'It is true, replied the Princess, that Giaffar was dear to me; but you know the law you imposed when you permitted us to be married. His intire exactness in obeying it declared as much respect for you as indifference for me. I am a woman, and therefore weak. And so, whether it was natural frailty, or disappointment, or self-love wounded; or whether all those causes could have concurred to lead me astray; I transgressed the bounds virtue prescribed to me; I have deserved death, and, what is more, contempt.'

"Both await you," cried the Caliph in a greater rage than ever.—'For God's sake, said Abassah, interrupting him, spare the unhappy fruit of a crime which I am ready to expiate.' As the Prince was going to answer, Giaffar appeared: He was not apprehensive of any thing, and came, as usual, to meet, in this retreat, a wife he was not free to receive in his own apartment. His surprise and grief were extreme to find there the Caliph, and he immediately saw what his wife, his son, and himself had to dread. But Abassah left him no time to testify what he felt, and still less time to the Caliph to embarrass him with questions. 'Come, said she to him, come and add some aggravation to the sentence of my punishment. Thou art injured, and injured in an irreparable manner: Here are the fruits and proof of it, added she, shewing her son; obtain that I may be the only one punished, and death will seem pleasing to me.'

Giaffar's soul was too great not to comprehend

prehend immediately what Abassah meant; and his love was too ardent to desire the surviving of her who loved him in so uncommon a manner. No, my Lord, said he to the Caliph, Abassah has not broke the faith she had sworn to me; she is incapable of treachery. It is for saving me that she endeavours to seek her own destruction. Her only crime is in having yielded to my pressing instances. The child you see is my son. I have therefore infringed the laws you have prescribed to me: But what man is there that could have conformed to them? And, though I should escape punishment, could I be answerable to myself for any contrivance not to appear guilty?

Well, cried the implacable Caliph, let us prevent relapses by taking revenge for ourselves on past crimes. At those words his guards entered, who were assembled by a signal from Mesrou. They seize upon the husband and wife, and even the tender fruit of their union, which was a new punishment to the sensible Abassah. They march off, and arrive at the Caliph's palace; but reflection and the distance of the way made no alteration in Aaron's sanguinary disposition. Nothing could move him in favour of a brother-in-law who had always been his friend; yet Gi-

affar's courage by far surpassed the Caliph's rage. He was attentive to nothing but Abassah, who on her side seemed no ways concerned but for him and her child. Her sharp and bitter grief filled with pity all about her, except her brother, who still remained insensible; and perhaps, fearing he should not long hold out, he gave orders for dispatching the unfortunate Giaffar, who was decapitated. Abassah's punishment had something more cruel, being precipitated to the bottom of a well. The fate of the child is unknown. As to the Caliph, he continued to fill the scene with other horrors of blood. Ashamed perhaps in having sacrificed to his caprice such a man as Giaffar, he was willing that his crime should be considered as a stroke of politics, that is, as a necessary precaution. This reflection, of exceeding dangerous tendency in a Prince, who was so unhappy as to be able to do all he pleased, was a sentence of death against the whole family of the Barmecides. The Arabs to this day celebrate the memory of that illustrious family. 'Children of Barmeki, says an Arabian Poet with great energy, what good have you not done to the world, and what might you not have yet done to it! The earth was your spouse, it is now your widow.'

To the PROPRIETORS of the UNIVERSAL MAGAZINE.

GENTLEMEN,

Your great Readiness to communicate any thing to the Public, for the Benefit of Mankind, is so well known, that I shall not make any Apology for the following CASE, and excellent as well as safe and innocent Remedy for the GOUT.

ABOUT two years ago, a worthy Gentleman of my acquaintance recommended to me, seeing I was much afflicted (for my years) with the gout, to drink an infusion of tansey, and affirmed it to be the prescription of an eminent physician in Scotland, who found it very successful; and, upon inquiry, being assured that it was warm and grateful to the stomach, a good bitter, and of a lenient quality (a necessary circumstance for gouty constitutions) I resolved to try it; and accordingly, pursuant to the directions given me, I drank half a pint of this infusion, very strong, about 11 o'clock in the forenoon (or at half the interval of time between breakfast and dinner) and repeated the same at bed time; I continued this for several weeks; but at length, finding it inconvenient to take it in the forenoons, as it was some restraint to my riding or walking abroad, I resolved to take it only at night. At length I grew tired of that,

being sometimes so circumstanced with company, that I concluded it could benefit me very little by drinking it probably on a full stomach; so I once more changed it to a fasting draught, and had it brought into my chamber, about an hour before my usual time of rising. It is to be observed, I drink it always a little tepid, and do not breakfast for near two hours after; it is a great strengthener and fortifier; and, though not a most grateful bitter to the taste, yet I was, in a twelvemonth's time, happily made sensible of the great benefit of it, being much seldomer afflicted with the gout than usual, and infinitely freer from flatulencies, and other complaints and sensations peculiar to that disorder. There is no mystery in making this infusion: It must be dry and not green tansey, gathered when it begins to blow, picked off the large stalks, and saved in much the same manner as hay; the flowers and leaves I use promiscuously: Pour
boiling

boiling water on a good handful of it in a small tin tea-pot (I say tin, because, if made over night, as it should be, it is the fittest vessel to warm it in, for the morning); when racked off, it should be so strong as nearly to resemble good coffee in colour, which can be easily observed by adding more or less of the tansey; and your draught is not to exceed half a pint. If, in about three or four weeks using it, you grow sick or tired of it, you may leave it off for a week or more; but be sure to return to it again. Hard drinkers, French-wine-bibbers, dram-tiplers, or epicures, who feed on rich, high, luxurious dishes, I apprehend, have no occasion to try any experiments, except they will reform and lead more temperate lives. For my part, I live as usual, upon plain boiled and roast; drink a glass or two of ale (no cyder) at meals; and a few half-glasses of generous wine after, or, for variety, a little rum or brandy toddy; at nights I eat little meat; but, if chicken, boiled fowl, tart, cheese-cake, or custard, comes in my way, and I have an inclination to eat, I seldom refuse to partake of such innocent fare.—I have always and still do persevere in taking this infusion, except for some short intervals, as before-mentioned, upon its becoming

nauseous or disagreeable; my fits, as I observed before, are much seldomer, and more periodical than usual; and, though a little smarter when I am attacked, yet my pains are less excruciating, and of much shorter duration than formerly. My readers may depend on this to be a true case, and I would cheerfully put my name to it, but that I took the liberty (though quite unknown) some time after I first began to benefit by tansey, to recommend it, in an anonymous letter, to a most worthy and respectable great Personage, whom, alas! his country too well knows to be a great sufferer by the detestable gout. By publishing this in your Magazine you will, no doubt, highly oblige many of your readers, my fellow-sufferers, and particularly, Gentlemen,

Your most humble servant,
MILES KWPX.

N. B. The infusion may be taken in or out of the gout, and I am credibly informed, that brandy and tansey, made hot over the fire, is frequently administered to remove the gout from the stomach; but this experiment, I thank God, I never had occasion to try.

The LIFE of the Poet WALLER, finished, from Page 91, of our last.

Mr. Waller's wit and dexterity in saving his life were admirable; however he did not escape without passing, as it were, through the fire; for, after being kept some time in prison by the Council of war, he appealed to the House of Commons, as one of their Members; where he was condemned to perpetual banishment, and to pay a fine of ten thousand pounds, and that after having disbursed three times that sum in bribes to the leading men, in order to obtain their favour in procuring it.

In these circumstances he chose France for the place of his exile; and, being accompanied by his wife, he passed first to Rohan in Normandy, and, taking up his residence there, his favourite daughter Margaret was born in that city, who was afterwards his amanuensis. At length he removed to Paris, and, not being disposed to give into the churlish humour of a malecontent, or the unmanly dejection of a disgraced exile, he appeared with an ease and gaiety of mind which made him welcome to the greatest men of that country: He lived with distinguished hospitality, and even splendor, and indulged himself in the delights of an elegant conversation, and often entertained himself

with his muse, and published the first edition of his poems in 1640. In the preface, which is addressed to a Lady whose name is concealed, we see that his gaiety and wit shined with as much brilliancy in his exile as ever. It begins thus:

‘ Madam,

‘ Your commands, for gathering these sticks into a faggot had sooner been obeyed, but, intending to present you with my whole vintage, I staid till the latest grapes were ripe; for here your Ladyship has not only all I have done, but all I ever mean to do of this kind. Not but that I may defend the attempt I have made upon poetry, by the examples (not to trouble you with history) of many wise and worthy persons of our times, as Sir Philip Sidney, Sir Francis Bacon, Cardinal Perron (the ablest of his countrymen) and the former Pope, who, they say, instead of the triple crown, wore sometimes the Poet's ivy, as an ornament perhaps of lesser weight and trouble. But, Madam, these nightingales sung only in the spring; it was the diversion of their youth, as Ladies learn to sing and play, when they are children, what they forget when they are

women. The resemblance holds further ; for, as you quit the lute the sooner, because the posture is suspected to draw the body awry, so this is not always practised without some villainy to the mind, wresting it from present occasions, and accustoming us to a style somewhat removed from common use. But, that you may not think his case deplorable who had made verses, we are told that Tully (the greatest wit among the Romans) was once sick of this disease, and yet recovered so well, that, of almost as bad a poet as your servant, he became the most perfect orator in the world. So that not so much to have made verses, as not to give over in time, leaves a man without excuse.'—

Notwithstanding this formal declaration and vow, it is evident he did but dissemble. Poetry is in truth no more in a man's power than love ; and he who thinks he has past it may carry the passion with him to his grave, as Mr. Waller did.

The chief support of his magnificent way of life in France was derived from his wife's jewels, which he had taken along with him ; but, after ten years thus spent, being reduced, as he said, to what he called the Rump Jewel, it was time for him to think of some means to obtain his return. The favour was procured by the interest of Colonel Scroope, who had married his sister ; at that Gentleman's intercession he was permitted to return to England, and to his estate, which, tho' now reduced indeed to less than half of that left him by his father, yet enough remained to support him handsomely ; he was satisfied with it, and still preserved his former independency on the Court, residing mostly at Hail Burn, a house built by himself, about a quarter of a mile from Beconsfield, where his mother dwelt.

Oliver had now enslaved the nation under the title of Protector, and it cannot be denied, that Mr. Waller acted in his circumstances no inconsistent part in wearing the chain ; and, if he adored the author of his redemption, gratitude may be thought in a manner to hallow the sacrifice. Cromwell took him into an extraordinary degree of favour, and conversed with him as an intimate friend and relation ; and Mr. Waller, as he often declared, observed him to be very well read in the Greek and Roman story ; for his rude cant and spiritual simplicity were downright affectation ; than which nothing can be more evident, from Mr. Waller's observation, and his confession to him. Our author often took notice, that, in the midst of

their discourse, a servant has come in to tell him such and such attended ; whereupon Cromwell would rise and stop them at the door, where he would overhear him say, ' The Lord will reveal, the Lord will help,' and several such expressions ; which, when he returned to Mr. Waller, he excused, saying, ' Cousin Waller, I must talk to those men after their own way ;' and would then go on where they left off. This created in Mr. Waller an opinion that he secretly despised those whom he seemed to court.

Our Poet repaid Cromwell's familiarity and condescension to him in that noble panegyric addressed, in 1654, ' To my Lord Protector of the present greatness and joint interest of his Highness and this nation.' The design of this poem was to persuade the nation to think itself safe and happy under the new Protector ; and it was followed by another, ' Of a war with Spain and fight at sea, in 1656 : ' The principal aim of which was to recommend the Protector to their reverence under the title of King, which the usurper ambitiously affected : For Oliver, finding this his design perplexed with some difficulties, projected the scheme of engaging in a war with Spain, to be enabled by foreign spoil to establish his government in what form and under what denomination he pleased, without depending on Parliamentary counsel or supplies : With this view he concluded a peace with France against Spain, which is censured by Ludlow, Welwood, and others, for the falsest step that he ever made, and the most fatal to the tranquillity of Europe. However his own hopes were answered by the success of that naval expedition which is the subject of Mr. Waller's poem, ' Of a war with Spain and fight at sea,' which will be illustrated by Lord Clarendon's account of the action : ' Montagu, a young Gentleman of a good family, who had been drawn into the party of Cromwell, and served under him as a Colonel in his army with much courage, was sent with an addition of ships to join with Blake, and joined in commission of Admiral and General with him, Blake having found himself much indisposed in his health, and having desired that another might be sent to assist him, and to take care of the fleet, if worse should befall him. Upon his arrival with the fleet, they lay long before Cales, in expectation of the Spanish West-India fleet, and to keep all ships from going out to give notice of their being there. After some months attendance they were at last compelled to remove their station, that

that they might get fresh water and some other provisions which they wanted, and so drew off to a convenient bay in Portugal, and left a Squadron of ships to watch the Spanish fleet, which, within a very short time after the remove of the English fleet, came upon the coast; and, before they were discovered by the Commander of the Squadron, Captain Richard Stayner, who was to the leeward, made their way so fast, that, when he got up with them, tho' he was inferior to them in number, (having with him but two frigates, besides that in which himself sailed; the Spanish fleet consisting of eight men of war and galleons) they rather thought of saving themselves by flight, than of defending them-

selves; and so the Spanish Admiral run on shore in the bay, and the Vice-Admiral (in which was the Marquis of Bajadoux, Vice-King of Mexico, with his wife, and sons, and daughters) fired, in which the poor Gentleman himself, his wife, and his eldest daughter perished; his other daughter and two sons, and near one hundred others, were saved by the English, who took the Rear-Admiral, and another ship very richly laden, having above two millions of plate on board, which, together with the prisoners, were sent to England; the rest escaped into Gibraltar.' Mr. Waller concludes his poem in these lines:

With these returns victorious Montagu,
With laurels in his hand, and half Peru.
Let the brave Generals divide that bough,
Our great Protector hath such wreaths enough;
His conqu'ring head hath no more room for bays,
Then let it be as the glad nation prays:
Let the rich ore forthwith be melted down,
And the state fix'd by making him a crown:
With ermin clad, and purple, let him hold
A royal sceptre, made of Spanish gold.

This crown, as is said above, was greatly ambitioned by Oliver; but, upon founding the minds of the army, particularly Fleetwood and Lambert, he found them so much averse to it, that he concluded the safest way was to decline it; and therefore he sent a message to his Parliament, declaring, that 'he could not accept the government under the title of King.'

This poem was crowned by a third inimitable poem on his great benefactor's death; which, being lamented in such elevated and ardent strains on that occasion, is a convincing evidence, as of the disinterestedness, so of the reality of his affection. This was taken notice of by King Charles II, to whom our Poet addressed a copy of verses 'On his Majesty's happy return.' The date of these coincides with the 55th year of his age, from

which time Mr. Waller's genius is observed to begin to decline apace from its meridian; at least, there is a spirit of humility that runs throughout the whole, which perhaps might arise from a sense of the public and his own guilt in particular. We are told in the Menagiana, that, when he presented this poem to the King, his Majesty said, 'he thought it much inferior to his panegyric on Cromwell.' "Sir, replied Mr. Waller, we Poets never succeed so well in writing truth as in fiction." But, whatever was the cause of his muse's fainting on this occasion, yet the symptoms of decay seem to be abated, when he wrote his poem afterwards, 'On St. James's park, as lately improved by his Majesty;' in which he includes a handsome compliment to the King, in these lines:

His thoughts rise higher, when he does reflect
On what the world may from that star expect,
Which at his birth appear'd, to let us see
Day, for his sake, could with the night agree.
A Prince on whom such different lights did smile,
Born the divided world to reconcile:
Whatever Heav'n, or high-extracted blood,
Could promise or foretell, he will make good:
Reform these nations, and improve them more
Than this fair Park from what it was before.

And,

And, in his 'Advice to a Painter,' written when he was threescore, his address 'to the King' ends in a strain, little,

if at all, inferior to his most elevated pieces, thus :

Had the old Greeks discover'd your abode,
Crete had not been the cradle of their God ;
On that small island they had look'd with scorn,
And in Great Britain thought the Thund'rer born.

He was much respected and caressed at the pleasurable Court of King Charles II, and looked on as one of the reigning wits there. His Majesty always used him with great civility, and, in his diversions with the Duke of Buckingham and others, constantly made Mr. Waller a party, excusing his not drinking with the company, in which, while he drank only water, yet he had the dexterity to accommodate his discourse to the pitch of their's as it sunk ; whereupon Mr. Savile used to say, ' No man in England should keep him company without drinking, but Ned Waller.'

The gracious manner in which he was always received by the King encouraged him to ask for the Provostship of Eton college, which became vacant by the death of Dr. John Meredith, in 1665 ; and he obtained a grant of it from his Majesty ; but, when the patent was brought to the Earl of Clarendon, then Lord Chancellor, his Lordship refused to set the seal to it, alledging, that, by the statutes of that college, laymen were excluded from the Provostship. Mr. Waller had set his heart upon this place, and the disappointment sunk so deep into his mind, that it made a breach in that ancient friendship which had subsisted hitherto between the Chancellor and him, insomuch that he joined warmly with the Duke of Buckingham in the prosecution of the Earl, and both voted and spoke for his impeachment in 1667. The Chancellor going thereupon into banishment, Mr. Waller applied again for the Provostship of Eton, upon the death of Dr. Allestre, in 1668 ; but, to his infinite regret, met with the like ill success as before, the famous Dr. Zachary Cragdock being chosen by the Fellows of the College. The King, on Mr. Waller's application for it, referred the matter to the Privy-council, before whom it was argued for three days by the best Lawyers at that time. The result was, the Council gave their opinion, that the place could not be held by a layman, according to the act of Uniformity, since which the Provosts have always been instituted to it, as to a parsonage, by the Bishop of Lincoln, in whose diocese it lies. Whereupon the King said, he could not destroy an act of his own

making ; and Mr. Waller never reaped any real fruit for himself from his siding with the Court in this or the following reign ; only, about the year 1685, when his cousin John Hampden, Esq; grandson of the Patriot, was prosecuted and condemned for high treason, Mr. Waller had the favour of obtaining his pardon, and protecting his son from the need of one.

He sat in all the Parliaments of King Charles II, tho' never for Agmondesham, and we find him frequently bearing a part in their debates ; but, as his indolence and love of ease rendered him averse to the fatigue of business, so he always refused to be in the commission of the Peace or Lieutenancy. He chose to pass his days with his muse, in whose company he was supremely blest ; and, notwithstanding the promise he made in his letter to the Lady, prefixed to the first edition of his poems, he wrote on. Poetry had been the supreme delight of his youth, and he refreshed his old days with the same cordial ; and it cannot be denied, that, whatever traces of decay may appear in his later compositions, yet Longinus's observation of Homer is justly applied to our Poet ; ' it was the old-age of Mr. Waller.' Who would think that the verses he wrote ' On the Earl of Roscommon's translation of Horace's Art of Poetry,' were the composition of a man twelve years beyond his grand climacteric ? for he was then seventy-five ; yet he wrote on still, and still with beauty and spirit. However, not many years after this, he turned his muse, as became his age, towards heaven ; for which flight his soul had evidently been preparing. And, tho' his ' Divine Poems' were written at fourscore, and after, yet the same elevation and fire, tho' with a little fainter flame, glows in them as in his earlier productions. He intended to crown all his labours with the poem ' of the last verses in the book,' which can never be too much admired ; so natural are the images, so lively the representation of old-age, so feelingly does the author speak of its infirmities, and all is so poetical ! Never did old bard sing with a sweeter and more charming voice. These surely will be allowed, if any thing can be allowed, to make

make atonement for the follies and irregularities which he fell into in the former course of his life; let them be all covered with this noble veil, woven in the last stage of it.

Some time before his death he purchased a small estate, with a little house upon it, at Colehill, his birth place, to which he frequently retired, but did not stay long. Being once carried to dine there, he said, 'He should be glad to die, like the stag, where he was roused.' But in that he happened not to have his wish. He was at Beconsfield, when, finding his legs begin to swell, he took his son-in-law, Dr. Birch, with him to Sir Charles Scarborough, then at Windsor, in attendance as first Physician to King James II; and, telling the Doctor he came to him as an old friend, as well as physician, to ask him what that swelling meant, Sir Charles said plainly, 'Why, Sir, your blood will run no longer.' Whereupon Mr. Waller repeated some verses out of Virgil, suitable to the occasion, and received his sentence very composedly.

He wrote, when he was past fourscore, a poem, intitled, 'A preface of the ruin of the Turkish Empire, presented to his Majesty King James II. on his birth-day.' That Prince was very gracious to him. His Majesty one time ordered my Lord Sunderland to bid him see him in the afternoon: When he came, the King carried him into his closet, and there asked him 'how he liked such a picture?' "Sir, says Mr. Waller, my eyes are dim, and I know not who it is." "'Tis the Princess of Orange, says the King." "Then, says Mr. Waller, she is like the greatest woman in the world." "Who do you call so, answered the King?" "Queen Elizabeth," said he. "I wonder, Mr. Waller, replied the King, you should think so; but I must confess she had a wise Council." "And, Sir, said Mr. Waller, did you ever know a fool chuse a wise one?" The writer of his life tells a story, which he says he had from Dr. Birch himself, as follows: — Mr. Waller some time after being known to resolve to marry his daughter to Dr. Birch, the King was prevailed with to endeavour to hinder it; and for that end ordered a French Gentleman of quality to tell him, that the King wondered he could have any thoughts of marrying his daughter to a falling church. He made answer, Sir, the King does me very great honour to take any notice of my domestic affairs; but I have lived long enough to observe, that this falling church has got a trick of rising again. — If we

may believe the writer of his life, Mr. Waller was certainly in the secret of the revolution; for he would often say, 'The King would be left like a whale upon the strand.' But these words seem to be nothing more than a judicious presage, grounded upon that unfortunate Monarch's arbitrary proceedings, and the general discontent and murmuring of the people thereupon. However it is not improbable, as this writer maintains, that Mr. Waller might charge some about him not to meddle, till they saw the Prince of Orange already landed; and that his son and heir, Edmund Waller, Esq; then went in to the Prince.

Mr. Waller's last poems shew us, that his last years were spent in divine studies, and that he had fortified himself against this hour by spiritual meditations, and making his peace with Heaven. The dropical symptom increasing, he ordered Dr. Birch to give him the Holy Sacrament, and desire all his children to join with him. At the same time he professed his Christian faith with great earnestness; telling them, he remembered the Duke of Buckingham once talked profanely before King Charles, and that he told him, 'My Lord, I am a great deal older than your Grace, and believe I have heard more arguments for Atheism than ever your Grace did; but I have lived long enough to see there is nothing in them, and so I hope your Grace will.'

He died on the 21st of October, 1687, and was interred with his ancestors in the church-yard at Beconsfield. Presently after his decease there came out a small collection of poems upon him, consisting of panegyrics and elegies, by Monsr. St. Evremond, Sir Thomas Higgins, the Hon. George Granville, Esq; afterwards Lord Lansdowne; Sir Robert Cotton, Mr. Rymer, and others. Nor was his reputation confined to England; he was known to all the polite world. La Fontaine and St. Evremond speak with the highest commendation of his genius; but the surest testimony we have of his merit is that he lived successively in great familiarity and friendship with the Lord Falkland, Sir Francis Wenman, the Earl of Northumberland, the Earl of Holland, the Earl of Leicester, the Countess of Carlisle, the Earl of St. Alban's, the Duke of Buckingham, the Earl of Dorset, the Earl of Rochester, Sir Charles Sedley, the Dukes of Mazarine, Monsr. Bonrepaux, Monsr. St. Evremond, and many other persons of the same rank and character. In short, he was one of the most polite, the

most gallant, and the most witty men of his time, and he supported that character above half a century; and his writings will immortalise his name.

He was certainly the father of our English versification; yet he ingenuously declared, that it was to Fairfax he owed the harmony and sweetness of it. He undoubtedly stands first in the list of refiners. The tongue came into his hands like a rough diamond; he polished it first, and to that degree that all artists since have admired the workmanship, without pretending to mend it. It is surprising, that, between what Spencer wrote last, and Mr. Waller first, there should not be much above twenty years distance, and yet the one's language, like the money of that time, is as current now as ever, whilst the other's words are like old coin, one must go to an antiquary to understand their true meaning and value. Such advances may a great genius make, when it undertakes any thing in earnest! We are no less beholden to him for the new turn of verse he brought in, and the improvement he made in our numbers. Before his time men rhymed indeed, and that was all; as for the harmony of measure, and that dance of words which good ears are so much pleased with, they knew nothing of it. Mr. Waller's rhymes are always good, and very often the better for being new. It is a decided case by Cicero, the great Master of writing, '*Quæ sunt ampla & pulchra diu placere possunt, quæ sunt lepida & concinna*' (among which rhyme must, whether it will or no, take its place) '*cito satietate afficiunt aurium sensum fastidiosissimum.*' This he understood very well, and therefore, to take off the danger of a surfeit that way, strove to please by variety and new sounds. Had he carried this observation among others as far as it would go, it must methinks have shewn him the incurable fault of this jingling kind of poetry, and have led his later judgment to blank verse. But he continued an obstinate lover of rhyme to the very last; it was a mistress that never

appeared unhandsome in his eyes, and was courted by him long after Sacharissa was forsaken. He had raised it, and brought it to that perfection we now enjoy it in; and the Poet's temper (which has always a little vanity in it) would not suffer him ever to slight a thing he had taken so much pains to adorn. But who is absolutely perfect? It has been observed, that there are several little oversights, improprieties, and slips of grammar to be found up and down in his works. We may add likewise, that sometimes his thoughts are not so very just as, in all probability, they would have been, if he had been at the pains to revise them in his cooler seasons.

He left several children by his second wife behind him, and bequeathed his estate to his second son Edmund; his eldest, named Benjamin, being so far from inheriting his father's wit, that he had not a common portion, and therefore was sent to new Jersey in America. William, the third son, was a merchant in London; and his fourth son, Dr. Stephen Waller, was an eminent Civilian, and was one of the Commissioners appointed for the union of the two kingdoms. There was a fifth son, but we have met with no account of him. Edmund Waller, his heir, used to be chosen for Agmondesham; and, as in Parliament he never espoused the Court nor Country party, he was generally looked upon as the head of what was thence called 'The Flying Squadron.' He accepted of the commissions (of the Peace and Lieutenancy) which his father refused; and was esteemed in his country as a very honest Gentleman, and a man of good sense. Nor was he without a taste in poetry, and a vein which would have shined more, had it not been set so near his father's. The writer of Mr. Waller's Life tells us, he had seen several copies of verses written by his son and heir, mostly upon religious subjects, and particularly one on divine worship, alluding to some verses in Horace, where he hangs up his votive offerings after a poem:

— When love divine our breast inflames,
It calms the mind, and all our passions tames;
Down sink the hills, and mountains melt away;
The vallies rise, and night is turn'd to day.
The waters to their bidden seats remove,
And with the olive-leaf returns the dove;
The ark then rests, and man's again restor'd,
And Noah builds an altar to the Lord.

In the latter part of his life he embraced the sect of the Quakers, as appears by his

last will, in which he ordered, that a certain sum should be laid out on his funeral, and,



and, if there was any overplus, it should be distributed among his poor friends, the Quakers at Bath, in Somersetshire, where he died in 1699, and his body was interred, by his own direction, in the Quakers' burying-ground, five or six miles from that city, the Mayor and Aldermen attending it thither. The mother of this Gentleman obliged him to promise, he would lay out three hundred pounds in a monument for his father; and it was in consequence of that promise that the fine tomb was erected over our Poet's grave by his son's executors, Mrs. Eliza Waller, John Fanshaw, and Henry Gould, Es-

quires. This monument stands in the church-yard of Beconsfield, where the Wallers were buried in little better than a common grave; but the vault was on this occasion enlarged, and the tomb has all the advantages and decorations that could be desired to honour the remains of so great a man. This son and heir, dying without issue, gave the estate to Edmund Waller, the eldest son of Dr. Stephen Waller. This Gentleman is still living; and his son, Robert Waller, Esq; is one of the Members of the present Parliament for Chipping - Wycombe in Buckinghamshire.

The Compendious Peerage of England, continued from Page 77 of our last, with the Arms, finely engraved, of the most Noble MANNERS Duke of Rutland.

Note: In our Magazine for June, 1760, we have given a head of the Marquis of Granby, with a full genealogical account of the most Noble family of Manners, so that, to avoid repetition, we shall here only consider the present state of that illustrious family.

JOH^N, the third and present Duke of Rutland, was born on the 21st of October, 1696. In 1721, his Grace was appointed Lord-lieutenant of the county of Leicester, in the room of his father deceased, and sworn into that post on the 21st of May; and, on the 10th of October, 1722, at a chapter of the Garter, he was elected a Knight of that noble order, and installed, on the 13th of November following, at Windsor. In 1727, he was made Chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, and, on the 17th of July, that year, was sworn of the Privy-council. On the 13th of September, the same year, his Grace was re-appointed by his late Majesty, Lord-lieutenant, and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Leicester; and at the coronation, on the 11th of October following, he carried the sceptre with the cross. In 1736, he resigned his Chancellorship of the duchy of Lancaster. On the 14th of January, 1755, he was appointed Lord-steward of his Majesty's household (which he afterwards resigned) and, on the 26th of April following, one of the Lords Justices, during his Majesty's absence at Hanover. In the year 1760, his Grace was made Master of the Horse to the King, which post he not long since resigned. He was one of the Commissioners for deciding claims at the Coronation of his present Majesty, and is a Governor of the Charter-house.

On the 10th of May, 1717, his Grace married Bridget, only daughter and heir to Robert Sutton, Lord Lexington; and by this Lady, who died on the 16th of June,

1734, in the 36th year of her age, had issue six daughters, who all died unmarried. Also five sons,

1. John Manners, by courtesy, Marquis of Granby, born January 2, 1720-1. His Lordship was Member, in the two last Parliaments, for Grantham, and sits in the present for the county of Cambridge. In 1745, when the rebellion broke out, his Lordship raised a regiment of foot for the service of his country. On the 8th of March 1755, he was advanced to the rank of Major-general, and, on the 13th of February, 1758, was constituted Lieutenant-general and Colonel of the royal regiment of horse guards blue. On the 25th of August, 1759, he was made Commander in Chief of the British forces, serving under Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, in Germany; on the 15th of September following, he was appointed Lieutenant-general of the Ordnance; and lately Commander in Chief of all his Majesty's forces in Great Britain.

His Lordship's conduct is so well known during his stay in Germany, that it were superfluous to say that, on all occasions, he distinguished himself with the greatest honour, judgment, and intrepidity; and perhaps no Commander ever had a greater share, than his Lordship, of the love and affection of the troops he commanded. And we may add, that there is not, within his Majesty's dominions, a man so universally beloved by all parties, and by all degrees of men.

On the 3d of September, 1750, he married

ried Frances, eldest daughter of Charles Duke of Somerset, by his second wife: By her Ladyship, who died on the 25th of January, 1760, he had issue three sons and three daughters, of which are living only the second son, Charles, commonly called Lord Roos, born on the 27th of February, 1754, and the eldest daughter Frances, born on the 24th of March, 1753.

2. Robert Manners, afterwards called Sutton, having assumed that name pursuant to act of Parliament, and in compliment to the memory of his uncle, Lord Lexington, who made him his heir. He was born on the 21st of February, 1721, and was one of the Lords of the Bedchamber to his late Royal Highness, Frederic, Prince of Wales. On the 20th of April, 1754, he was appointed Master of his Majesty's harriers and fox-hounds, which, however, he soon afterwards resigned. He served in the last Parliament for the county of Nottingham, and was again chosen for the same in the present Parliament; but, dying on the 27th of November, 1762, without issue, his estate devolved upon his brother,

3. George Manners, who, upon his accession to the Lexington estate, also took the name of Sutton. He was born on the 8th of March, 1722. In December, 1749, his Lordship married Diana, daughter of Thomas Chaplin, of Blankney, in the county of Lincoln, by whom he hath issue four sons. His Lordship was Member in the last, and is in the present Parliament for Grantham.

4. William Manners, died young on the 11th of March, 1731.

5. Frederic Manners, died young on the 10th of January, 1730.

CREATIONS.] Baron Roos, of Ham-lake, Trusbut, and Belvoir; by descent and writ of summons to Parliament, the 12th of November, 1515; (7 Hen. VIII.) anciently the 23d of June, 1295 (23 Ed. I.) originally the 24th of December, 1264 (49 Hen. III.) Earl of Rutland, the 18th of June, 1525 (17 Hen. VIII.) Baron Manners of Haddon, in the county of Derby, by writ of summons to Parliament, the 29th of April, 1679 (31 Car. II.) Marquis of Granby, in the county of Nottingham, and Duke of the county of Rutland, the 29th of March, 1703 (2 Anne.)

ARMS.] Topaz, two bars sapphire, a chief quarterly of the second, and ruby; the first and fourth parts charged each with two fleur-de-lis of France, and the second and third with a lion of England, the said chief being an honorary augmentation, shewing the descent of the family from the blood-royal of King Edward IV.

CREST.] On a chapeau ruby, turned up ermin, a peacock in pride, proper.

SUPPORTERS.] Two unicorns pearl, their horns, manes, tufts, and hoofs, topaz.

MOTTO.] 'POUR Y PARVENIR.'

CHIEF SEATS.] At Haddon-hall, in Derbyshire, 114 miles from London; and at Belvoir-castle, in Lincolnshire, 85 miles from London.

On a Disease of the Heart.—From the History of the Royal Academy of Sciences, at Paris, for the Year 1760.

THE heart, that principle of life, is subject to many diseases which seem to be still absolutely unknown, and which may be so yet, for a long time, no doubt, by reason of the difficulty of being able to know, in the symptoms of the diseases of the thorax, the effects resulting from those of the heart, distinct from those that belong to other parts contained in the thorax. The following is an account of a singular disease of the heart, considered as having given birth to a dropsy of the thorax, the description of which was communicated to the Academy by M. Doazan, Doctor of Physic at Montpellier:

A man of a sanguine complexion, pituitous, low of stature, but of athletic construction, having languished at home during two months, was conveyed the 6th of April, 1759, to the Hospital de la Charite of that city; he complained of a difficulty

of breathing; he could not keep himself, for any time, laid down on his bed, but was often obliged to rise to breathe more at ease. Not able to conquer his disorder, he died the 23d of the same month, notwithstanding the remedies that had been applied for his cure. Being opened, it was not doubted but that his chest was full of water, and it was found in fact full of water of a green colour bordering upon brown; the pericardium, which was two lines thick, contained a blackish water; the heart appeared of the same colour, tinged, perhaps, by the water, for it lost that colour on being soaked for some time in cold water. It was slit in two lengthwise; and appeared covered with two concretions or wrappers, the one external, of a cottony and cellular substance; the other internal, formed of a white and firm fat; but those two wrappers were really continued

nued and made but one whole, of the thickness of 7 or 8 lines. Those concretions, with which the membrane of the heart was covered, were considered as very singular; but it would be very difficult to explain the nature and succession of the

causes which were able to produce so extraordinary a malady of the heart. The patient was very fat; for, notwithstanding the time he languished, the viscera of the lower belly were found covered with a great quantity of fat.

An Account of the ENGLISH MERCHANT, a new Comedy, by George Colman.

The persons of the drama are Lord Falbridge, Sir William Douglas, Freeport, Spatter, Owen, La France, Officer: Lady Alton, Amelia, Mrs. Goodman, Molly, &c.—This piece is borrowed from the *L'Ecoffaise* of Voltaire, and a sufficient apology for it appears from the prologue. The scene is at a lodging-house, kept by Mrs. Goodman, where Sir William Douglas, Spatter, and Amelia, are supposed to have lodgings.

P R O L O G U E.

Spoken by Mr. KING.

EACH year how many English visit France,
To learn the language, or to learn to dance!

Twixt Dover-cliffs and Calais, in July,
Observe how thick the birds of passage fly!
Fair-weather fops in swarms, fresh-water failors,
Cooks, mantua-makers, milleners, and tailors.

Our bard too made a trip; and, stand'ers say,

Brought home, among some more run-goods, a play:

Here, on this quay, prepar'd t'unload his cargo,

If on the freight you lay not an embargo.
'What! am I branded for a smuggler?' cries

Our little Bayes, with anger in his eyes.

No. English poets, English merchants made,

To the whole world of letters fairly trade:
With the rich stores of ancient Rome and Greece,

Imported duty-free, may fill their piece:

Or, like Columbus, cross th' Atlantic ocean,

And set Peru and Mexico in motion;

Turn Cherokees and Catabaws to shape;

Or sail for wit and humour to the Cape.

Is there a weaver here from Spital-fields?

To his award our author fairly yields.

The pattern, he allows, is not quite new,
And he imports the raw materials too.

Come whence they will, from Lyons, Genoa, Rome,

'Tis English silk when wrought in English loom.

Silk! he recants; and owns, with lowly mind,

His manufacture is a coarser kind.

Be it drab, drugget, flannel, doyley, friese,
Rug, or whatever winter-wear you please,
So it have leave to rank in any class,

Pronounce it English stuff, and let it pass!

I N the first act, Spatter, a poet, chiefly employed in writing for the news-papers, is represented as a being of a peculiarly contemptible character; a scandal-monger; and one who, either for pay or favour, will praise a friend, or lampoon an enemy. Lady Alton has recommended this admirable person to be a lodger at Mrs. Goodman's, that he may pry into the affairs of Amelia, who lives in a most retired manner, has no acquaintance, and scarce any thing to subsist on. Her Ladyship's motives for this are grounded on a strong suspicion of Amelia's, encouraging the visits of Lord Falbridge, who had formerly paid his addresses to herself. Spatter, in order to promote the meditated revenge of his female Mecænas, strives to insinuate himself into the good graces of Polly, Amelia's maid-servant, by offering her a bribe, that she may gain admission for him into her mistress's company; but the faithful Polly, proof against all his artifice, rejects his filthy purse, as she calls it, and flies from him with indignation on hearing him say, that, to his certain knowledge, her mistress had not a guinea in the world; that she lived in continual fear of being discovered; and that they both would be utterly undone in a fortnight, unless Lord Falbridge should prevent it, by taking Amelia under his protection.

Spatter next falls into discourse with Mrs. Goodman, and reminds her of a promise she had made of introducing him to Amelia. Mrs. Goodman tells him the plain truth, that Amelia does not like him; and that she does not know how it is, but that he makes himself a great many enemies, by dealing in nothing but scandal, and thinking of nothing but mischief. Spatter, far from being abashed or corrected by this reproof, casts some odious reflections on Amelia's virtue, that Lord Falbridge, perhaps, may soon give a good

account of it: He censures, as grossness, the benevolent actions of Mr. Freeport, the merchant, which Mrs. Goodman had happened to mention; and he even cannot help aspersing his patroness Lady Alton.

Spat. Lady Alton! she is a particular friend of mine to be sure; but between you and me, Mrs. Goodman, a more ridiculous character than any you have mentioned. A bel esprit forsooth! and as vain of her beauty as learning, without any great portion of either. A fourth Grace, and a tenth Muse! who fancies herself enamoured of Lord Falbridge, because she would be proud of such a conquest; and she has lately bestowed some marks of distinction on me, because she thinks it will give her credit among persons of letters.

Their further discourse is interrupted by the coming in of a servant with a portmanteau, Sir William Douglas following. This Sir William Douglas had, about twenty years ago, been obliged to quit his native country, Scotland, for espousing the pretensions of the representatives of our Stuart Kings, and he left behind him a wife and an infant daughter. Being unable to bear any longer the ignorance of his daughter's fate; for, by some miscarriage of letters, and other accidents, he became intirely at a loss to know more of her situation, than that she resided in some part of London; he was the more inclined to hazard his person in this search, as his friend, Lord Brumpton, had been very solicitous to gain his pardon, and sent him word he had nigh obtained it. Chance directs him to that lodging house where Amelia lived; and, whilst Mrs. Goodman is preparing his apartments, he is accosted by Spatter, who with a deal of officiousness, if not downright impertinence, wants to know from him who he is, that he may learn the proper manner of announcing his arrival in the news-papers.

Sir W. You have connections with the press then, it seems, Sir?

Spat. Yes, Sir; I am an humble retainer to the Muses, an author. I compose pamphlets on all subjects, compile magazines, and do news-papers.

Sir W. 'Do' news-papers! What do you mean by that, Sir?

Spat. That is, Sir, I collect the articles of news from the other papers and make new ones for the postscript, translate the mails, write occasional letters from Cato and Theatricus, and give fictitious answers to supposed correspondents.

Sir W. A very ingenious as well as

honourable employment, I must confess, Sir.

Spat. Some little genius is requisite, to be sure. Now, Sir, if I can be of any use to you—if you have any friend to be praised, or any enemy to be abused; any author to cry up, or Minister to run down; my pen and talents are intirely at your service.

Sir W. I am much obliged to you, Sir, but at present I have not the least occasion for either. In return for your genteel offers, give me leave to trouble you with one piece of advice. When you deal in private scandal, have a care of the cudgel; and when you meddle with public matters, beware of the pillory?

Sir William, finding Spatter to be as contemptible as mischievous, desires him to withdraw, and, seeing his confidant, Owen, coming to him, he at last thrusts him out of the room. Owen brings him the melancholy news of the death of his noble friend, on whom he so much depended. His chagrin now is exquisite; but, collecting his spirits as much as circumstances will allow, he repairs to his apartment to consult with Owen what measures they should take in searching for Amelia.

In the second act, Lady Alton has an interview with Spatter, to learn from him what he has done in the business she had recommended to his care.

Spat. But you won't hear me, Madam!

L. Alt. I have heard too much, Sir! This wandering incognita a woman of virtue! I have no patience.

Spat. Mrs. Goodman pretends to be convinced of her being a person of honour.

L. Alt. A person of honour, and openly receive visits from men! seduce Lord Falbridge! No, no: Reserve this character for your next novel, Mr. Spatter! it is an affront to my understanding. I begin to suspect you have betrayed me; you have gone over to the adverse party, and are in the conspiracy to abuse me.

Spat. I, Madam! neither her beauty, nor her virtue—

L. Alt. Her beauty! her virtue! Why, thou wretch, thou grub of literature, whom I as a patroness of learning, and encourager of men of letters, willing to blow the dead coal of genius, fondly took under my protection, do you remember what I have done for you?

Spat. With the utmost gratitude, Madam.

L. Alt. Did not I draw you out of the garret, where you daily spun out your flimsy brain to catch the town flies in your cobweb

cobweb dissertations? Did not I introduce you to Lord Dapperwit, the Apollo of the age? And did you not dedicate your silly volume of poems on several occasions to him? Did not I put you into the list of my visitors, and order my porter to admit you at dinner-time? Did not I write the only scene in your execrable farce, which the audience vouchsafed an hearing? And did not my female friend, Mrs. Melpomene, furnish you with Greek and Latin mottoes for your twopenny essays?

Spat. I acknowledge all your Ladiship's goodness to me. I have done every thing in my power to shew my gratitude, and fulfill your Ladiship's commands.

L. Alt. Words, words, Mr. Spatter! You have been witness of Lord Falbridge's inconstancy. A perfidious man! False as Phaon to Sappho, or Jason to Medea! You have seen him desert me for a wretched vagabond; you have seen me abandoned, like Calypso, without making a single effort to recall my faithless Ulysses from the syren that has lured him from me.

Spat. Be calm but one moment, Madam, I'll—

L. Alt. Bid the sea be calm, when the winds are let loose upon it. I have reason to be enraged. I placed you in genteel apartments in this house, merely to plant you as a spy; and what have you done for me? Have you employed your correspondence to any purpose? or discovered the real character of this infamous woman, this insolent Amelia.

Spat. I have taken every possible means to detect her. I have watched Amelia herself like a bailiff, or a duenna; I have overheard private conversations; have sounded the landlady; tampered with the servants; opened letters; and intercepted messages.

L. Alt. Good creature! my best Spatter! And what? what have you discovered?

Spat. That Amelia is a native of Scotland; that her surname Walton is probably not real, but assumed; and that she earnestly wishes to conceal both the place of her birth and her family.

L. Alt. And is that all?

Spat. All that I have been able to learn as yet, Madam.

L. Alt. Wretch! of what service have you been then? Are these your boasted talents? When we want to unravel an ambiguous character, you have made out that she wishes to lie concealed; and when we wish to know who she is, you have just discovered that she is a native of Scotland.

Spat. And yet if you will give me leave, Madam, I think I could convince you that these discoveries, blind and unsatisfactory as they may appear to you at first, are of no small consequence.

L. Alt. Of what consequence can they possibly be to me, man?

Spat. I'll tell you, Madam. It is a rule in politics, when we discover something, to add something more. Something added to something makes a good deal; upon this basis I have formed a syllogism.

L. Alt. What does the pedant mean? A syllogism!

Spat. Yes, a syllogism: As for example; Any person who is a native of Scotland, and wishes to be concealed, must be an enemy to the Government. Amelia is a native of Scotland, and wishes to be concealed. Ergo, Amelia is an enemy to the Government.

L. Alt. Excellent! admirable logic! but I wish we could prove it to be truth.

Spat. I would not lay a wager of the truth of it; but I would swear it.

L. Alt. What, on a proper occasion, and in a proper place, my good Spatter?

Spat. Willingly; we must make use of what we know, and even of what we don't know. Truth is of a dry and simple nature, and stands in need of some little ornament. A lye, indeed, is infamous; but fiction, your Ladiship, who deals in poetry, knows is beautiful.

L. Alt. But the substance of your fiction, Spatter?

Spat. I will lodge an information that the father of Amelia is a disaffected person, and has sent her to London for treasonable purposes: Nay, I can upon occasion even suppose the father himself to be in London: In consequence of which you will probably recover Lord Falbridge, and Amelia will be committed to prison.

L. Alt. You have given me new life. I took you for a mere stainer of paper; but I have found you a Machiavel.—I hear somebody coming.—Mrs. Goodman has undertaken to send Amelia hither.

Accordingly Amelia enters, and Lady Alton makes her very favourable offers, provided she will no more see Lord Falbridge; but Amelia, unwilling to lie under so great an obligation to her Ladiship, rejects the proposal, which raises her utmost resentment.

Lady Alt. Matchless confidence! Yes, yes, it is too plain; I see you are the very creature I took you for; a mere adventurer: Some strolling Princess, that are, perhaps, more frugal of your favours than the
rest

rest of your sisterhood, merely to enhance the price of them.

Amel. Hold, Madam! This opprobrious language is more injurious to your own honour than to mine. I see the violence of your temper, and will leave you. But you may one day know that my birth is equal to your own; my heart is perhaps more generous; and, whatever may be my situation, I scorn to be dependant on any body; much less to one who has so mean an opinion of me, and who considers me as her rival. [Exit.]

Lady Alton leaves Mrs. Goodman's house, determined on revenge, and that Amelia must fall a sacrifice. At that instant, Mr. Freeport, the merchant, arrives, to visit Mrs. Goodman: She calls him her best friend; and he inquiring what new lodgers she had got since his departure; she tells him of all, but particularises Amelia; relates to him her amiable qualities, and that she supposes her a person of good parentage, but in seeming great distress. Mr. Freeport, on this representation, being of a friendly and exceeding charitable disposition, insists on seeing Amelia, and obliges Mrs. Goodman to shew him to her apartment. On his earnest solicitation, Mrs. Goodman agrees, but desires to go before to prepare Amelia for such an unexpected visit; Mr. Freeport makes no ceremony, but soon enters, and insists on being entertained in Amelia's apartment. On Mrs. Goodman's withdrawing, Mr. Freeport frankly tells Amelia all he had heard, and, as he thought it his duty to dispose of a tenth of his gains to assist the distressed, he presents her with a note of 200l. which he offers not from ostentation, but as a real duty; she begs he will take it again, as her wants are no more than she is capable of supplying by her needlework; he is convinced, however, from what he has heard, and from Polly's behaviour, that she is really distressed, and insists on her acceptance: Mrs. Goodman then re-entering, Amelia desires her to prevail on Mr. Freeport to receive back his note; this he declines, but gives private orders to Mrs. Goodman to keep, and apply it to such uses as might occasionally supply Amelia's wants.

In the third act, Spatter, by bribing Lord Falbridge's French servant, intercepts a letter from his Lordship to Amelia, wherein her family and real name are mentioned. This Lord, on the report of her beauty, had before paid her some visits, not from a generous motive, but with a design to seduce her. His Lordship, however, was frustrated in his attempt; for he

found her possessed not only of beauty, but guided by the strictest virtue. The purport of this intercepted letter was, on the discovery of her real character, to repair the injury he had offered, by proposing marriage, which he was resolved to do that evening.—Sir William Douglas likewise, who had assumed the name of Ford, hearing of her extraordinary manner of living, obtains admission to her; and a discovery is made from divers circumstances, particularly the death of her mother, that Amelia is the infant he left at his departure from hence.

Sir W. [rising] It must be so; it is as I imagined. All these touching circumstances are melancholy witnesses of the truth of it. Yes, my child! I am that unhappy father whom you lost so early; I am that unfortunate husband, whom death and my unhappy fate, almost at the very same period, divorced from the best of wives; I am—I am Sir William Douglas.

Amel. Sir William Douglas! Have I lived to see my father! then Heaven has heard my prayers; this is the first happy moment of my unfortunate life [embracing.]—And yet your presence here fills me with apprehensions; I tremble for your safety, for your life; How durst you venture your person in this kingdom? How can you expose yourself to the danger of discovery in this town? My whole soul is in a tumult of fear and joy.

Sir W. Do not be alarmed, my Amelia; fear nothing; Heaven begins to smile upon my fortune. To find thee so unexpectedly, to find thee with a mind so superior to distress, softens the anguish of my past life, and gives me happy omens of the future.

Amel. Oh, Sir! by the joy I receive from the embraces of a father, let me conjure you to provide for your safety! Do not expose me to the horror of losing you again; of losing you for ever! Quit this town immediately; every moment that you remain in it is at the hazard of your life; I am ready to accompany you to any part of the world.

Sir W. My dear child! How I grieve, that your youth and virtue should be involved in my misfortunes! Yes, we will quit this kingdom; prepare for your departure, and we may leave London this evening.

Before Sir William Douglas had made this discovery of his daughter, Spatter, to gratify his patroness, had entered an information against her as a suspected person; and, to complete his business, by listening

at Amelia's door (a common practice with him) he understands who Mr. Ford really is, and gives information immediately of him also. The consequence of the first information was, that the Officers of Justice enter, whilst Sir William was still in his daughter's apartment. Amelia is arrested; whereupon the generous Freeport, who had not yet left Mrs. Goodman's house, accompanied her, and gave large bail for her appearance; but, finding the danger Sir William was in, he speedily returns, and, ordering Owen to procure a post-chaise for his Master's immediate departure, he offers Sir William his purse, as he may want ready money upon the road.

Sir W. Thou best of men!

Free. Best of men? Heaven forbid! I have done no more than my duty by you. I am a man myself; and am bound to be a friend to all mankind, you know.

[Exeunt.

In the fourth act, Lady Alton thanks Spatter for intercepting Lord Falbridge's letter, and he on his side gives her an account of his further success in the discovery of Amelia's father, and what he had done towards having him secured; she highly commends his ingenuity; but, as the design of her then seeing Spatter was to set him as a spy over Lord Falbridge, that he might give immediate notice to her of his coming to wait upon Amelia, according to what he had specified in his letter, Spatter advises her, to save loss of time in running to and fro, to step into his study till he returns to her. Spatter in his excursion meets with Mrs. Goodman, who upbraids him with being an informer, eaves-dropper, and liar, and desires him to quit her house. Lord Falbridge soon after enters hastily, and solicits Polly to intercede in his behalf for admittance to her mistress.

Mol. I will let her know your anxiety, my Lord; but indeed I am afraid she will not see you.

L. Fal. She must, Polly, she must. The agonies of my mind are intolerable; tell her she must come, if it be but for a moment; or else, in the bitterness of despair, I fear I shall break into her apartment, and throw myself at her feet.

Mol. Lud! you frighten me out of my wits. Have a little patience, and I'll tell my mistress what a taking you are in.

L. Fal. Fly, then! I can taste no comfort, till I hear her resolution.

[Exit Molly.

Lord Falbridge alone.

How culpably have I acted towards the most amiable of her sex! But I will make

her every reparation in my power. The warmth and sincerity of my repentance shall extort forgiveness from her. By Heaven, she comes!—Death! how sensibly does an ungenerous action abase us! I am conscious of the superiority of her virtue, and almost dread the encounter.

Enter Amelia.

Amel. I understand, my Lord, that by your application I am held free of the charge laid against me, and that I am once more intirely at liberty. I am truly sensible of your good offices, and thank you for the trouble you have taken. [Going.

L. Fal. Stay, Madam! do not leave me in still greater distraction than you found me. If my zeal to serve you has had any weight with you, it must have inspired you with more favourable dispositions towards me.

Amel. You must pardon me, my Lord, if I cannot so soon forget a very late transaction. After that, all your proceedings alarm me; nay, even your present zeal to serve me creates new suspicions, while I cannot but be doubtful of the motives from which it proceeds.

L. Fal. Cruel Amelia! for, guilty as I am, I must complain, since it was your own diffidence that was in part the occasion of my crime.—Why did you conceal your rank and condition from me? Why did not you tell me, that you were the daughter of the unhappy Sir William Douglas?

Their discourse is interrupted by Polly running in hastily, and apprising them of the angry Lady coming again, meaning Lady Alton. Amelia retires at her approach, and Lord Falbridge is forced to stand the shock of her displeasure. He, however, answers her very coolly.

L. Fal. The change of my sentiments needs no excuse from me, Madam; you were yourself the occasion of it.—In spite of the torrent of fashion, and the practice of too many others of my rank in life, I have a relish for domestic happiness; and have always wished for a wife, who might render my home a delightful refuge from the cares and bustle of the world abroad. These were my views with you; but, thank Heaven, your outrageous temper happily betrayed itself in good time, and convinced me, that my sole aim in marriage would be frustrated; for I could neither have been happy myself, nor have made you so.

This expostulation serves only the more to irritate Lady Alton; and, going from him in a rage, she threatens that, within an hour, he shall see the unworthy object for

for which he had slighted her, with all that is dear to her and him, torn away from him per force. These ænigmatical expressions alarm his Lordship, and he flies away to Polly to have their solution.

Molly. We are ruined for ever; she means Sir William Douglas!

L. Fal. The father of my Amelia! Is he here?

Molly. Yes, my Lord; I was bound to secrecy; but I can't help telling you the whole truth, because I am sure you will do all in your power to be of service to us.

L. Fal. You know my whole soul, Polly; this outrageous woman's malice shall be defeated.

Molly. Heaven send it may!

L. Fal. Be assured, it shall; do not alarm your mistress; I fly to serve her, and will return as soon as possible.

Molly. I shall be miserable till we see you again, my Lord. [Exit.]

L. Fal. And now, good Heaven! that art the protection of innocence, second my endeavours! enable me to repair the affront I have offered to injured virtue, and let me relieve the unhappy from their distresses! [Exit.]

In the fifth act, Mr. Freeport, having been informed by Owen, that the late Lord Brumpton was the person who had interested himself so much in favour of Sir William, hastens immediately to the present Lord Brumpton (a particular friend of his, though unknown to Sir William) who, upon application, finds that his late Lordship had obtained a pardon before his decease. With this pardon Mr. Freeport arrives, just as the Officers are conducting Sir William and Amelia away; his producing which occasions much uneasiness on the part of Lady Alton, but infuses general joy in the other parties, and the profoundest thanks from Sir William and Amelia; and Lord Falbridge is not less rejoiced at Mr. Freeport's having got that which he had used his utmost endeavours to obtain, but without effect.

Mr. Freeport (who, from the amiable qualities of Amelia, had entertained a tender regard for her) having heard how much his Lordship, sensible of his folly in endeavouring to seduce Amelia, had interested himself in behalf of the unhappy father and daughter, gives up all pretension on his part, and presents his Lordship to Sir William, as a deserving son-in-law.

Sir W. With all my heart!—You can have no objection, Amelia.

[Amelia bursts into tears.]

L. Fal. How bitterly do those tears re-

proach me! It shall be the whole business of my future life to atone for them.

Amel. Your actions this day, and your solicitude for my father, have redeemed you in my good opinion; and the consent of Sir William, seconded by so powerful an advocate as Mr. Freeport, cannot be contended with. Take my hand, my Lord! a virtuous passion may inhabit the purest breast; and I am not ashamed to confess, that I had conceived a partiality for you, till your own conduct turned my heart against you; and if my resentment has given you any pain, when I consider the occasion, I must own that I cannot repent it.

L. Fal. Mention it no more, my love, I beseech you! You may justly blame your lover, I confess; but I will never give you cause to complain of your husband.

Free. I don't believe you will. I give you joy, my Lord! I give you all joy. As for you, Madam, [to Amelia] do but shew the world that you can bear prosperity, as well as you have sustained the shocks of adversity, and there are few women, who may not wish to be an Amelia.

EPILOGUE.

Written by DAVID GARRICK, Esq.

Enter Lady Alton in a passion; Spatter following.

L. Alton. I'll hear no more, thou wretch! —attend to reason!

A woman of my rank!—'tis petty treason! Hear reason, blockhead! reason!—what is that?

Bid me wear pattens, and a high-crown'd hat!

Won't you be gone?—what want you? what's your view?

Spatter. Humbly to serve the tuneful nine in you.—

I must invoke you.—

L. Alton. I renounce such things; Not Phœbus now, but vengeance sweeps the strings;

My mind is discord all!—I scorn, detest All human kind!—you more than all the rest.

Spatter. I humbly thank you, Ma'am, but weigh the matter.

L. Alton. I won't hear reason! and I hate you, Spatter!

Myself, and ev'ry thing—

Spatter. That I deny; You love a little mischief, so do I;

And

And mischief I have for you.—

L. Alton. How, where, when?
Will you stab Falbridge?

Spatter. Yes, Ma'am—with my pen.

L. Alton. Let loose, my Spatter, till to
death you've stung 'em,
That green-ey'd monster, Jealousy, among
em.

Spatter. To dash at all, the spirit of my
trade is,
Men, women, children, Parsons, Lords and
Ladies.

There will be danger.

L. Alton. And there shall be pay.
Take my purse, Spatter! [Gives it him.]

Spatter. In an honest way.
[Smiles and takes it.]

L. Alton. Should my Lord beat you—
Spatter. Let them laugh that win!
For all my bruises, here's gold-beater's
skin. [Chinking the purse.]

L. Alton. Nay, should he kill you—

Spatter. Ma'am!

L. Alton. My kindness meant
To pay your merit with a monument.

Spatter. Your kindness, Lady, takes
away my breath;
We'll stop, with your good leave, on this
side death.

L. Alton. Attack Amelia, both in
verse and prose:

Your wit can make a nettle of a rose.

Spatter. A stinging-nettle for his Lord-
ship's breast;

And to my stars and dashes leave the rest.
I'll make 'em miserable, never fear;
Pout in a month, and part in half a year.
I know my genius, and can trust my plan;
I'll break a woman's heart with any man.

L. Alton. Thanks, thanks, dear Spat-
ter! be severe, and bold!

Spatter. No qualms of conscience with
a purse of gold;

Tho' pill'ries threaten, and tho' crabsticks
fall,

Your's are my heart, soul, pen, ears, bones,
and all. [Exit Spatter.]

Lady Alton alone.

Thus to the winds at once my cares I
scatter—

O 'tis a charming rascal, this same Spatter!
His precious mischief makes the storm sub-
side!

My anger, thank my stars! all rose from
pride.

Pride should belong to us alone of fashion;
And let the mob take love, that vulgar
passion!

Love, pity, tenderness, are only made
For poets, Abigails, and folks in trade;
Some cits about their feelings make a fuss,
And some are better bred—who live
with us;

How low Lord Falbridge is!—he takes a
wife,

To love, and cherish, and be fix'd for life!
Thinks marriage is a comfortable state,
No pleasure like a virtuous tete-à-tete!

Do our Lords justice, for I would not
wrong 'em,

There are not many such poor souls a-
mong 'em.

Our turtles from the town will fly with
speed,

And I'll foretel the vulgar life they'll lead.
With love and ease grown fat, they face
all weather,

And, farmers both, trudge arm in arm
together:

Now view their flock, now in their nurs'ry
prattle,

For ever with their children, or their cattle.
Like the dull mill-horse in one round they
keep;

They walk, talk, fondle, dine, and fall
asleep;

Their custom always in the afternoon—
He bright as Sol, and she the chaste full-
moon!

Wak'd with their coffee, Madam first be-
gins,

She rubs her eyes, his Lordship rubs his
shins;

She sips, and smirks;—'Next week's our
wedding-day,

'Married seven years!—and ev'ry hour
(yawns) more gay!

"True, Emmy (cries my Lord)—the bles-
sing lies,

"Our hearts in ev'ry thing (yawns) so
sympathise!"

The day thus spent, my Lord for music
calls;

He thrums the bass, to which my Lady
squalls;

The children join, which so delights these
ninnies,

The brats seem all Guarduccis—Lovatinis.
—What means this qualm?—Why, sure,

while I'm despising,
That vulgar passion, Envy, is not rising!

O no!—Contempt is struggling to burst
out.

I'll give it vent at Lady Scalpem's route.
[Exit hastily.]

SUBJECT *for* a TRAGEDY.

CONRAD III, who had been elected Emperor in 1138, laid siege to Weinsperg, a little town of the State of the Duke of Wirtemberg, in Germany. The Duke, who had been in the opposition to Conrad's election, was shut up in the town with his wife. He maintained himself against the besiegers with an heroic bravery, and yielded only to force. The Emperor, irritated, designed to put all to fire and sword; yet, pardoning the women, he gave them leave to go out and carry along with them whatever valuable

things they were possessed of. The Duke's spouse profited immediately of this permission to save the life of her husband; she took him upon her shoulders. All the women of the town did the same; and the Emperor saw them go out laden with their burdens, the Duchess at their head. He could not withstand so moving a spectacle; and, yielding to the impulse of the admiration it wrought in him, he pardoned the men, in favour of the women: The town was saved.

The HISTORY OF ENGLAND continued, from Page 84 of our last.

But, though the Earl of Portland was impeached first, the chief design was against the Earl of Orford, and the Lords Sommers and Hallifax. Their enemies tried again what use could be made of Captain Kidd's business, who had been taken and brought over. He was examined by the House of Commons, but either he could not lay a probable story together, or some remnants of honesty, raised in him by the near prospect of death, restrained him. He accused no person of having advised or encouraged his turning pirate. He had never talked alone with any of the Lords, and never at all with Lord Sommers. He said he had no orders from them but to pursue his voyage against the pirates in Madagascar. All endeavours were used to persuade him to accuse the Lords: He was assured, that, if he did it, he should be preserved; and, if he did it not, he should certainly die for his piracy; yet this could not prevail on him to charge them; so that he, with some of his crew, were hanged on the 23d of May, 1701, there not appearing so much as a colour to fall on any imputation on those Lords. However, their enemies tried what use could be made of the grant of all that Captain Kidd might recover from the pirates, which some bold and ignorant lawyers affirmed to be against law. This matter was therefore, for the fourth time, debated in the House of Commons; and the behaviour of those Peers in it appeared so innocent, so legal, and, in truth, so meritorious, that it was again let fall. The insisting so much on it served to convince all people, that the enemies of these Lords wanted not inclinations, but only matter to charge them, since they made so much use of this. But so partial was a great part of the House, that the dropping this was

carried only by a small majority. When one design failed, another was set up.

It was pretended, that by Vernon's letters it was clearly proved, that the Lord Sommers had consented to the partition treaty; so, a debate coming on in the House of Commons concerning that, Lord Sommers desired he might be admitted to give an account of his share in it. Some opposition was made to this, but, as it had been always granted, it could not be denied him. He had obtained the King's leave to tell every thing; so that, when he appeared before the House, he told them, the King had writ to him, that the state of the King of Spain's health was desperate; and that he saw no way to prevent a war, but to accept of the proposition which the French made for a partition. That the King sent him the scheme of this, and ordered him to communicate it to some others, and to give him both his own opinion and theirs concerning it, and to send him over powers for a treaty, but in the most secret manner possible. Yet his Majesty added, that, if he and his other Ministers thought that a treaty ought not to be made upon such a project, then the whole matter must be let fall, for he could not bring the French to better terms. Lord Sommers upon this said, that he thought it was the taking too much upon himself, if he should have put a stop to a treaty of such consequence. If the King of Spain had died before it was finished, and the blame had been cast on him, for not sending the necessary powers, because he was not ordered to do it by a warrant in full form, he could not have justified that, since the King's letter was really a warrant, and therefore he thought he was bound to send the powers that were called for, which he had done.

But

But at the same time he wrote his own opinion very fully to his Majesty, objecting to many particulars, if there was room for it, and proposing several things, which, as he thought, were for the good and interest of England. That, soon after the powers were sent over by him, the treaty was concluded, to which he put the great seal, as he thought he was bound to do; and that in this, as he was a Privy-counsellor, he had offered the King his best advice, and, as he was a Chancellor, he had executed his office according to his duty. That, as for putting the seal to the powers, he had done it upon the King's letter, which was a real warrant, though not a formal one; that he had indeed desired, that a warrant in due form might be sent him for his own security; but he did not think it became him to endanger the public, only for want of a point of form, in so critical a time, wherein great dispatch was requisite. Having finished what he had to say, the Speaker asked him the question which had been resolved before his admission, 'Who had informed him that there was a debate in the House about him?' To which he answered, 'That he was strangely surpris'd at a question, that he never knew was put to any man, that came to desire the favour of being heard; and that, if that question was asked to bring the least prejudice to any man in England, he would not only be content to lie under the censure of the House, but suffer the worst thing that might befall him upon earth, rather than do such a dishonest thing.' He then withdrew, but came back immediately, and desired to leave with the House the King's letter to him, and the copy of his answer; which, he acquainted the House, he had leave to lay before them. His defence of himself was so full and clear, that it was believed, if, upon his withdrawing, the question had been quickly put, the whole matter had been soon at an end, and the prosecution let fall. But his enemies drew out the debate to such a length, that the impression which his speech had made was much worn out; and, the House sitting till it was past midnight, they at last carried this resolution, by a majority of seven or eight, 'That John Lord Sommers, by advising his Majesty, in the year 1698, to the treaty for the partition of the Spanish monarchy, whereby large territories of the King of Spain's dominions were to be delivered up to France, is guilty of a high crime and misdemeanor.' And the House ordered Mr. Simon Harcourt to go up to the Lords, and impeach him. Immediately after they

resolved, 'That Edward Earl of Orford, and Charles Lord Hallifax, be, for the same reasons, impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors.' Accordingly, the general impeachment was brought up the next day against all three, to the bar of the House of Lords.

The Commons were very sensible, that those impeachments must come to nothing, and that they had not a majority in the House of Lords to judge in them as they should direct. They resolved therefore on a shorter way to fix a severe censure on the Lords, whom they had thus impeached. They voted an address to the King, for removing them from his Council and presence for ever; which was presented by the House on the 23d of April, in these terms:

'Most gracious Sovereign,

'We, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons in Parliament assembled, do humbly crave leave to represent to your Majesty the great satisfaction we have from our late inquiry concerning the treaty of partition, made in the year 1698, (on which the treaty of 1699 was founded) to see your Majesty's great care of your people and this nation, in not entering into that negotiation without the advice of your English Counsellors: And, finding that John Lord Sommers, on whose judgment your Majesty did chiefly rely in that so important affair, did, in concert with Edward Earl of Orford, and Charles Lord Hallifax, advise your Majesty to enter into that treaty, of so dangerous consequence to the trade and welfare of this nation; and who, to avoid the censure, which might justly be apprehended to fall on those who advised the same, endeavoured to insinuate that your Majesty, without the advice of your Council, entered into that treaty, and under your sacred name to seek protection from what themselves had so advised; of which treatment of your Majesty we cannot but have a just resentment. And, that they may be no longer able to deceive your Majesty, and abuse your people, we do humbly beseech your Majesty, that you will be pleased to remove John Lord Sommers, Edward Earl of Orford, and Charles Lord Hallifax, from your Council and presence for ever; as also William Earl of Portland who transacted these treaties, so unjust in their own nature, and so fatal in their consequences to this nation and the peace of Europe. And we humbly crave leave, upon this occasion, to repeat our assurances to your Majesty, that we will always stand

by and support your Majesty, to the utmost of our power, against all your enemies both at home and abroad.'

To this address the King returned this answer :

' I am willing to take all occasions of thanking you very heartily for the assurances you have frequently given me, and now repeat, of standing by and supporting me against all our enemies both at home and abroad; towards which, nothing, in my opinion, can contribute so much as a good correspondence between me and my people. And therefore you may depend upon it, that I will employ none in my service but such as shall be thought most likely to improve that mutual trust and confidence between us, which is so necessary in this conjuncture, both for our own security, and the defence and the preservation of our allies.'

Such an address had never gone along with an impeachment before. The House of Commons had indeed begun such a practice in King Charles the Second's time. When they disliked a Minister, but had not matter to ground an impeachment on, they had taken this method of making an address against him; but it was a new attempt to come with an address after an impeachment. This was punishing before trial, contrary to an indispensable rule of justice, of not judging before the parties were heard. The House of Lords saw, that this made their judicature ridiculous, when, in the first instance of an accusation, application was made to the King for a censure, and a very severe one, since few misdemeanors could deserve a harder sentence. Upon these grounds the Lords prevented the Commons, and sent some of their body to the King with this counter-address :

' We, your Majesty's most loyal and dutiful subjects, the Lords spiritual and temporal in Parliament assembled, beg leave to represent to your Majesty, that the House of Commons have severally impeached, at the bar of our House, William Earl of Portland, John Lord Sommers, Edward Earl of Orford, and Charles Lord Halifax, of high crimes and misdemeanors.—We do most humbly beseech your Majesty, that your Majesty will be pleased not to pass any censure upon them, until they are tried upon the impeachments, and judgment be given, according to the usage of Parliament and the laws of the land.'

The King made no other answer to this address, than by letting the names of the impeached Lords continue still in the council books, contrary to the address of the Commons. As this seemed to be a refusing to grant what they had desired, tho' it was but a piece of common justice, it was complained of, and it was said, that these Lords had still great credit with the King. The Commons had, for form-sake, ordered a Committee to prepare articles of impeachment, but they intended to let the matter lie dormant, thinking that what they had done already had so marked those Lords, that the King could not employ them any more; for that was the chief thing they aimed at.

Accordingly, the impeachments lay long neglected in the House of Commons, and probably would have been dropped, if the Lords concerned had not moved for a trial. On their motion, on the 5th of May, a month and five days after the impeachment of the Earl of Portland, and twenty-one days after that of the other three Lords, the House of Lords, to quicken the proceedings of the Commons, sent them a message to put them in mind, that, as yet no particular articles had been exhibited against the impeached Lords; which, after impeachments had been so long depending, was due in justice to the persons concerned, and agreeable to the methods of Parliament in such cases. Upon this articles were framed against the Earl of Orford, and, on the 9th of May, were sent up to the Lords by Colonel Bierley, who, by order of the Commons, demanded that the Earl should give security to abide the judgment of the House of Lords; but, after inspecting the journals, the Commons were told that there was no precedent of giving any such security upon an impeachment of high crimes and misdemeanors.

In the articles, the Earl was charged for taking great grants from the King; Kidd's business was objected to him; he was also charged for abuses in managing the fleet, and victualling it, when it lay on the coast of Spain, and for some orders he had given during his command, and, in conclusion, for his advising the partition treaty. And, in setting this out, the Commons urged, that the King, by the alliance made with the Emperor in the year 1689, was bound to maintain his succession to the Crown of Spain, which they said was still in force; so the partition treaty was a breach of faith, contrary to that alliance; and this passed current in the House of Commons, without any debate or inquiry into it; for every thing was acceptable there

there that loaded that treaty, and these Lords; but they did not consider, that by this they declared, they thought the King was bound to maintain the Emperor's right to that succession; yet this was not intended by those who managed the party, who had not hitherto given any countenance to the Emperor's pretensions; so apt are parties to make use of any thing that may serve a turn, without considering the consequences of it.

The Earl of Orford put in his answer in four days; he said he had no grant of the King, but a reversion at a great distance, and a gift of ten thousand pounds, after he had defeated the French at la Hogue, which he thought he might lawfully accept of, as all others before him had done: He opened Kidd's matter, in which he had acted legally, with good intentions to the public, and to his own loss; his accounts, while he commanded the fleet, had been all examined and were passed; but he was ready to wave that, and to justify himself in every particular, and he denied his having given any advice about the partition treaty. This was immediately sent down to the Commons; but they let it lie before them, without coming to a replication, which is only a piece of form, by which they undertake to make good their charge.

On the 19th of May, after another quickening message from the Lords, articles of impeachment were sent up to the Peers against the Lord Sommers, by Mr. Harcourt, and the demand for giving security to abide by their Lordships' judgment was repeated.

In these articles, the two partition treaties were copiously set forth, and it was laid down for a foundation, that the King was bound to maintain the Emperor's right of succession to the Crown of Spain; Lord Sommers was charged for setting the seals, first to the powers, and then to the treaties themselves; he was also charged, for accepting some grants, and the manner of taking them was represented as fraudulent, he seeming to buy them of the King, and then getting himself discharged of the price contracted for; Kidd's business was also mentioned, and dilatory and partial proceedings in Chancery were objected to him. He put in his answer in a very few days:—In the partition treaty, he said, he had offered the King very faithful advice as a Counsellor, and had acted according to the duty of his post as Chancellor; so he had nothing more to answer for; as for his grants, the King designed him a grant to such a value, the King was not deceiv-

ed in the value; the manner of passing it was according to the usual methods of the Treasury, in order to make a grant sure, and out of the danger of being avoided. Kidd's business was opened, as was formerly set forth; and, as to the Court of Chancery, he had applied himself wholly to the dispatch of business in it, with little regard to his own health or quiet, and had acted according to the best of his judgment, without fear or favour.

A copy of the Lord Sommers's answer was, with great dispatch, sent down to the Commons, and upon that they were at a full stand. At the motion of the Earl of Orford, the Lords, four days before, had also acquainted them, that the House had been desired by the Earl, that a day might be appointed for his speedy trial; but, finding no issue joined by replication of the House of Commons, they thought fit to give them notice of it. The same day they likewise put the Commons in mind of the articles against the Earl of Portland and Lord Hallifax, and that the delay was not only a hardship to the persons concerned, but very unusual. Notwithstanding these messages, the replication to the Earl of Orford's answer, tho' framed and ingrossed, was never sent up to the Lords; and no articles were drawn against the Earl of Portland, which was represented to the King as an expression of their respect to him. Nor was it till the 14th of June that the articles against Lord Hallifax were sent up to the Lords by Mr. Bruges, which shall be mentioned here, to end this matter at once. The Commons charged him for a grant that he had in Ireland, and that he had not paid in the produce of it, as the act concerning those grants had enacted; they charged him for another grant, out of the forest of Dean, to the waste of the timber, and prejudice of the navy of England: They charged him for holding places that were incompatible, being at the same time both a Commissioner of the Treasury and Auditor of the Exchequer: And, in conclusion, he was charged for advising the two partition treaties. He was as quick with his answer as the other Lords had been: He said his grant in Ireland was of some debts and sums of money, and so was not thought to be within the act concerning confiscated estates; all he had ever received of it was four hundred pounds; if he was bound to repay it, he was liable to an action for it; but every man was not to be impeached who did not pay his debts at the day of payment. His grant in the forest of Dean was only of the weedings; so it could be no waste of timber, nor a prejudice

prejudice to the navy; the Auditor's place was held by another, till he obtained the King's leave to withdraw from the Treasury: As for the first partition treaty, he never once saw it, nor was he ever advised with in it; as for the second, he gave his advice very freely about it, at the single time in which he had ever heard any thing concerning it. This was sent down to the Commons, but was never so much as once read by them.

As it would be too tedious to relate the messages from the Lords to the Commons, pressing the trials of the impeached Lords, and the answers of the Commons, evading it on account of formalities, the substance of the whole, from Bishop Burnet and others, is inserted as follows:

The Lords had resolved to begin with the trial of the Earl of Orford; because the articles against him were the first that were brought up; and, since the Commons made no replication, the Lords, according to clear precedents, named a day for his trial, and gave notice of it to the House of Commons: Upon this the Commons moved the Lords to agree to name a Committee of both Houses for settling the preliminaries of the trial, and they named two preliminaries; one was, that the Lord who was to be tried should not sit as a Peer; the other was, that those Lords, who were impeached for the same matter, might not vote in the trial of one another: They also acquainted the Lords, that the course of their evidence led them to begin with the Lord Sommers. The Lords judged their last demand reasonable, and agreed to it; but disagreed to the other. They considered themselves as a Court of justice, and, how great soever the regard due to the House of Commons might be in all other respects, yet in matters of justice, where they were the accusers, they could only be considered as parties. The King, when he had a suit with a subject, submitted to the equality of justice; so the Commons ought to pretend to no advantage over a single person in a trial; a Court of justice ought to hear the demands of both parties pleaded fairly, and then to judge impartially; a Committee, named by one of the parties, to sit in an equality with the judges, and to settle matters relating to the trial, was a thing practised in no Court or nation, and seemed contrary to the principles of law or rules of justice: By these means they could at least delay trials as long as they pleased; and all delays of justice are real and great injustices. This had never been demanded but once, in the case of the Popish plot; then it was often

refused; it is true, it was at last yielded to by the Lords, though with great opposition: That was a case of treason, in which the King's life and the safety of the nation were concerned; there was then a great jealousy of the Court, and of the Lords that belonged to it; and the nation was in so great a ferment, that the Lords might at that time yield to such a motion, though it derogated from their judicature: That ought not to be set up for a precedent for a quiet time, and in a case pretended to be no more than a misdemeanor; so the Lords resolved not to admit of this, but to hear whatsoever should be proposed by the Commons, and to give them all just and reasonable satisfaction in it. The chief point in question, in the year 1679, was, how far the Bishops might sit and vote in trials of treason; but, without all dispute, they were to vote in trials for misdemeanors; it was also settled, in the case of the Lord Mordaunt, that a Lord tried for a misdemeanor was to sit within the bar; in all other Courts, men tried for such offences came within the bar; this was stronger in the case of a Peer, who by his patent had a seat in that House, from which nothing but a judgment of the House, for some offence, could remove him: They indeed found, that, in King James the First's time, the Earl of Middlesex, being accused of misdemeanors, was brought to the bar; but, as that prosecution was violent, so there had been no later precedent of that kind, to govern proceedings by it: There had been many since that time, and it had been settled, as a rule for future times, that Peers, tried for such offences, were to sit within the bar. The other preliminary was, that Peers, accused for the same offence, might not vote in the trials of others: The Lords found, that a right of voting was so inherent in every Peer in all causes, except where himself was a party, that it could not be taken from him, but by a sentence of the House; a vote of the House could not deprive him of it; otherwise a majority might upon any pretence deny some Peers their right of voting, and the Commons, by impeaching many Peers at once, for the same offence, might exclude as many Lords as they pleased from judging: It was also observed, that a man might be a judge in any cause in which he might be a witness; and it was a common practice to bring persons, charged with the same offence, if they were not in the same indictment, to witness the fact, with which they themselves were charged in another indictment: And a parity of reason appeared

appeared in the case of Lords, who were charged in different impeachments for the same facts, that they might be Judges in one another's trials. In conclusion, therefore, the Lords, on the 12th of June, came to the following resolutions, which were sent down to the Commons :

‘ 1. That no Lord of Parliament, impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors, and coming to his trial, shall, upon his trial, be without the bar.

‘ 2. That no Lord of Parliament, impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors, can be precluded from voting on any occasion, except in his own trial.’

Upon these points many messages passed between the two Houses, with so much precipitation that it was not easy to distinguish between the answers and replies. The Commons still kept off the trials by affected delays; and it was visible, that, when the trials should come on, they had nothing to charge these Lords with: So the leaders of the party shewed their skill in finding out excuses to keep up a clamour, and to hinder the matter from being brought to an issue. The main point that was still insisted upon was a Committee of both Houses to settle preliminaries; so, according to the forms of the House, it was brought to a free conference.

The day before the free conference, the King, coming to the House of Peers to pass the bill of succession, took occasion to make the following speech to both Houses :

‘ My Lords and Gentlemen,

‘ I return you my hearty thanks for the care you have taken to establish the succession to the crown in the Protestant line. And I must not lose this occasion of ac-

quainting you, that I am likewise extremely sensible of your repeated assurances of supporting me in such alliances as shall be most proper for the preservation of the liberty of Europe, and for the security of England and Holland. Your ready compliance with my desires, as to the succours for the States-general, is also a great satisfaction to me, as well as a great advantage to the common cause. And, as I have nothing so much at heart as the preservation of the liberty of Europe, and the honour and interest of England, so I make no doubt of attaining those great ends, by the blessing of God, and the continuance of your chearful concurrence.

‘ My Lords and Gentlemen,

‘ The season of the year makes it necessary to have a speedy recess; and the posture of affairs abroad does absolutely require my presence, for the encouragement of our allies, and for the perfecting of such alliances as may be most effectual for the common interest. And therefore I must recommend a dispatch of the public business, especially of those matters which are of the greatest importance.’

The Commons, interpreting this speech as an approbation of their proceedings in respect to their contests with the Lords, presented an address of thanks for his Majesty's being pleased to approve of their proceedings, and assured him, they would support such alliances, as he should think fit to make, in conjunction with the Emperor and the States-general, for the peace of Europe, and for the reducing the exorbitant power of France. So, without any farther interruption, they returned to their disputes with the Lords.

On a singular BONE, found in the Lower Belly.—From the History of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris, for the Year 1760.

A Bavarian soldier, who died at the age of 51, in the Military Hospital at Brussels, and who had served 28, enjoyed a good state of health till he was 50 years old; at that age he began to complain of a hardness in the belly, and to be subject from time to time to a retention of urine, which he could ease himself from by turning on the right side, and inclining a little on his belly. None knew what this ailment could be attributed to; but, having been opened after his death, occasioned by an inflammatory disease, it afforded no small astonishment to discover what had been the cause of it. In the pelvis was found a kind of bone weighing 20 ounces, which was lodged towards the

right side, between the bladder and the os pubis. It was only connected with the mesentery, and had no adhesion with the neighbouring parts: It was inclosed by a very thin membrane fastened to the mesentery, by a thick and glandular body, having the form of a cone; the point of this cone was inserted in a cavity at the upper part of the bone; having drawn upwards this fastening, which was more membranous than cartilaginous, the bone followed without requiring to cut any thing, or even to make any effort: By the weight and position of the bone it appears, when the soldier eased himself of his retention of urine by placing himself on his right side, and inclining a little forward.

A re-

A remarkable particular in this bone was, that it was marbled, and more heavy and hard than bones usually are.

It would have been perhaps difficult to guess, that it was such a cause that produced the sensation of hardness which this soldier had in his belly, and the retention of urine to which he was subject; and it would have been not less difficult to explain how this bone could have been formed; but it is always of great importance to collect facts of this kind; they exhibit to us the deviations of nature, and may serve skilful men for knowing a like case, and perhaps delivering the patient of his

ailment, in ridding him, by a bold operation, of this foreign body.

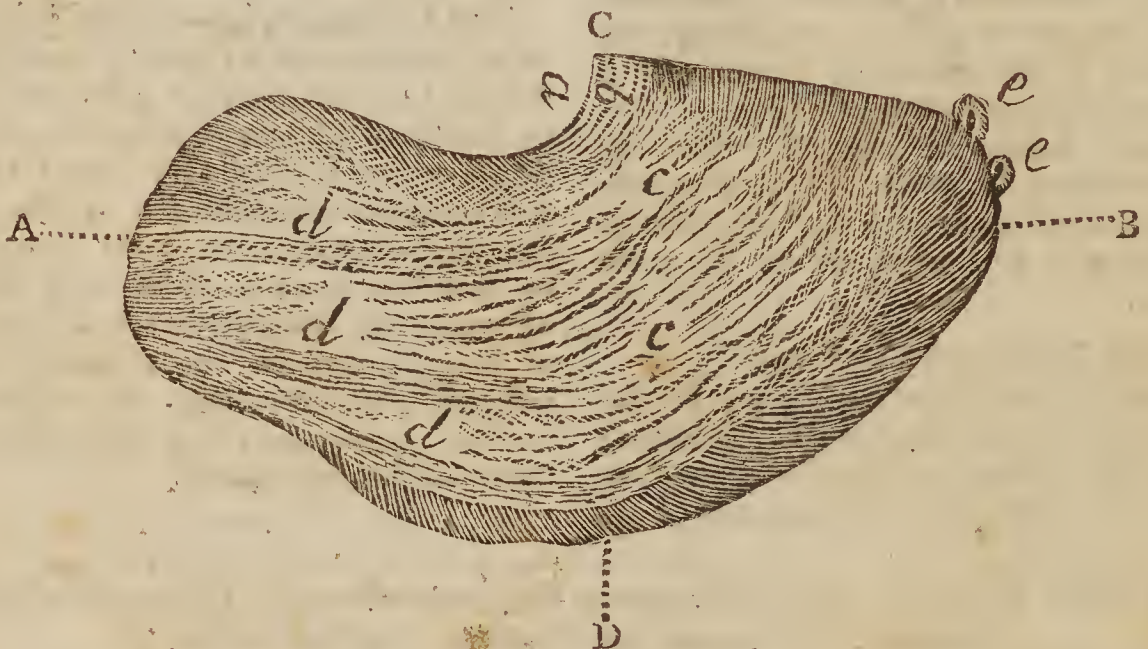
The Academy had this observation from M. Terence Brady, Physician to his Royal Highness Prince Charles of Lorraine, who sent with it a drawing of the bone, wherein is seen the manner of its being marbled, which is something very singular. It were to be wished that this able physician had made a more accurate examination of this bony mass, in order to see whether its substance was really of the same nature with that of bones; for there are substantial reasons to doubt it is.

An Account of a STONE voided without Help from the Bladder of a Woman at Bury. Communicated by William Heberden, M. D. F. R. S.

From the Philosophical Transactions, Vol. LV.

ELISABETH, the wife of Charles Coe, a poor labouring man, of the parish of Lawshall, in Suffolk, aged about 67, having been severely afflicted with symptoms of the stone between 11 and 12 years; her urine continually draining away

with great uneasiness; sometimes attended with the most excruciating pains, and for some years unable to sit upon a seat; on Monday, the 11th of February, 1765, voided a stone, as described in the annexed cut.



For two or three days before the stone came away blood was discharged from the meatus urinarius, particularly a large quantity of sincere blood without mucus at the time the stone was voided; at which time she was not in great pain, but after its exclusion remarkably easy. Her urine now passes involuntarily without pain, and she can sit upon a seat without uneasiness.

Her poverty is so great, that, during this long and painful scene of suffering, she had no assistance from medicine, or art, in any shape whatever; so the exclusion of the stone was wholly the work of nature.

J. STEWARD, Surgeon.

R. HASTED, Apothecary.

Bury, March 25, 1765.

EXPLANATION of the CUT.

a, shews the stone as indented by pressure of the neck of the bladder, where appears the nucleus marked *b*; *cc*, several small striæ leading to those larger canals marked *d d d*, being the only passages by which the urine could get off, which was continually draining away; the lower canal appears corroded by the acrimony of the urine; *ee*, two appendices of fresh calculous matter.—This is a side view of the stone.

A B, length of the stone, 3 inches and a quarter. *B C*, the circumference, 4 inches and three quarters. — Weight of the stone 2 ounces, 2 drachms, 24 grains, Troy.

Con-

Conclusion, from Page 96 of our last, of the Extracts from Mac-Allester's Letters.

Between eight and nine o'clock next morning, the Capitaine a la force, followed by another man, carrying in his hand a little earthen pot, in which was a kind of soup with some bread, entered my room, and went to the prisoner, after unlocking his door. This unfortunate man made great complaints of the excruciating pains he felt from several bruises, hurts, and wounds, which he said he had on different parts of his body, and which had been carefully dressed every day before, at the place from whence he had been brought, and which, he said, would have soon been cured, in case he had been left where he was. Then asking for the money which was in his breeches pocket, when undressed last night to put on the habit of the house, after being brought in prisoner to the Bicêtre, he again begged they would send for one of the surgeons. The Captain told him, the money, which was only about eighteen livres, should be laid out for him in food and wine, as he pleased to direct, as his allowance otherwise would be only bread and water; and, then sending the other man for one of the surgeons, I walked a little way into the room to look at him. He lay extended at full length on his back upon his most wretched bed, and appeared strong and hearty, wishing me the bon jour. As I immediately returned into my room, the Captain followed me, and told me that the unhappy person who had spoke to me was a Clergyman of great learning; that he had been confined as a prisoner a long time before in this same prison, but had some few days ago made his escape; and that, being retaken and brought back, he was ordered to place him in that room, being the person who was to be brought to me. He then told me, if he does not of himself desire the door between the two rooms to be left open, you may desire it for him, and I shall comply. He calls himself Hamilton, but that is not his right name, says he.

I was greatly affected with this relation; for, until that moment, I did not know but he might have been a highwayman, or one charged with some other heinous crime. I soon returned into the room, and on my going nearer the bed he asked me how I did? I answered, Pretty well; and desired he would give me leave in my turn to ask him a question. With all my heart, replied he. Pray, said I, are you a Clergyman? He replied, Yes, and a very unfortunate one, to be in this miserable place

and situation. I told him I was sorry to see it. Ah! says he, there is no help for these things; we know not what is before us. Can you speak English? continued he. I know by your pronunciation you are not a Frenchman. I told him I could speak English, and that I was born in Ireland, and had lived long in London. I speak English, said he, you see (for he now began to speak to me in good English) as well as if I had been born there, and I speak several other languages besides, without reckoning Greek and Hebrew. I found he spoke English better than French. Let me beg one favour of you, said he; which is to speak to that dog the Gaoler to let me go into your room, where I see you have a good fire, to have my wounds dressed, for I am almost perished here with cold (the weather then being extreme sharp.) I promised that I would; and called to the gaoler immediately, who was waiting all this time in my room for the coming of the surgeons, and made the desired request; to which, after some pretended difficulties, he consented.

Hamilton, having with great pain got off the bed, came and sat down in my room by the fire. His looks were dreadful to behold: The surgeons soon came, and began to dress his wounds; his arm, side, and other parts, were torn, bruised, and wounded to such a degree, that the affected parts looked as if mangled and torn by dogs, or other voracious animals. He endured much in the dressings, as hot liquors were applied: The anguish of those pains in a little time, however, began to abate. The surgeons and gaoler being gone, I asked him how he came by the misfortune of being so hurt and wounded? He told me it was no secret: that he had been a long time a prisoner in that house, and that a person called Pere Fleuriau and himself being confined prisoners together in the white house almost opposite, which is inhabited by a widow, called the Gouvernante, and who has a very profitable office by being so, and which house is almost joining Galbanon, they had contrived and entered upon a scheme to make their escape. I asked him, of what order was Fleuriau? A Jesuit, said he; a most learned profound scholar, a perfect honest man, wise and judicious, and one of the most considerable and deserving men of the society of Jesus; adding, that he had done him many friendships, and loved him as if he were his brother. Fleuriau and I, con-

tinued he, were a long time consulting how to make our escape, and to get clear off. There were no windows, as you may perceive, but what are in front towards the court, where the guards are day and night; no back-door, garden, or yard; no back windows to the house, it being the wall, or part of it, that joins a bye-road; all which rendered every scheme impracticable for our deliverance. At last we observed a few steps or stairs, which lead into a low small cock-loft, at the top of the house, wherein they might throw old shoes, or small trifling useless things. A large dog, said he, could scarcely find room to lie in it; but there was a little blind window at the top, to let in the light. When the Gouvernante went into other apartments in the buildings, to give orders about the women's affairs, which she did three or four times a week, though never to stay long, one of us crept up to the cock-loft, first to reconnoitre, whilst the other employed himself in talking on pious or other subjects to those that were in the house, if they offered to move or come in the way to interrupt, pretending the one absent was reading, or at his devotion; by which scheme I at last widened the hole, which was the window-light, so as to be large enough for me to creep through it. We then determined to make an effort to pass that way, if possible, or die in the attempt. The night in which we intended to put the project in execution, Fleuriau feigned to be sick, which prevented us from being locked up.

Whilst the people within doors were asleep, dreaming of nothing, we tore up Fleuriau's sheets, and tied them together, in such slips as we conceived would be long enough to reach near the ground, and fastened one end of them to a timber in the cock-loft. I determined to go first, and Fleuriau was to follow, as soon as I got down safe from the top of the house. In consequence of this resolution, about three o'clock in the morning, before it was quite light, I committed myself to fate and the da—d rotten sheets, to slide down by them; but before I got half-way from the top of the house, which is three stories high, they tore or gave way, so that I fell by the back of the house-wall to the ground senseless, and in all appearance dead with my fall. It was more than an hour, I believe, said he, before I recovered, or recollected what had happened, it being fair day-light when my senses reassumed their feeble functions; and it was the noise of some carriage, which I thought I had heard at a distance, that first awakened me from the

stupidity and insensibility under which I groaned by this misfortune; my own weight having been sufficient to have killed me; (we had not the habit of the house at this time, being Clergymen under the Gouvernante's orders.)

After some struggles to rise, danger giving strength and courage to my efforts, I raised myself, and crept along, holding by the wall, till I got a good way, but with suffering the greatest pain that ever man endured, I think. At length having got safe into Paris, before any pursuit was made after me, or the escape known, I crept to the *hôtel Dieu* (a public hospital) where I demanded the Clergyman's room; to which I was conducted, and all imaginable care taken of me. I was nevertheless soon discovered and guarded there, not being in a condition to be moved till last night; at which time I was brought here, stripped below stairs, on coming in, of all my cloaths, and then equipped in this frightful dress, as you now see. I should, said he, have been much better pleased if I had died by the fall, rather than to have lived and be brought back here; but we are not our own masters, nor can we dispose of ourselves as we please. I asked him if he knew what became of Pere Fleuriau? Ah! said he, the poor man, the honestest man living! No, Sir, I know nothing about him since the misfortune of my fall; it is impossible I should: There is no hearing from any body, once within these cursed walls; the villains here have hearts more hardened than their iron bars; they have neither friendship, humanity, or common civility, but what is produced by money, and when that is gone they are like cannibals, who live on human carnage. If poor Fleuriau be alive, to be sure he is now at Galbanon, which is as bad as to be in hell; but I rather suppose he has been executed, and sent into the other world, as they would not chuse to trust him longer in this, since our late attempt.

After relating some other particulars, as to his birth, his having had for several years a beneficial parish at Dixmude, near Ostend, and the like, he complained of his pains, and was desirous to lie down for repose. I persuaded him, however, to dine, and drink a little wine; which he did, and was very thankful for it, as it was of great comfort and relief to him. After relating the above particulars, he retired to his bed, and, by the constant attendance and care of the surgeons, in about ten days he was pretty well cured, I suppose to suffer more; as cordials are given to those on the rack, to enable them to endure more pain.

I now

I now sat down, and wrote to the Minister a detail of what had passed, according to the precise orders which had been given me for that purpose.

Extracts of Letters to Mr. Bertin, with regard to the Discoveries of Hamilton, otherwise Phlins, at Bicetre.

N. B. This man's name in Flemish was Vlieghe.

22d NOVEMBER, 1758.

This day, having discoursed a good deal with Hamilton, he told me, that he had set out from his parish, and began his first journey for Paris the eighth of April, one thousand seven hundred and forty-seven, in his own coach, two very fine horses, and his own coachman.

He had for his journey five hundred guineas, also bills of exchange, and letters of credit for considerable sums. That, during the time he staid at Paris, which was about three or four months, he got acquainted with several persons of distinction: That at the Hague he was often in company with the Secretary of the E— of E—, who was then at Aix, and with the Secretary of the D— of C—. And that afterwards, the better to negotiate the affairs he was employed in, he had travelled through Germany, resorted to several Courts there, and was successively at Peterburgh, Madrid, Lisbon, and Rome, at the three last of which places, he was caressed by the Jesuits, and received considerable sums of money from them.

23d NOVEMBER 1758.

In the month of April one thousand seven hundred and fifty, being at Bruges, he there met one Dumont, a French Jesuit, arrived from Germany: They signed a contract together to go to England. I was taken in, said he, by the Jesuits, who are devils for artifice: Nevertheless, I love them for their wit and their tricks, and because they never did let me want money. I had more than I had occasion for, at this time. Dumont gave me two hundred guineas. Having got every thing ready for our journey, I was dressed as a merchant, and Dumont likewise. Dumont embarked at Ostend, and I at Calais. A few days after, that is to say, in the month of May, we met at London. I lodged at the Turk's-head, near Soho, where I lived nine months. Three months after our arrival, Dumont went to Germany. At his departure from London, he fixed up a writing at the chapel door of the Emperor's Ambassador, signifying he was dead, and

desiring the prayers of all good Christians for the repose of his soul. He was a most ingenious man, full of wit and sprightliness, the life and soul of all the other Jesuits.

Sometimes he brought a female with him into company, whom he made pass for his wife. Many of the Jesuits did the same; they made a convenience of them to disguise their affairs, and to prevent their places of meeting from being suspected. There were at that time at London above five hundred Jesuits.

There is nothing in the world, continued he, laughing, so pleasant as to see and know the artifices of these Gentlemen, when one has any thing to do with them. Sometimes they pass for merchants, tradesmen, stewards, publicans, farmers, and of every kind of trade. They affect ignorance, to mask their designs. I cannot help saying, that I have suffered a great deal by them, but I have had a great deal of pleasure with them. I presented a poem one day to the K— as he was going into P—, but he refused to accept of it. I afterwards presented it to L— H— H— E—, who put it in his pocket. I was with the D— of C—, A—p of C—, the C— of Y—. She gave me some money. I published some books at London; there were some of them burned at the Royal Exchange. A reward was offered to take me up; upon which I embarked at Dover, having first received about an hundred guineas for my journey from the provincial Secretary.

In the month of June or July, one thousand seven hundred and fifty one, I embarked at Ostend, dressed as a Scotch sailor. I had then two hundred guineas. Arriving at London, I went to lodge at Whitechapel, and bought myself several rich suits of cloaths and a sword. After staying there some weeks, I took lodgings on Tower-hill, where I staid till July following; during which time, I associated with the Jesuits and their friends in every thing agreeable, and partook of all sorts of pleasure.

Dressed in blue, a sword by my side, I made a public discourse to the merchants and many other persons, on the Royal Exchange, with respect to their laws, and to exhort them to universal religion. I was advised to quit the kingdom. A Jew, who lived with the Duke de Mirepoix (the French Ambassador) came to me, and gave me advice to leave the kingdom. I told him I was not afraid of any body, even of the Ministers; for that I knew

very well the laws of England, and that I had nothing to fear.

In the month of July one thousand seven hundred and fifty-three, I embarked with two Jesuits, named father Le Grand and father Finion (or who called themselves so.) We arrived at Havre de Grace: There we staid three weeks or thereabouts. Le Grand and I took post horses for Rohan. Finion told me he would write to the King at Versailles, to the Queen, and to the Dauphin. We were caressed by all the Jesuits, with whom we were always in company. At Rohan I embarked in a Dutch vessel for Amsterdam.

24th NOVEMBER, 1758.

I staid at Amsterdam till September, one thousand seven hundred and fifty-three. I then left it, and went to Berlin, and from thence to Potzdam, where I had the honour to speak two or three times to the King of Prussia. I passed sometimes for an Italian merchant, sometimes for a wholesale merchant, in these journies, under different characters; sometimes for a Gentleman, who had had the misfortune to have lost his substance. Sometimes for a clergyman, sometimes for a merchant of different kinds of merchandize, as the case required.

I went after this to Vienna. During my stay in this city, I was often at the P—, E—, and D— Ambassadors: At last, I was apprehended and confined in prison, and all my papers seized. However, I got my liberty the second of July, one thousand seven hundred and fifty-five, and was conducted, by a guard, out of the Austrian dominions.

Returning again (after other excursions in different parts of Germany and Flanders) to Paris, the 13th of October, one thousand seven hundred and fifty-six, I took a ready-furnished room in St. Honora-street; from thence I went, the nineteenth of October, to Fountainbleau, where I was apprehended and made a prisoner.

26th NOVEMBER, 1758.

Hamilton wrote a list of several borrowed names, which the Jesuits of London give themselves to mask their designs; a list of the sums he received for the expences of his journies. He shewed a desire to write to the Count de St. Florentin, and to the Superior of the Jesuits. He said, there is not a Jesuit in Europe but what knows his lot; that all those Gentlemen, who are in England, are devoted to the

Minister; that there are Germans, French, Flemish, and Dutch, amongst them; and, should he write to the Superior, he perhaps would deny that he knows him.

27th NOVEMBER, 1758.

This day he sent a letter to the Superior, of which the following is an exact copy:

‘ Most Reverend Father,

‘ I have had the honour to write to you three times since I had the misfortune to be here, without receiving any answer from your Reverence. I humbly request the favour of you to be so good as to endeavour to get me my liberty, and to have the goodness to write to the Reverend Father Joseph Dumont, wherever he is, whether in Germany, Poland, or elsewhere, to get him to send me some money, for I am in a very poor condition. I hope that the illustrious Company of Jesus will have some attention to my case. In expectation of this favour, I remain, with the most profound respect,

Most Reverend Father,

Your, &c.

LAWRENCE HAMILTON.’

This letter was sent to the Minister (St. Florentin) as well as the others.

28th NOVEMBER, 1758.

In the letter wrote to the Minister, he speaks very much of one called Lucy Vivens, who sometimes passed by the name of Elisabeth Gray; that she was another spy sent by the Jesuits to meet him. She has got a great deal on my account, said he: She was as handsome as love itself, but I did not touch her: She was always with Dumont. He laughed heartily at it, crying out, ah! the devilish politics! At the Hague she was with the D— of C— and his Secretary. In reading the list, he laughed much at the name of the Governor of Syracuse, Mr. Baltafer: Every Monday he is a Protestant; Tuesday, a Lutheran; Wednesday, a Presbyterian; Thursday, a Jew; Friday, a Calvinist; Saturday, a Quaker. That, as soon as ever he arrived in London, he would go to L— H—’s to tell him his case.

30th NOVEMBER, 1758.

He says he laboured at London, and in Germany, for an universal religion, and the common cause; that he had been with Mr. Keith at Vienna; that France was a bad nation, and unworthy of being served; that the Queen was much to be pitied; the

the K— was a fool, led by a w——. Our Jesuits, said he, are like a great chain, well fastened, and extended through every kingdom in Europe.

He said many things of the old and young P——; that the latter had given out that he was come to France to assassinate him, by the intelligence he had received of it from London; and that they had refused him the sacrament, by his orders, before he made his escape; but, said he, I despise him, and all his dirty race: That, if he had his liberty, his first journey should be to the Primate of the Low Countries, who hates the French; afterwards to the Princess G——, afterwards to the E— of H—— and D— of C——, and others: that the martyr Damiens, if he had pushed his knife a little further, would have done his business; and that, after having failed in the attempt, if he had but taken off his hat, he might have escaped; but that he was frightened, and was a fool to have fifty guineas in his pocket, when he ought not to have had more than ten or twelve livres. Notwithstanding, as every thing is known at Court, by the intelligence they have in England, I'll write my confession with freedom. Perhaps the Pretender will pardon me: If not, I would rather die than live here. Be it as it may, I am not afraid of him, and I despise their torments.

2d DECEMBER, 1758.

He wrote his confession with tears in his eyes. He wrote two of them.

4th DECEMBER, 1758.

He sent one to the Minister, the other to the Pretender; in which he set forth the names of the persons concerned in this affair (as he pretended.) He acknowledged his crime; and that he had given the indulgence, which he had received from the Pope for himself and several others, to the Earl of H——, who kept it.

After he had signed and sealed his confession, and finished all his examination, he was asked, if Mr. Pitt or Mr. Fox had any knowledge of, or concern in the business? To which he answered, he was sure they had not; and that he had never seen either of them. Which answer I sent to the Ministry: But he said, that the Queen-dowager of Spain was deeply in it.

Such is the account of the unfortunate Hamilton's journies, enterprises, &c. Whether these accounts are true or false in the whole, or any and what part, I am not, I hope, in the least responsible. I have

faithfully given them as I received them from himself, and as they were communicated to the French Ministers by me; and as I communicated them to the English Ministers soon after my arrival at London, three years before I had any thoughts of publishing them.

There is a circumstance, not before recited, which deserves mentioning: Having asked Hamilton the reason of his taking that name preferable to any other, when his real name was Vlieghe, he told me, that it was true that his mother was married to one Vlieghe, a Fleming, before he came into the world, and that he was born in that wedlock; but that a Gentleman, who had served as an Officer in the English army in Flanders, during the latter end of Queen Anne's wars, and retired to Ostend, whose name was Hamilton, and of an honourable family, had contracted an intimacy with, and affection for his mother, and she the like for him; that she never could endure Vlieghe; that, proving with child, and being brought to bed (of which he was the unhappy offspring) the neighbours in general believed him to be, and always regarded him as the fruit of their correspondence; from whence he took the name, and always looked upon himself as a real Hamilton.

He said that he suspected me to be one of the Ministers or under Ministers (a title I told him, to which I had no pretension) come to examine him; and that he was determined to make no scruple to declare every thing touching the cause of his confinement; for he was persuaded and convinced, that every step he had taken at London or elsewhere was known at Court, and had been communicated to the young Pretender by his friends in England. I know, says he, I have no chance, unless by making a full and candid confession, which I will send to Court. If he has any generosity or mercy in him, he will then of himself pardon me, and procure me my liberty, since I have done him no harm. I have committed no crime against France; yet I am her prisoner, though not her subject, nor subject to her laws. I will ask no mercy. By my confession, it may induce him the sooner to grant it, if he has any compassion in him, as he will now know his enemies, if he has not known them before. But if, contrary to my hopes, he should have neither pity nor compassion for me, I am ready to die; I would rather do so than live here.

Whilst he wrote his confession, he wept bitterly several times, saying he was a lost man if mercy was not shewn him. In this con-

confession, which consisted of a recapitulation of what is recited in the foregoing extracts, he set forth, that the motive of making such confession was not for the hope of life, but from conscience and sorrow; that he had been drawn into the scheme to assassinate the young Pretender by the promise of a considerable sum, and of being made a Bishop: To which he annexed a list of the names of all those, whom he knew, believed, or suspected to be privy to the project, or who had any hand or part therein; adding, that, if mer-

cy was shewn him, it would be acceptable, as it would give him time to repent of a design, the guilt of which he thereby acknowledged. When he had inclosed, sealed, and directed those papers for the Minister, he called the Capitaine a la force, to whom he delivered them, desiring they might be sent to the Minister, as directed. The gaoler undertook the commission, though an utter stranger to the contents; and carrying them directly to Mr. Honnet, they were accordingly sent, and duly received by the Ministers.

The BRITISH MUSE, containing Original POEMS, SONGS, &c.

A NEW SONG. Sung by Mr. GILSON, at Vauxhall.

Ye vir-gins at-tend, Be--lieve me your friend, and with pru—dence

ad-her-e to my plan, and with prudence ad--her-e to my

plan; Ne'er let it be said, there

goes an old-maid But get marry'd, get mar-ry'd, get mar--ry d as

can.

2.

As soon you find your hearts are inclin'd,
To beat quick at the sight of a man ;
Then chide out a youth, with honour and truth,
And get marry'd as fast as you can.

3.

For age, like a cloud, your charms soon will
shroud,
And this whimsical life's but a span ;
Then maids make your hay, while Sol darts his
ray,
And get marry'd as fast as you can.

4.

The treacherous rake will artfully take
Ev'ry method poor girls to trapan ;
But baffle the snare, make virtue your care,
And get marry'd as fast as you can.

5.

And, when Hymen's bands have join'd both your
hands,
The bright flame still continue to fan ;
Ne'er harbour the stings that jealousy brings,
But be constant and bless'd while you can.

A PASTORAL ELEGY.

On the late Miss NANCY MOSS, of Kings-
winford,

Multis flebilis occidit.

COLIN.

WHAT mean my flocks to bleat along
the plain?

What means their restless melancholy strain ?
They've food enough, yet they all food refuse ;
The lambs are safe too, tripping by their ewes.
The morn looks dull ; but no approaching storm
At present seems to threaten any harm :
And yet I have not heard the lark to-day,
Or thrush or blackbird whistle on the spray.
For I myself am cheerfully inclin'd,
But pensive thoughts intrude upon my mind.
Sure all's not well ! but Daphne, t'other day,
I saw, as usual, merry, blithe, and gay.
But hark ! methinks I hear a solemn toll
Speak the departure of some fleeting soul.
Haste to yon village, Thyrsis, haste, and tell
For whom now sounds that dreadful, dismal
knell.

If Daphne's safe and well, then what care I
If all besides should sicken, droop, and die.

THYRSIS, returned.

Well may your flocks so melancholy bleat,
And restlessly refuse their usual meat ;
Well may the birds their cheerful notes refrain,
And pensive thoughts disturb your anxious brain ;
Well may an heavy gloom o'erspread the morn,
All nature seems to droop, and all things mourn ;
Since what they pine for nothing can restore,
For Daphne, much-lov'd Daphne, is no more.

COLIN.

Daphne no more ! then farewell ev'ry joy
Which life can give, or cruel death destroy :

Farewell all pleasure, welcome ev'ry pain,
May floods of sorrow flow thro' ev'ry vein :
Farewel my sheep, my little lambkins too,
Those emblems of her innocence, adieu !
Farewel my pipe, no more to tune the song,
But on the weeping willow to be hung ;
Waft now, ye winds, my sighs from shore to
shore,

And tell the world that Daphne is no more.
' She's now no more who once had ev'ry charm,
The eye to please, the social breast to warm :
Whose winning nature and obliging mien
Attracted all, by all with pleasure seen :
Whose shape, complexion, and whose beaut'ous
face

Excell'd all others of the female race :
Above her sex she soar'd, nay, 'bove her kind,
In knowledge, sense, and fortitude of mind ;
Whilst modest virtue, that becoming grace,
Shone in her actions, sparkled in her face :
But now that fairest, chastest, dearest maid,
Cropp'd in her bloom, lies number'd with the
dead,

Who, whilst conversant with the sons of earth,
Liv'd the first pattern of distinguish'd worth ;
The loss of so great worth I now deplore,
Since Daphne, lovely Daphne, is no more.'

THYRSIS.

" At Heav'n's decrees, Colin, no more repine,
But to thy Maker's will thy own resign :
Cease vain laments, and those distracting fears ;
Suppress thy sighs, and dry thy fruitless tears :
What, tho' her body must convert to clay,
Her soul exists, altho' her form decay ;
What, tho' she's snatch'd from thy desiring eyes,
She's gone to seek a mansion in the skies ;
What, tho' the dust lies rudely on her breast,
May choirs of angels sing her to her rest ;
Then, wing'd with joy, guard her to realms
above,
To everlasting happiness and love."

J. P. F.

Epistle to the Author of the New Bath Guide.

From J—N—T—N W—P—E Esq.

THE principal parts of my plan, Sir, are
these :

Three times in a week we will hunt, if you please ;
And I hope you will think that the dogs in my
stable

Make far sweeter music than Pinto, or Abel.

For, when they cry about my ears,
It seems the music of the spheres.
I swear, I'd rather hear my hounds,
Than all your fine Italian sounds.
My little Towzer's silver note
Is sweeter than Tenducci's throat ;
And more deserves—Bravo, encora,
Than all th' quavers of Calora,
Or any other Signiora.
It really puts me in a passion
To see so many folks of fashion,

}

And

And such as boast superior taste,
Their time and money idly waste,
And into silly raptures fall
On hearing their outlandish squall.
Sure England has but little sense
To keep them here at such expence.

Ch—pn—s indeed I've heard with wonder.
He roars so nobly loud; like thunder,
He almost splits one's head asunder;
And, doubtless, has uncommon merit
In singing with true English spirit:
Yet cannot he, I think, or W—se,
My brave Panfowler's deep-mouth'd cry surpass.

And then it so transports one's heart
To see the charming creatures dart,
Like lightning, cross the plain;
I scarcely envy Simkin's fun
In seeing all the Ladies run,
And scuddle thro' the rain †.

But when we return from the sports of the chase;
Our spirits good cheer shall refresh and solace.
Besides, if you please, I will ask, as I'm wont,
Some Gentlemen home, that belong to the hunt;
We'll have a good song, and all join in a chorus,
With full-flowing bowls, and our bottles before
us.

Thus may we, dear 'Squire, bid defiance to sor-
row,

Nor trouble our heads with the cares of the
morrow;

And as to affairs of the Church, or the Nation,
They're nothing to people in our situation.
We'll course all the days of our hunting between,
With a brace of good greyhounds, as ever were
seen;

And spend the night after quite sober, and still;
Along with the Ladies at loo, or quadrille.
But I will not confine you, whenever you chuse
To be at your leisure, and sport with your muse.
For our manner of living, it is my desire,
Should equally suit you—as Poet and 'Squire.
But I think, as you vastly delight in a ball,
To have a good dance ev'ry week in our hall;
And, tho' we should have it on Saturday night,
You scarcely will scruple its not being right.

Thus, merry as May,

We'll dance it away,

Then go to bed weary and yawning!

There down we shall drop,

And sleep like a top,

In spite of church-bells the next morning.

And this (—if I err, Sir, my error forgive).
Is nearly the manner in which you would live.

W—P—E—N Hall,
February 2, 1767.

J—. W—P—E.

*An EPISTLE, from the Countess of B.
From the TUNBRIDGE EPISTLES.*

TIS odd, I confess, but surprisingly true,
That from morning to night we have no-
thing to do,

But to drawl, and to dodge, and to saunter and
meet,

About five or six times in the length of a street;
Where mix undistinguish'd all sorts, and degrees,
Confus'd in a lump, like a bushel of pease:
No claims of precedence disturbing the life
Of the Dame of the Court, or the shoemaker's
wife.

On the brinks of this Lethe all hope to assuage
The awkward remembrance of sins and old-age;
While the Sons of the Church are so good to at-
tend,

To keep up the thoughts of a wise latter end.
'Tween sleeping and waking we pass the long
day,

Till ev'ning gives life to a party at play.
You see in your bee-hives what buzzing and
purring,

When all the whole swarm is at once set a stirring,
How hard at his trade each artificer stands,
And what an employment for thousands of hands.
From the insect we differ in size and in name,
Our hopes, and our fears, and our object, the
same.

Each takes a delight to tug hard at the chain,
And each is a slave to the prospect of gain.

I wish I could say, among some other things,
That the bees of our hive made less use of their
stings;

For re'lly the squabbles, mistakes, and appeals,
Which fills up the space that is call'd 'between-
'deals,'

And the many dumb signs of disgust, and ill-will,
That dart up and down at a pool at quadrille,
When weigh'd in the balance, are not in our fa-
vour,

And must give our honey a very bad flavour.

Now lest, in default of some change in the
scene,

* We might chance peradventure to die of the
spleen,

Sometimes by good luck, on a concert we fall,
And each week, in compassion, presents us a
ball.

There did you but see with what mutual ad-
vances,

Our nymphs and our swains are allied in the
dances;

Or could form to yourself but a suitable notion
Of the dust and the stir of a room full of motion,
Tho' to us crazy Gentry, 'tis own'd, there is
need,

In a certain degree to purge, blister, and bleed,
Yet I'm sure you'd allow it might justly be said
We have more of the quick, than we have of the
dead.

On Wednesdays and Fridays we give ourselves
airs

Of usually meeting at what they call prayers;
And I hope there are some in a reasonable way,
Who know what they do, and believe what they
say,

But I dare to affirm, that, if need should require,
I could set down by name, without being a liar,
(And free from all envy of good reputation)
A pretty long list of the said congregation.

Who

Who have no more design in this laudable work,
Than what might as well suit with a Jew or a
Turk;

And that all that they pray for and that all that
they wish,

Is a party at cards, and a number of fish.

For grace and for ease Lady Mary's the fair
Who is said to have Venus's girdle to wear;
But the beaux are so pressing, and make such a
roust,

That, in less than a month, she has half worn it
out.

But would you for beauty dispute the high
prize,

You must enter the lists with a pair of blue
eyes:

We are all in eclipse at the sight of her Grace,
And there's not a fine eye to be seen in the
place.

Mean while the dear Martha's benevolent
heart,

A friend to her sex, yet a stranger to art;
Who in thought, word, or deed, never yet gave
offence,

Nor to humour her wit laid aside her good sense;
Who in all her connections desires but to please,
And whose whole conversation is freedom and
ease,

Is fearful to censure what others pursue,
And shows, by example, what Ladies should do.

The CONTEST, a PASTORAL.

TWAS just in the spring-tide of May,
When Flora the fields doth adorn,

The village look'd chearful and gay,
And the blossom sweet blow'd on the thorn,
Beneath the cool shade of an oak,

While their flocks triok'd about the green
mead,

To two swains young Palemon thus spoke:

- 'Come, shepherds, resume the soft reed.
- 'Awhile here in friendly dispute
- 'In behalf of the fair tune your lays,
- 'And his be this sweet-breathing flute,
- 'Whose charmer deserves the most praise.
- 'You, Damon, the contest begin,
- 'Let truth both your sentiments guide;
- 'Whether you or Alexis should win,
- 'The cause I'll with candour decide.

D A M O N.

- 'Ye swains, to my subject attend,
- 'The charms of a fair one I sing,
- 'Whom no tongue can sufficient commend,
- 'Who is blooming and mild as the spring,
- 'Her cheek's like the soft damask rose,
- 'Surrounded with snow-drops and lillies;
- 'Her mind with each rare virtue glows,
- 'And who can compare to my Phillis?

A L E X I S.

- 'You may boast of your Phyllis's charms,
- 'In sooth, she is handsome and young,
- 'But the fair that my bosom alarms,
- 'Can never with justice be sung,

'Indeed, there are two I admire,

'And, when one I endeavour to praise,

'My muse t'other's virtues inspire,

'And claims a due share in my lays,

'Such pleasure their merits impart,

'Their worth I enough can't extol;

'Fair Patty engages each heart,

'And Eliza enchants every soul.

'If you search through the plain far and nigh,

'Believe me, you never can find

'Two nymphs that with these e'er can vie,

'In beauties of person or mind.

P A L E M O N.

'Cease, shepherds, cease, cease your dispute,

'You, Damon, your claim must resign,

'Alexis has well won the flute,

'But this ebon crook shall be thine.

'Indeed, I must freely confess,

'If our nymphs you examine with care,

'None half such perfections possess,

'As Eliza and Patty the fair.'

Soho, March 19, 1767.

AMINTOR.

The L A D Y and the R O S E.

A F A B L E.

AS Silvia walk'd at early day,
To breathe the fragrant sweets of May;
She stopp'd at ev'ry blushing flower,
To brush away the pearly shower,
And rais'd its tender drooping stem.
O'er-charg'd with many a shining gem.
And now, from ev'ry bush that blows,
She crops the fairest bud that grows,
And makes the fragrant violet bed
Contrast its sweets with roses red;
And, ranging purple lilacs bright
With white-rob'd lillies fair as light,
She wove, in honour of the May,
A blooming chaplet fresh and gay.
She view'd the wreath: Alas! she said,
Should no rude hand your fragrance shed,
Your short-liv'd charms would soon decay
With some rude blast, or scorching ray;
Your nice ting'd beauties all would fade,
Or die unseen beneath the shade.
An envious rose, who look'd disdain,
To hear a rival's pitying strain
(For who observes the blushing rose,
When Silvia's cheeks more charms disclose?)
A strain! which misery scarce can bear,
Commis'rates in her turn the fair:
Vain nymph, who twines that chaplet gay,
You hope to see another May;
You hope to sit some shade beneath,
And weave again the flow'ry wreath:
How rash the thought! how frail your state!
Perhaps the pale-ey'd sisters wait
With scissars keen to fix your fate,
Perhaps that blooming wreath, she said,
Which you have doom'd to soon to fade,

U

These

These purple violets faint perfume,
 May send your roses to the tomb.
 Then triumph not o'er short-liv'd flowers,
 With pores and fibres fine as ours ;
 For many a flower has strew'd the way
 Before the hearse of maidens gay,

And near the grave has chearing spring
 Made many a flower to bloom again.
 Thus oft we fix another's fate,
 Nor think our own so short a date ;
 Hope calmly lulls our fears to rest,
 And makes us think our state the best.

Some curious Observations of General Physics.—From the History of the Royal Academy of Sciences, at Paris, for the Year 1760.

M. De Buffon having communicated to the Academy a letter full of interesting observations, written by M. de la Nux (one of its correspondents) sojourning in the isle of Bourbon, we shall here relate some of the principal of them. Observations made by persons well informed, and who reside on the spot, are the most important ; were it not for their assistance, we should not perhaps have been ever able to obtain a certain knowledge of what passes in the world.

On the BIZONS.

We know so little of the laws which Nature follows in the conformation of animals, and that which constitutes the distinctive character of each of them in particular, that often we attribute to a difference in the species varieties which are purely accidental and dependant on the climate ; and, on the contrary, we regard as accidental the varieties which appear to be really the effect of the difference of species. It was believed hitherto that the beeves which have a bunch on their back, and are called bizons, formed a distinct species from the beeves of our climate. M. de la Nux informs us that those animals produce with the cows of Europe, and that the individuals generated from them reproduce, in their turn, new individuals, &c. an incontestable proof that they are of the same species : For, if there be a proper character for knowing and fixing the identity of the species, it is the propriety of reproducing from generation to generation. This sort of bunch the bizons have between their shoulders, seems so accidental, or to hold so little essentially to their nature, that, when they produce with European cows, it diminishes considerably at the first generation, and gradually disappears intirely in the following.

On DOMESTIC DUCKS and the DUCKS of INDIA.

It was believed that the domestic ducks and the ducks of India, or the Manillas, were individuals of the same species, but

of different races ; yet M. de la Nux relates that no duck was ever yet seen hatched (of any species) from the egg of a bastard duck, that is, coming from the copulation of a tame drake with an Indian duck ; an evident proof of the falshood of this opinion.

On the CHACRELATS.

It seems that this singular species of beings, called chacrelats, which neither resemble the Whites nor Blacks, and which, notwithstanding, seem to hold from both, are found in countries very remote from one another. M. de la Nux saw one in the isle of Madagascar, who was the son of a father and mother both black. The people of the country considered him as a very extraordinary being, or as a kind of monster. He relates at the same time that there is now, in the isle of Bourbon, another chacrelat, born among the Caffres ; and that it is well known that there are some of them in the island of Java. M. de la Nux adds, to the descriptions we have of them, that the skin of the chacrelats, whom he had seen, is disseminated with spots of a deep chestnut colour, and as variegated as what is called freckles, a marbling which, according to him, adds infinitely to their deformity. It were to be wished that the cause of this difference between chacrelats and other men were examined into ; whether it be the effect of some diseases, whether it depends on some particularities of the climate, and especially in what they internally differ from the negroes, for it is well known that this singular species of beings are not found among the Whites.

On the TRADE WINDS.

It is so difficult to acquire just notions of the effects of nature, that it is not till after a number of observations that we are able to know the phænomena such as they are. All Europe believes that, in the great sea between Asia and Africa, there reigns a constant wind, which sometimes blows from the south-east, and sometimes from the

the north east, according as the sun is in the tropic of Cancer or of Capricorn. This is the wind that is otherwise called trade-wind; but it is a fact which is true only in a certain point, as M. de la Nux has observed it to be, and as it is proved by the journals of several navigators. It is true, notwithstanding, that, if it does not blow constantly from the same point, it follows a kind of order in its changes. Thus, for example, in the winter of the island of Bourbon, a time when it comes from the south-east, it often abandons this point to pass, in growing slack, towards the north; from thence it passes successively to the north-west and west; and, resuming strength towards the south-west, returns by the south, and, still collecting new strength, returns to the south-east, and even to the east. The variations in the points whence this trade-wind blows take place in a far greater extent than is believed, for they are observed from the eastern coast of Africa as far as Java; besides, those revolutions are no wise regular, and this easterly wind, which was held as so constant, is so little so in effect, that M. de la Nux assures us, from his own observations, and the journals of several mariners, it sometimes changes in a month 3 or 4 times, and that, when it blows the most constantly from the same point, this never exceeds 29 or 30 days. When it changes intirely, that is, when it passes again to the north-east, at the end of September, or the beginning of spring (we still speak of the isle of Bourbon) this change is preceded and indicated by very strong breezes from the north; they commonly last three days,

sometimes more; but, what seems very singular, is, that the people of the island are forewarned of them by winged ants, which infest their houses. In short, this north-east wind is so little constant in those southern latitudes, that it sometimes returns to the south-east, where it often blows as strong and as long a time as it does in winter.

If M. de la Nux destroys or modifies, by his observations, some opinions, he confirms others by them, and, particularly, what has been often related of two opposite winds that are felt in the isles, one in the morning, and during the whole day; the other in the evening, and during the whole night. He observes that in the isle of Bourbon, between seven and eight in the evening, the wind of the center of the isle begins to descend towards the coast, or to diffuse itself from the tops of the mountains downwards; that it afterwards blows the whole night, and ceases between six and seven in the morning; that then a calm comes on which lasts near an hour, after which the first wind, or first fresh air from abroad, is felt, and blows always in a direction precisely contrary to that of the land wind.

The waters of those great seas have also currents, which M. de la Nux calls currents of monsoon, whose alternatives, in a contrary sense, are pretty regular; they commonly manifest themselves by a successive subsiding of the current that reigns, and a sensible progression, and sometimes even strong, of the opposite current: This subsides in its turn successively to leave to that of the monsoon its whole effect.

On the Effect of the IMAGINATION on a different Body.—From Boerhaave's Academical Lectures on the Diseases of the Nerves, lately published in Latin by his Pupil, Van Eems, Physician of Leyden.

WHAT must we think of that action excited in the common sensory by the help of that faculty we call the IMAGINATION, which so disposes the common sensory from internal causes, as it was before disposed from external? For my part, I say, that the force of the common sensory is exerted by a true corporeal effect out of the human body, as appears from women that give suck, or the pregnant, who, by this property of the common sensory, change the foetus in their womb. I have seen myself an instance of a healthy woman suckling a very healthy child, who was so disturbed by another woman scolding at her, and so irritated as to be all over in a tremor; yet, by suckling her child in this condition, it was im-

mediately convulsed, and remained epileptic. Who now will say what could be in her milk, and how it could receive the power of producing those corporeal changes? But it should be a point of prudence with a nurse never to suckle a child when she is under any disturbance of mind. We can in some measure account, why a drunken nurse inebriates a child; but we cannot so easily understand, how milk can be so far changed merely by the passions of the mind.

The same may hold true in pregnant women: There perhaps arises in the pregnant mother a certain idea; if it be frequent and customary, it does not affect her; if unusual, it sometimes affects her, and sometimes not. This idea proceeds

sometimes from seeing or hearing, or from the imagination alone, or the appetite alone. The sudden sight of a thing not seen before impresses on an infant the figure of that thing. From hearing the history of some dreadful misfortune or calamity, the frightened mother imbibes a similar efficacious idea; and the same happens as often from the imagination, dreams, and that depraved state of the appetite called Longing.

A very handsome Lady, yet one of strict morals, and abstaining from all manner of excess in the use of wine, being with child, conceived a longing for drinking Rhenish wine. She long struggles against this passion, her husband examines her about it, and she at last confesses what it is: He takes her to a wine-cellar in Amsterdam, where she drinks so great a quantity as would fuddle two stout men, yet no harm ensued to her from her copious draught; and, when she had once satisfied her longing, she remained afterwards free from it. Another woman had an excessive longing for eating a morsel out of a butcher's shoulder, and could enjoy no rest, till she had found means once to bite him.

A Princess was delivered of a black daughter, by only seeing for the first time a Blackmoor. As this woman had never been left alone, but was constantly attended with the greatest care, all suspicion was void of any commerce with a Black. This idea, once given birth to, does not rest; it occupies the whole sensory, and every moment quickens the woman's fancy.

But so unusual a thing must strongly affect the very moment; for, if it affects but little, it will have but little efficacy; but, if it be so forcibly impressed on the mind, as that the woman should say her whole inside is moved, then a future vestige of the evil is boded; or if, in the very time of such an idea arising, a horror and tremor are felt shaking the whole body, it is an infallible sign that a vestige is left; which does not happen, if there be no horror.

All Physicians observe, that there is always a horror, when any commotion is made in the body that changes its actions; then 'a cold tremor trickles through the bones,' as Virgil says. He that is ill of an ague enjoys some days of health; but he perceives a cold shivering, and the fever soon comes upon him. I have heard from the experienced, whilst the plague was rife, that, as soon as they felt a sensation, as it were from cold water being poured upon them, they were immediately

taken ill of the plague. We shudder in the like manner, when the variolous poison infects us; when the stitch of the pleurisy invades us; and that shuddering penetrates thro' the whole body: Men feel then something cold, which suspends, as it were, for a time the vital motions; and it is propagated with tremor and almost changes the whole body. I would be glad to have a preceptor, who could explain to me, how and whence this horror arises.

I also observed pregnant women to have had, in almost all these cases, a spontaneous motion, and to have applied their hand to a certain part of the body, and that the foetus then retained the mark impressed in the same part; if they had not moved their hand to it, scarce any thing heterogeneous would have happened. Hence women with child should be cautious to move their hand to a part that is not covered by their cloaths, lest the deformity might afterwards be conspicuous. But there is a similar faculty in every man, which we cannot understand: Suppose a person's eyes inflamed and, as it were, sparkling with fire; if you look at him, you will also rub your eyes. He that sees a sordid ulcer in another's thigh, will almost always take hold of or feel his own thigh; therefore we are true clock-work, exhibiting a consonancy with external objects, and we are even involuntarily drawn away to gesticulations; and therefore, also, for such ideas in women there is a much greater application of the hand to that part.

If the woman is afterwards delivered of a deformed foetus, the mark of the imagination is always found in the place that has been touched; and, if she had touched another part, the mark would have probably been in another place. The will is here of no effect, for there have been women who desired to bring forth monsters, in order that they might promote their trade of begging, and yet had handsome children; but the contrary often takes place in others against their will. In this city, [Leyden] the happy mother of several well-formed children was asked an alms by a beggar-man; and, to move compassion, he shewed her that he had two thumbs, and therefore a hand unfit for earning his bread; she gives him an alms, suffers all that has been above observed, and is afterwards delivered of a child with two thumbs: I examined the bones of those thumbs, and they were all as in the other thumb; and this happened to a woman whom, before and after, the like never befel.

I was acquainted with a Noble Lady, in this city, who had many beautiful children. As she was sitting in her parlour at the window, and was eight months gone with child, she was accosted by an impudent beggar with a red hare-lip; she trembles all over, strikes her mouth, and gives him an alms. Not long after, she was delivered of a beautiful child, with the like wound, and as it were bloody. It was wonderful, in this case, that all the parts of the body were so well formed, and the only vice was in the lips, and the palate was perfectly slit within the nostrils, as in that beggar.

A Lady is still living, in this city, who in her pregnancy, wanted to have a fine mulberry she saw on a tree. One chanced to fall on the tip of her nose, which she immediately rubbed. She was afterwards delivered of a girl, exceeding handsome, but had on the tip of her nose as perfect a mulberry as any painter could draw, which afterwards, however, by the help of vinegar and salt ammoniac, so sensibly diminished, as to leave no vestige of it remaining.

A woman with child saw, at Mechlin, two soldiers fighting, one of which cut off the other's hand. She, in a fright, draws back her hand, and was delivered of a child maimed in one arm, which, from the cut-off hand, sustained an hæmorrhage and died; and yet the hand was not found in the after-birth, nor did any ill consequences attend the woman.

When the Dutch defended Ostend against the Spaniards, a Spanish soldier lost his arm, and, being cured, went about begging, shewing the place bound up, which the wife of Mark de Vogelaar seeing, was seized with a horror and great internal commotions: She afterwards brought forth a daughter without the right arm, and the shoulder ran so with blood, that the surgeon was obliged to stop and consolidate it, to prevent the child's dying of an hæmorrhage; and yet the arm was not found in the after-birth. The infant was healed, and, marrying at a proper time, lived to the years of seventy-six.

The Duke of Alba having ordered three hundred citizens to be put to death together at Antwerp, a Lady that was with child was very desirous of seeing the sight. She was not long returned home, when, taken with the pains of labour, she was delivered of a child without a head, which also was not found in the after-birth. Some authors are of opinion, that this cannot happen when the fœtus is thoroughly formed; but, whether so or

not, the thing happens, and the proofs of it cannot be contested.

Father Malebranche relates, in his '*Recherche de la Verite*,' that there was a young man, an idiot from his birth, in the Hospital of the Incurables at Paris, whose limbs were broke in all the places where it is customary to break the limbs of those who are condemned to suffer upon the wheel. He lived in this condition near twenty years. Numbers were curious to see and examine his broken limbs, and among others the Queen. The cause of his misfortune was his mother's going to see, when she was with child of him, a criminal broke upon the wheel. Every stroke the criminal received vehemently struck the mother's imagination, and the infant was broke exactly in the same parts of the body.

Father Malebranche relates another instance of the force of imagination, which happened at solemnising the canonisation of St. Pius, at Paris: A pregnant woman, having too attentively considered that Saint's image, was delivered of a child perfectly resembling it: It had the face of an old man, as far as could be expressed in a beardless infant: Its arms ran across its breast; its eyes were raised to heaven, its forehead was very narrow, because the forehead of the image was raised towards the vaulted roof of the church, looking up, as it were, to heaven: In short, the child was exceeding like the image, according as the mother had formed it by the force of her imagination. The author adds: 'Every one could see it at Paris as well as myself, the infant being kept for a considerable time in spirits of wine.'

Here is a history of various cases, out of which I have selected such particulars as incredulity cannot disprove! But I do not understand how this connection is between the mother's idea and the corporeal change of the fœtus! neither do I find it properly accounted for by any author. None of them have found such principles founded in nature, from which, being understood and applied, is known a sufficient reason of this effect, and answering to this idea. I am therefore greatly surprised, that Malebranche undertook to explain it. He says, the fibres of the mother's body are affected in a certain place by certain ideas; grant that this sometimes happens: He says, that, on those ideas being formed, certain determinate spirits run through the body; this also seems true: But what then? The mother is moved, not changed, and yet the infant is changed; but,

Has

Has the infant, whilst in its mother's womb, the same motions, sensations, and ideas? This is obscure, yet we may also grant it. But how can the infant's bones be broke, and not the mother's? He says, this happens by percussion and horror; but this is an effect, and not a cause; and it does not appear why the mother's bones should not be broke, which are harder and therefore more brittle.

Paracelsus has deduced this from other causes: He says, that there is in man an imagination, which really effects and brings to pass the things that did not before

exist; for a man, by imagination willing to move his body, moves it in fact; but, by his imagination and the commerce of invisible Powers, he may also move another body; and this he calls *MAGICAL IMAGINATION*, which, by the help of demons, or invisible spirits, can communicate the force of imagination to other bodies, and operate at a distance. Van Helmont is of the same opinion; but, for my part, I despair to illustrate this matter, and do think it inexplicable, or that the cause of the phenomenon is unknown to us.

To the PROPRIETORS of the UNIVERSAL MAGAZINE.

Nulla in re Homines propius ad Deos accedunt, quàm Salutem Hominibus dando.
CIC.

GENTLEMEN,

Feb. 20, 1766.

AS you have ever been very ready to communicate to the public, through the channel of your very useful Magazine, any thing which discovered a tendency to alleviate the misfortunes of human nature, I am induced, from a motive of humanity, to request you will publish the following Remedies, which are excellently well adapted to prevent any bad consequences from coughs or colds (always very rife at this season of the year) and the whole tribe of asthmatic and phthisicky complaints, as well as hectic fevers and consumptions, are generally occasioned by neglecting to take proper care, after having caught a cold; and I am fully persuaded (having had abundant experience of their salutary effects, in a very extensive practice) that the following remedies, with a proper regimen, may save the lives of thousands, in and about this metropolis, who might otherwise have fallen victims to consumptions; and the medicines are so innocent, that they may be taken by persons of the most delicate constitutions. I am, Gentlemen,

Your very humble servant,

AN OLD PHYSICIAN.

The PILLS.

Take, of Ruffus's pill, four scruples; storax pill, one scruple; tartar of vitriol, in fine powder, and squills in powder, of each ten grains; chemical oil of camomile, ten drops; syrup of saffron, enough to make a mass; to be divided into 24 pills; of which the patient may take two or three every third night.

On the intermediate days let the patient take a tea spoonful of the following linctus every fourth hour, washing it down with three large spoonfuls of the pectoral mixture.

The LINCTUS.

Take conserves of roses and hips, each two ounces; pectoral syrup and syrup of violets, of each half an ounce; spermaceti, three drachms; oil of almonds, six drachms; confection of alkerms, half an ounce; genuine balm of Gilead, two drachms; true oil of cinnamon, six drops; acid elixir of vitriol, two drachms: Mix well together.

The PECTORAL MIXTURE.

Take febrifuge elixir, four ounces; pectoral decoction, a quart; balsamic syrup, three ounces; Mynsicht's elixir of vitriol, three drachms, or as much as will make it gratefully acid.

The Principles of Mr. HARRISON'S 'TIME-KEEPER.

IN this time-keeper there is the greatest care taken to avoid friction as much as can be, by the wheels moving on small pivots, and in ruby-holes, and high numbers in the wheels and pinions.

The part which measures time goes but the eighth part of a minute without winding up; so that part is very simple, as this

winding-up is performed at the wheel next to the balance-wheel; by which means there is always an equal force acting at that wheel, and all the rest of the work has no more to do in measuring time, than the person that winds them up once a day.

There is a spring in the inside of the fusee, which I will call a secondary main-spring.

spring. This spring is always kept stretched to a certain tension by the main-spring, and during the time of winding up the time-keeper, at which time the main-spring is not suffered to act, this secondary spring supplies its place.

In common watches in general, the wheels have about one-third the dominion over the balance, that the balance-spring has; that is, if the power the balance-spring has over the balance be called three, that from the wheels is one; but, in this my time-keeper, the wheels have only about one-eightieth part of the power over the balance, that the balance-spring has; and it must be allowed, the less the wheels have to do with the balance, the better. The wheels in a common watch having this great dominion over the balance, they can, when the watch is wound up, and the balance at rest, set the watch a-going; but, when my time-keeper's balance is at rest, and the spring is wound up, the force of the wheels can no more set it a-going, than the force of the wheels of a common regulator can, when the weight is wound up, set the pendulum a-vibrating; nor will the force from the wheels move the balance, when at rest, to a greater angle,

in proportion to the vibration that it is to fetch, than the force of the wheels of a common regulator can move the pendulum from the perpendicular, when it is at rest.

My time-keeper's balance is more than three times the weight of a large-sized common watch-balance, and three times its diameter; and a common watch-balance goes through about six inches of space in a second, but mine goes through about twenty-four inches in that time; so that, had my time keeper only these advantages over a common watch, a good performance might be expected from it. But my time-keeper is not affected by the different degrees of heat and cold, nor agitation of the ship; and the force from the wheels is applied to the balance in such a manner, together with the shape of the balance spring, and (if I may be allowed the term) an artificial cycloid, which acts at this spring; so that, from these contrivances, let the balance vibrate more or less, all its vibrations are performed in the same time, and therefore, if it go at all, it must go true. So that it is plain from this, that such a time-keeper goes intirely from principle, and not from chance.

Abstract of the Trial, before the High Court of Admiralty of England, of John Winn, otherwise Power, Mariner, for Piracy and the Murder of a Negro-man, on Board the Polly, within the Jurisdiction of the Admiralty of England, about three Leagues from Cape Apollonia, on the Coast of Africa; and of Robert Fitzgerald, and John Putt, otherwise Potts, for aiding, abetting, and assisting John Winn in the said Piracy and Murder.

SAMUEL WELLS, being sworn, deposed, That he belonged to the Albany, a merchant-veffel, and was sent on board the Polly, with six others, at Bassan, on the coast of Africa, to lend a hand to work her down to Anamaboe in April last; that John Fox was Master of the Polly, and the prisoner, John Winn, a foremast-man of the same; that, as they were going to Anamaboe, they stopped at Cape Apollonia, after sailing two days, where they staid only one night; that, Captain Fox going on shore, Wells the deponent, Robert Fitzgerald, William Hughes, and John Tomlin, had the watch upon deck, between eight and nine in the evening, the prisoner being then below; but that the prisoner soon after coming up upon the quarter-deck to him, and asking if he saw a canoe coming? To which he answered, No: He then took hold of his nose, and said, 'Upon pain of your life, don't speak a word.' That then, going down into the cabbin, he handed up some pistols to William Hughes, which Hughes car-

ried to the main deck, and that the prisoner, coming up again, ordered him, the deponent, to go and loose the sails, which he did: That he the deponent then went down upon the main deck, and, hearing a pistol go off, soon learned that the Mate was shot through the shoulder; that the prisoner and others were armed all night, and that he came forward to Peter Jourdan, and threatened to blow his brains out, if he did not do as he ordered him: That he ordered him, Jourdan, to go and fetch some grog, that is, rum and water, and that they kept drinking heartily all night; that in the morning they called all hands up to swear to be true to Capt. Power of the Bravo, the prisoner having called himself Captain Power, and altered the ship's name to that of the Bravo; and that, the prisoner having put a pistol into Peter Jourdan's mouth, and threatened to blow out his brains, he then, seconded by John Potts, William Hughes, Robert Fitzgerald, and John Tomlin, ordered them aft.

Being

Being asked, Whether Tomlin was armed? he answered he was not at first; and further said, that, when they went aft, William Hughes had got a Prayer-book belonging to the prisoner to swear them all, and that Potts and all that were concerned together required them to take an oath, the prisoner then standing at the table with a brace of pistols in his hands.

Being desired by the Court to repeat the words made use of, when they were required to swear, he said, it was, To swear to be true to Captain Power of the Bravo, and to one another, and to obey his command. He also related a circumstance, whilst they were swearing, of the prisoner's shooting Adam Mercer through the cheek, when he was just come up upon deck; but he did not know, whether the pistol went off by accident, or not. It was, however, not attended with any fatal consequences.

Wells being next examined, in regard to the murder of the negro-man, deposed, That this negro was a freeman belonging to Bassan, and, in two or three days after they were out at sea, going a pirating to the windward, was employed in splitting some wood forward: That Robert Fitzgerald, having observed the negro making motions to the slaves, and to throw something overboard, went and told the prisoner of it, whereupon the prisoner, coming down from the quarter-deck, lashed him up to the rail by his hands, and his feet to a handspike, and, taking a cat-of-nine-tails, flogged him three or four minutes; but, not having patience to flog him longer, he took a cutlass from out of the boat, and fell to cutting him all round the body, and cut him downright, and wounded him much.

Being asked how many cuts he gave him; and where himself, the deponent, was at the time; he answered, That he could not be positive to the number of the cuts, and that he was then aft under the awning, about three or four yards from the prisoner, who calling for another cutlass, saying the one he had was not good enough, ordered him, the deponent, to go and get another: That, having brought him up another, he fell to cutting him again about the head and round the body, and did not mind where he cut him: That the prisoner then ordered Fitzgerald to give him a cut or two, and he gave him two or three cuts; and that, having repeated the same orders to Potts to cut him, he did so also, all with the second cutlass: That the Black bled mightily about the head and body, before those two cut him, being almost dead when Fitz-

gerald came, though life was in him, but he could not speak: That Potts, without any one bidding him, took a carpenter's broad axe, and cut the negro's head off, as he continued tied, and then threw the head and body overboard.

Being asked, on his cross-examination, the condition of the negro, when the prisoner left him to Fitzgerald, Whether he was not alive, and might have lived? He answered, That he could not live after he was cut to that degree; that he was cut all round about his sides and his head; and that he had been quite mad, and cried out very much, but was almost dead before Fitzgerald cut him.

Being asked again, How many of the seven that came from the Albany were engaged in the mutiny? He said, There were five of them, viz. Richard Thomas, Thomas Hughes, John Potts, Robert Fitzgerald, and Charles Day; and that Adam Mercer was the other that came from the Albany, but was not engaged with them, as was not himself, the deponent.

Peter Jourdan, being sworn, related all the circumstances that Wells did concerning the murder of the negro, who was a freeman, and a pledge aboard the ship for two slaves, and whose offence seemed to be nothing more than heaving a chip overboard, as he was cutting some wood in the afternoon on the deck. The circumstances of the behaviour of Winn and his associates, in regard to the mutiny and piracy, were also the same, except a few particulars, concerning a design of killing him, the deponent Jourdan, Adam Mercer, and the Chief Mate; the two last of which were shot at; the Chief Mate, whose name was Jenkins, by the prisoner, whom he had called out of the cabin, and, firing a pistol at, wounded him in the shoulder; and Adam Mercer by the prisoner also, three slugs having passed thro' his cheek, and two lodged in his neck, which he, the deponent Jourdan, cut afterwards out with his lancet.

In regard to himself and Jenkins, the deponent Jourdan said, that their lives were partly saved by the interposition of Tomlin, who told the prisoner, 'What signifies killing one another? We'll make them work the vessel for us.' So there was nothing done to them; though afterwards the prisoner had threatened to take away the deponent's life, by clapping a pistol loaded and cocked into his mouth, and shortly after had snapped a pistol five times at one W. Ainsworth.

Some appeared to the prisoner's character; but, being found guilty of death, he received

received sentence immediately, to be executed on the Monday following, being the 2d of March, at Execution-dock, and his body to be dissected; but was respited till Tuesday the 10th, when he suffered according to his sentence.

And, as justice had been done to the country by the example of Winn, the ring-

leader, and some circumstances appeared, on that trial, in the prisoner Tomlin's favour, as to his not being armed when the others were, and his preventing the others, when they were proceeding to kill one or two of the men, his Majesty's Attorney-general did not produce any evidence against him, and he was acquitted.

N E W S *Foreign and Domestic.*

February 28.

Constantinople, **T**HE 7th instant, a little after January 15. midnight a Turkish man of war of 94 guns, lying at anchor in the harbour near Topano, ready to sail with another of the same force, for the Archipelago, was set on fire by a pan of coals being put in a room by some of the people to warm them, who fell asleep. The fire had made such a progress while they slept, that the people, despairing to extinguish it, and fearing it should be communicated to the other ship, cut the cables. The wind, blowing fresh, drove her to a key called Capani, where she set fire to five saicks (large vessels that trade to the Black-sea) two of which were laden with corn. They were all pushed off from the shore and separated in the harbour. One of them immediately set fire to three other saicks, which lay at another key: Two of them were drove to a place called Giubali, and set fire to the houses on the Constantinople side of the harbour, eighty of which were entirely consumed. Several of the vessels went along shore on this side, and set fire to a Kiosk of the Grand Seignior's, which was soon reduced to ashes. Had it not been for the dexterity of the slaves of the Bagnio, who sunk one of the ships while she was on fire, and driving near to eighteen large men of war, which lay moored together before the Arsenal, the whole of them must inevitably have been consumed.

The Grand Signior, the Grand Vizir, and all the great Officers of the Porte, were upon the water giving their orders. The human mind cannot picture to itself a more striking and horrid scene, than to see, at the same time, nine large floating fires, in the middle of the night, with two great fires on each side of the water, which threatened destruction to the whole city.

The Grand Seignior, who is blessed with an heart of charity and benevolence, has given orders to make up the losses of the unhappy sufferers by water.

The same day a Sultana was delivered of a Prince, which was made known on Saturday by the firing of the cannon from the Seraglio and the Arsenal, which continued morning, noon, and evening; and there are great rejoicings in the Seraglio.

The English Ambassador sent the usual compliments to the Reis Effendi upon this occasion.

Extract of a Letter from Florence, Feb. 4.

'The number of young maidens which the Chamberlains of the Court have resolved to por-

tion, on account of the happy delivery of the Grand Duchess, is one hundred. They are to receive the nuptial benediction from the Archbishop in the metropolitan church; in presence of their generous benefactors, and several other Lords and Ladies of the first rank; and after singing Te Deum, they will go in procession with their husbands to the Royal Palace, where they are to be entertained with a dinner, and to have the honour of being served by the Chamberlains, who will afterwards give them a ball.'

On Friday last a cause was tried at the Court of King's-bench at Guildhall, between one Stroud, a Fellowship-porter, of Billingsgate, London, plaintiff, and a corn-factor, defendant; the action was brought against the latter for violently assaulting the plaintiff when about his lawful labour, in unloading corn out of a vessel on float upon the river Thames, within the jurisdiction of the Lord Mayor of the city of London, which was denied by the defendant; and after many learned arguments, by the Counsel on both sides, and examining several witnesses, the plaintiffs case being clearly proved, the Jury, without the least hesitation, brought in a verdict for the plaintiff, with full-costs.

Letters from Turin advise, that on the 7th ult. at four in the morning, a shock of an earthquake was felt in that city.

They write from Leghorn, that a late shock of the earth had been felt in the isle of Scio, which threw down a Greek church, and destroyed upwards of forty dwelling-houses.

March 2.

On the 30th of January, in the night, the ship Sampson, of Liverpool, George Johnson, Master, bound from Grenada to Liverpool, ran ashore, in very thick weather, at a place called Craighill, near Holyhead, where she overset and went to pieces, and the Master, Chief-mate, Surgeon, two French Gentlemen, and fourteen other persons, were drowned.

March 3.

Sunday morning the Supercargo of the Lord Clive East-Indiaman, Capt. Barclay, outward-bound, for China, came to the India-house with an account of the above ship being lost off Boulogne. Two of the crew were drowned.

Yesterday a hackney coachman in Bishopsgate-street was summoned before the sitting Alderman, for refusing to go with a fare, when called to a house in Ludgate-street, and was fined ten shillings; but, on his going out of the room, he, using very indecent language with regard to the

Alderman, &c. was taken back, and fined twenty shillings; and a commitment was making out to send him to Newgate, but on asking pardon on his knees, and paying the above fine, he was dismissed.

March 4.

Genoa, February 7. M. Francis Maria Rovere having, on the 29th past, compleated his time of two years as Doge of this Republic, the Great Council met the next day, and nominated fifteen persons for one out of that number to be elected to fill up the vacant dignity. On the 31st the Small Council assembled, and reduced the nomination of fifteen to six: And on the 3d instant the Great Council met again, and elected M. Marcello Durazzo to fill up the vacant dignity of Doge for two years; upon which occasion the new Doge immediately received the compliments of the Nobility of both sexes, and will receive the compliments of the foreign Ministers and Consuls on Monday.

The last letters from New-York bring advice, that more new manufactories are going on there; among which is one for brass wire, and another for enamelling all kinds of trinkets, after the Birmingham and Sheffield manner.

Yesterday was held a Court of Aldermen at Guildhall, when John Shakespear, Esq; was sworn in Alderman of Aldgate ward. A letter from Sir Nathanael Nash, late Alderman of Castlebaynard, requesting leave to resign upon account of his ill state of health, being read, the Court was pleased to comply with the said request.

The Grand Jury of the city of London presented a memorial relating to the keeper of the house in Chancery-lane for lodging recruits for the East India Company's service.

Tuesday last a cause was tried in Westminster-hall, between a Gentleman of Surry and a physician: The action was brought against the latter for criminal conversation with the plaintiff's Lady, and a verdict was given with 500*l.* damages.

March 5.

The Weasel cutter, belonging to Guernsey, John La Rieu, Master, in ballast, was lost in the great storm on Thursday night last to the eastward of Fowey-harbour; and the crew, consisting of eleven hands, all perished.

Tuesday night, as Charles Whitworth, Esq; was returning home from London to Greenwich, between nine and ten o'clock, he was attacked in the great road near the turning off to Peckham, by a foot-pad, who demanded his money; and whilst the man was endeavouring to open the chariot door, Mr. Whitworth took the short gun he had in the carriage with him, and, letting down the glass, immediately fired at him, and it is believed wounded him either in the shoulder or the head; as it was dark he could not see; and the robber immediately cried out, O Lord, O Lord; and the footman behind saw him stagger a considerable distance as he went off.

On Monday a person, against whom a commission of bankruptcy had been issued, was examined at the public office in Bow street, touching

the removing, concealing, and embezzling certain monies and goods, value 20*l.* and upwards, part of his effects, and being charged therewith, on oath, was committed to Newgate.

March 6.

Mr. Thomas, the principal supercargo on board the Lord Clive Indiaman, stays in France to take care of such of the Company's effects as may be preserved out of the wreck. The two supercargoes who arrived on Sunday, were ordered on Monday afternoon to the Downs, to proceed to China on board the *Vanstuart*.

On Tuesday evening a great number of farmers were observed going along Pall-mall with cockades in their hats: On enquiring the reason, it appeared they all lived in or near the parish of Stanwell, in the county of Middlesex, and that they were returning to their wives and families, to carry them the agreeable news of a bill being rejected for inclosing the said common, which, if carried into execution, might have been the ruin of a great number of families.

Wednesday last were tried, by a Special Jury, two causes, in both which the Chamberlain of London was plaintiff; one against T— J—, and the other against J— S—, for buying and selling Government securities for their friends, not being brokers: In both which causes verdicts were given for the defendants; by which it is now settled, that every person is at liberty to employ his friend to buy or sell Government securities, without being obliged to be at the expence of employing a broker, which will be a great inducement for people to lay out their money in the funds, and consequently a great addition to public credit.

Yesterday, at a wardmote held at St. Mary Magdalene's church, Mr. Plumb, an eminent refiner in Foster-lane, was unanimously chosen Alderman of Castle-baynard ward, in the room of Sir Nathaniel Nash, who hath resigned.

From the South-Carolina Gazette.

Charles-Town, Jan. 23. Letters from St. Christopher's, of the 8th inst. inform us, that on the night of December the 27th, another dreadful fire broke out at Bridge-town, in Barbadoes, at the store of Paul Bedford and Co. above the stepping-stones, which consumed every house on both sides the street, quite down to T. Thompson's tavern, including every house and store on the right side of the Green, to Mess. Worrall and Walker's, in whose yard was a great quantity of lumber, which carried the flames to Mr. Stevenson's, where was a vast number of casks, as well as a large parcel of boards, and other timber, whereby the range of houses leading from the Old Bridge into town, was set on fire and consumed. The house inhabited by Irenæus Moe, Esq; was laid in ashes, at five the next morning. Mrs. Wayles's house was blown up at three o'clock the same morning, which preserved High-street. These letters add, that had Mr. John Hall's house taken fire, which was every moment expected, the small fragment of the town, left by the ravage of flames in May, must have been entirely consumed.

The amount of the toll of the foot-passage over the

the new bridge at Black-friars, from November 19, 1766, to Feb. 10, 1767, amounted to 758l. 1s. 6d. $\frac{1}{2}$.

March 7.

Extract of a Letter from Edinburgh, Feb. 28.

'We hear from Athole, that on Thursday the 26th inst. between five and six in the afternoon, the ferry-boat on the water of Garry, at Invergarry, near the pass of Killicrankie, containing thirty passengers, was carried down the river by the rapidity of the current, and was overset; by which melancholy accident, no less than twenty-seven persons have most unfortunately lost their lives. These unhappy sufferers were returning from Mouline market, where they had been disposing of their linen yarn. Six farmers, with their wives, perished on this occasion. This passage, though the only access to a populous country, is very rapid and dangerous; and this is the third time, within these twelve months, that this boat has been forced down the river, by the immense rapidity of the current, though on the two former occasions happily no lives were lost.

A private mass-house in Kent-street, Southwark, has this week been suppressed; and three persons were taken into custody, who have given bail, in a recognizance, for their appearance next Easter term at Westminster-hall.

March 9.

Extract of a Letter from Paris, Feb. 20.

'Letters from Saintonge advise, that the wolves have lately made most terrible ravages in the neighbourhood of St. Jean d'Angeli, where several persons who had been bit by them have died mad.

'A woman, by profession a seamstress, has been condemned, by an arret of Parliament to make the amende honorable, to be fixed to the Carcan, to be branded and confined to the salt-petre-house for nine years, for having, by means of a forged register of her first husband's burial, contracted a second marriage with another man, whose widow she now is. The writing-master who forged the register, is likewise condemn'd to the galleys for life, after making the amende honorable, and being branded in the shoulders. This sentence began to be executed last Thursday.

March 11.

Florence, Feb. 14. We learn from Finizzano, a territory of this Grand duchy, that between the 21st of last month and the 4th of the present, they had felt thirty-six shocks of the earth, which has damaged a great number of public edifices, and destroyed many country-houses. The mines of copper and silver lately discovered at Angliari, will bring in 40 per cent.

A west-country barge, laden with seven hundred sacks of flour, and three hundred quarters of malt, is sunk in the river a little above Windsor.

Monday morning early, a seizure of India silks, and some fine teas, was made on the Kent-street-road in a higler's cart that was bringing poultry to London; two of the smugglers were greatly wounded by the officers who made the seizure.

John Wynne, alias Power, convicted at the last session of Admiralty, for piracy and murder, was executed yesterday at Execution-dock. He would have been hanged on Monday se'nnight, but the dock being filled with mud, time was required to clear it.

Extract of a Letter from Geneva, dated Feb. 18.

'The following is the answer which the Duke de Choiseul hath written to the Sieur Hennin, the French Resident here, to the address presented to him some time ago by twelve Commissaries of the Burghers, and as many Representatives of the people:

'You may, Sir, inform the representatives, that the Court is displeased at your having been charged to receive, by the hand of the Commissaries, a piece whose essential fault is that it expresses nothing; and wherein they dare to avail themselves of a testimony as false as that of their own conscience, to avouch their innocence; which is adequate to taxing us with injustice: That you are absolutely forbidden to receive any thing for the future on the part of the representatives: That moreover it is not by words, nor by vain and ineffectual proceedings, that they can hope to soften his Majesty, justly incensed at all the measures of some among them whose pernicious councils they have the weakness to follow: That as long as their blindness shall subsist, and that they continue to place their confidence in persons full of passion and private views, who in several seditious writings have had the temerity to calumniate, before their faces, the generous and beneficent intentions of the mediators; his Majesty will regard all of them as culpable of the same conspiracy: That they ought to know what they have to do to merit his Majesty's favour: And that it is not your place to give them advice thereupon.'

Yesterday, about one o'clock in the afternoon, the Right Hon. the Lord-mayor, several Aldermen, and the Committees of Common-council and of the Skinner's Company, went from the Mansion-house, in a cavalcade of about thirty coaches, to present the freedom of the city of London to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland; and on their return they were elegantly entertained at dinner by his Lordship at the Mansion-house.

On Tuesday evening, one of the deputy bearers of St. Bride's, who had been turned out of his post with two others and a grave-digger, for being concerned in bringing a corpse from a lock-up house, to the church-yard of the said parish, at Fleet-ditch, late at night, came to the Committee of poor, then sitting in the vestry, and desired to be heard in his vindication; accordingly he was admitted, when he declared that the grave-digger came, on the 29th of last September, about nine at night, just after he had done supper, and told him he must go with him and two others, to fetch a body to Mr. ——— the undertaker. Accordingly he went with him to the undertaker's house, where his servant immediately took a coffin, and went along with them: On coming near Temple bar, he asked the grave-digger (who was the principal in the affair) where he was going

ing to, who told him to Hyde-park hospital; but when they came into the Butcher row, they stopped at a certain house, and (as the grave-digger proceeded in with the person who had the coffin, he declared he would not go in, for he did not like the house; but, after some altercation, he went with the rest, and with some difficulty they persuaded him up stairs; at the top of the house, they found a poor wretch lay dead, which they put into the coffin, but that the corpse and the house stunk so much, that it made him bring up his supper, for he believed the body had been dead five or six days, however they brought the corpse down stairs, and rested it in the passage, where the person of the house gave them two pots of beer to drink, which were so bad that they could not drink it; on which they desired the person of the house to let them have a penny-worth of gin each, and they would pay for it; but he rapping out an oath, told them he would give it them; on drinking which, the door, which was locked all the while they were in the passage, was opened, and they brought the corpse away; instead of carrying it to the undertaker's, as the grave-digger had told him at first, when they came to Fleet-market, he then told them the undertaker would not be at home, and they might as well carry it to the church-yard, which was done accordingly; that they went to the undertaker's the next morning, for their pay, who gave them a shilling a-piece; on which one of the bearers told him it was a very hard jobb, and hoped he would give them something to drink; the undertaker then said he had but fourteen shillings for the burial, seven of which he had paid the parish, and four to them, so they might judge of the smallness of his profit; however he gave them a pot of purl, and they departed. [See page 110 of our last.]

March 12.

John Wynne, who was executed yesterday afternoon, at Execution-dock, for the murder of a free Negro on the high seas, was dressed in black; was a stout-made man, aged about 46 years; and he behaved with great decency and resignation, every way becoming his unhappy circumstances. He prayed on the scaffold a full hour, attended by the Ordinary of Newgate, and another Gentleman. Before he was turned off he owned the crime for which he suffered, and exhorted all persons to take warning by his unhappy end. After hanging the usual time, his body was brought to Surgeons-hall, in the Old-Lalley, in order to be dissected.

March 13.

Monday the 2d inst. the following extraordinary affair happened at Ferry-bridge:—The wife of Thomas Benson, of that place, being suddenly taken ill, she to all appearance expired, and continued without any symptoms of life the whole day, and every proper requisite was ordered for her funeral: The husband, hoping for some consolation in his distress, by some money which he had reason to believe she had secreted from him in her life time, began to search for it on Tuesday morning, and found seven pounds ten shillings in crown-pieces concealed in an old box; but, upon

his attempting to take it away, he was surprised by his wife, who was just then recovered, met him, and terribly frightened him, by appearing as if nothing had happened, and continued seemingly in good health till Thursday noon, when she actually expired.

Extract of a private Letter from Madrid, dated February 27, 1767.

‘The discontents here grow apace, on account of a late proclamation revoking the pardon granted to the rioters who drove from hence the Royal favourite [Squilacci] whose administration was so disgusting to the people; and as this ferment is, more or less, universal in all the provinces belonging to the kingdom, it is hard to say what may be the consequences of this ill-adviced rescindation. The murmurs of the people, too, are not a little stimulated at the dismembering from the Spanish Crown some of their most valuable plantations, in favour of the French, whose prevailing influence at Court is far from being agreeable to the patriot part of the nation.’

March 14.

Genoa, Feb. 21. Early yesterday morning his Serene Highness the Hereditary Prince of Brunswick arrived in this city from Turin. About half an hour after his arrival, he was complimented by the Master of the ceremonies in the Republic's name, who renewed the offer of a deputation on behalf of the Republic, which his Serene Highness desired, in the most polite manner, to be excused from accepting. The Prince will embark, in a few days, on board his Majesty's ship Montreal, for Antibes or Toulon.

The late earthquake has done considerable damage to the houses in this city. It has been succeeded by several other shocks not so violent as the first, and there is a constant tremor in the earth, felt in the city and its environs.

A letter from Paris, dated March 9, says, ‘They write from Grasse, that on the 9th ult. at a quarter after four in the morning, three successive shocks of the earth were felt at that place. The first lasted but a few seconds, though it waked several persons in bed, and threw down some tiles and chimnies. During its continuance, a sound was heard like that of a strong gust of wind. The two other shocks were not so sensibly felt. These shocks were considerably more violent in Italy; but diminished in proportion as they were nearer to France. Their force was greatest at Venice; less considerable at Genoa, and still less at Nice.’

March 16.

Florence, Feb. 16. The earthquakes which have been felt at intervals at Fivizzano, from the 21st of January to the 5th of the present month, have done considerable damage. The cathedral is rent in many parts; the church of the Cordeliers has suffered much, and the great hospital, the Town-hall, and the salt-magazine, are greatly damaged.

March 17.

In the course of last week four barges, deeply laden, have sunk in the river Thames; two belonging to the Newbury proprietors, with malt and flour; one to Mr. Clements of Reading, with

timber; and the other belonging to Mr. Rose at Spade-oak, with malt and flour.

March 17.

On Thursday was tried at Chelmsford, in Essex, two causes, wherein William Butler, and John Mungall, of Barking, in the same county, fishermen, were plaintiffs; and an Officer of the Customs, at Malden, defendant. The action was brought for the illegal seizure and detainer of the plaintiffs fishing-boat, and for killing and otherwise damaging, with a boat-hook, their cargo of fish, for no other reason than the plaintiffs having on board an old rusty musket, a pound of shot, and half a pound of powder, which the Officer called fire-arms, against the King. A verdict was found for the plaintiffs, with damages and full costs of suit.

March 18.

A coal mine has been opened near Campbelltown in Cantire, which promises to succeed well; in time, it may prove an advantageous trade to that port, which promises to be a flourishing place, from whence many vessels are going to the Newfoundland fishery.

Chelmsford, March 13. On Wednesday, about three o'clock in the afternoon, Mr. Squire, of East Horndon in this county, had his barn, wherein were upwards of sixty quarters of wheat, some thrashed, and some in the straw, set on fire, and a large oat-stack that was set up at one end of the barn, was burnt to the ground, supposed to have been maliciously done by two labouring men that were thrashing in the barn. They are committed to our gaol on suspicion of setting the same on fire. Some of the corn in the barn is saved, but the fire was not entirely out yesterday in the evening.

Dublin, March 10. The following form of an association, proposed to the consideration of the Nobility, Ladies, and Gentlemen, &c. of this city, is left to be signed at most of the coffee-houses, here, by the Gentlemen, and at the Irish silk-warehouse by the Ladies, viz.

'In order to alleviate the distresses of the industrious manufacturers, in the present scarcity and dearth of provisions, by encouraging the master weavers to give employment to their journeymen and others employed under them in their respective branches, whereby they might be kept out of idleness and danger, and enabled to earn their bread, and be useful members of society: We the subscribing persons do hereby engage, that we and each of us will purchase and make up at least one suit of clothes of Irish manufacture, on or before his Majesty's birth-day, which will be on the 4th of June next.

March 19.

Near four hundred poor families at Wandsworth are now supplied with the best bread at 6d. the quarter loaf; cheese at 2d. per pound; and coals at 6d. per bushel; by a voluntary subscription of the Gentry of the above place.

Yesterday the Recorder made his report to his Majesty, of the three prisoners under sentence of death in Newgate, viz. William Pattison, for horse-stealing; Joseph Guy and Benjamin Hudson, for highway robberies, who are all respited.

The person who attempted, some nights ago, to rob a Gentleman in his chariot, at the end of Peckham-lane, near New-crofts, and who was shot at by the Gentleman, was found dead four days afterwards in an adjoining field; the deceased was interred in Camberwell church-yard, and appeared to be an ostler at an inn on Blackheath.

On Saturday last a baker was convicted in the penalty of fifty shillings, before a Magistrate, for having in his custody for sale, and for offering and exposing to sale, and selling five loaves of household bread, without causing to be imprinted on every of the said respective loaves a large Roman H; contrary to the statute in such case made and provided.

Bath, March 13. The following resolutions were this day agreed to, in a very numerous assembly of the Nobility and Gentry, by a considerable majority.

Resolved, 'That Mr. Fleming be reinstated; and that he is hereafter to lead the band of music in the pump and ball-rooms, as usual.'

Resolved, 'That the band being now full, Mr. Tewkesbury be dismissed.'

And the following resolution was at the same time unanimously agreed to.

'That Mr. Derrick, as Master of the Ceremonies, be invested with full power to regulate the band of music in the ball and pump-rooms; and to superintend the public amusements in the Assembly-rooms of the said city, according to the regulations of his predecessor Mr. Nash.'

It was desired that these resolutions should be made public.

Newcastle, March 24. One William Hodgson, aged 22, labourer at Sir Laurence Dundas's alum work, fell, during the late great snow, from the top of the cliff at the new work at Loft-house, which, from top to bottom, measures just 155 yards. The precipice is somewhat slanting for about two thirds from the top. He slid down that part of the rock on the breech with amazing velocity, carrying down with him a large quantity of snow, which preserved him in a great measure; and being thrown with great vehemence from a projecting crag, which turned him heels over head, he fell down perpendicular upwards of 50 yards into a snow-drift at the foot of a cliff, where he lay above half an hour before his companions could get to him to take him up; and indeed they were some time in suspense whether they should go to him or to the Director of the work, in order to have the Coroner sent for, because they never expected to find him alive. His right thigh was very much broke; the left knee, and the inward extremity of the right collar-bone, were dislocated. He was insensible for some days, and a month elapsed before he recovered a right use of his reason. It is remarkable, that he was so far from having any presence of mind during the fall, that he has not the least remembrance of it, and, on growing sensible would not for some time believe that he had fallen down the cliff, though he remembers being at the top of it just before he slipped down; but he knows no more of what followed than if he had not existed, nor has any idea of the space of time during which he was insensible.

March

March 24.

Yesterday his Majesty went to the House of Peers, and gave the royal assent to the following bills, viz.

The bill for granting an aid to his Majesty, by a land-tax for the service of the present year.

The bill for better regulating his Majesty's marine forces while on shore.

The bill for rebuilding the parish church of St. Martin's in Worcester.

The bill for the more effectual maintenance and relief of the poor of Queenborough in Kent.

The bill to enlarge the term and powers granted to the inhabitants of St. Mary, Rotherhith, by certain several rates for rebuilding their parish church, &c.

And also to several road and inclosure bills.

March 27.

On Tuesday night, the 24th of March, at eight o'clock, the numbers upon the ballot taken at Merchant-taylor's hall, upon the question proposed by Sir James Hodges, Knt. relating to the grant of an additional term of ten years, after the determination of Lord Clive's present right in his Jachire shall be expired, was declared as follows:

For the question	—	361
Against it	—	332

Majority 29

After the above declaration, Mr. Baker moved for an immediate adjournment. This motion was opposed by another proprietor, who offered an amendment to this question, viz. That the Court should be adjourned to a certain day, in order to receive the Directors report, concerning Mr. Sullivan's, and the other propositions referred to the Directors consideration, for accommodating the Company's present disputes with Government. These two questions caused long debates, which lasted till after eleven o'clock, when a division being demanded upon the first question, there were

For adjourning sine die	—	86
Against it	—	76

Majority 10

Two persons concerned with Wynn the pirate, lately executed for the murder of the free negro on the coast of Guiney, are taken, and on their way to England for trial, at a Court of Admiralty expected to be held, by adjournment, at the Old Bailey the 5th of May next.

BIRTHS.

A SON to the Right Hon. Lady Bruce.

A son to the Right Hon. Lady Grosvenor.

A son to the Lady of George Hencage, Esq; at Hainton, near Market Rasen, Lincolnshire.

A daughter to Lady Susan Lambton, at Harraton, Durham.

MARRIAGES.

RIGHT Hon. the Earl of Essex, to Miss Bladen.

Rev. Mr. Langstaff, curate at Sedgfield, to Miss Hilton, of Durham.

William Barnardiston, Esq; to Miss Wilhelmina Vincent, of Holborn-bridge.

Hon. John Byng, Esq; son of the late Lord Torrington, to Miss Biddy Forrest.

James Albert, Esq; of Mortimer-street, to Miss Susan Penny, of Welbeck-street.

Charles Hopkins, Esq; of Charles-street, Berkeley-square, to Miss Susan Rudson, of New Bond-street.

Joseph Stanier, Esq; of Stanhope-street, Mayfair, to Miss Elisabeth Wootton, of Grosvenor-street.

John Lenn, Esq; of Princes street, St. Ann's, Soho, to Miss Elisabeth Edwards, of Chandos-street.

James Grape, Esq; of Argyle-buildings, to Miss Susannah Spurrel, of Great Russell-street.

John Baker, Esq; of Deal, to Miss Bromfall, of Dover.

George Watkins, Esq; of Upper Grosvenor-street, to Miss Susanna Gilbert, of New Bond-street.

Thomas Wilmington, Esq; of Nottingham, to Miss Henrietta Spooner, of Kensington.

Sir Jeffery Amherst, Knt. of the Bath, to Miss Betsey Carey, of St. James's street.

DEATHS.

HER Royal Highness Maria-Josepha, Dauphiness of France.

Thomas Warrington, Esq; in North-street, Red-lion square.

George Westgate, Esq; in Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury.

Charles Hunter, Esq; on Clerkenwell-green.

Rev. Mr. Eddowes, vicar of Twyford, in Hampshire.

Henry Cooley, Esq; at Berkhamsted, Hertfordshire.

Richard Jackson, Esq; on Epping-forest.

Christopher Lee, Esq; in Lincoln's-inn-fields.

Dr. Charles Baiguy, at Peterborough.

John Durnford, Esq; in Queen Ann-street, Cavendish-square.

William Hall, Esq; senior fellow of King's college, Cambridge.

Benjamin Spackman, Esq; in Hart-street, Bloomsbury.

James Hodgson, Esq; at Chelsea.

Lady Dowager Deloraine, at Lincoln.

James Booker, Esq; at Hampstead.

John Elmes, Esq; at East-ham.

Right Hon. the Marquis of Tavistock.

Nicholas Fazakerley, Esq; member for Preston.

John Martin, Esq; at Overbury, Worcester-shire.

St. Andrew Livesay, Esq; at Henwick-hall, Bedford.

Edward Spelman, Esq; at West-acre High-house, near Swaffham, Norfolk.

William Russell, Esq; at Basing, Hampshire.

Thomas Macclough, Esq; in Queen square, Westminster.

John Glanville, Esq; near Redlion-square.

James Newcome, Esq; in Hill-street, Berkeley-square.

P R E-

P R E F E R M E N T S.

- R**EV. Mr. Cockfedge, to the rectory of Welnetham, Suffolk.
 Rev. Dr. Blakestone, to the rectory of Little Sampford, cum Hempstead.
 Rev. Mr. Samuel Carr, to be chaplain to the Bishop of London.
 Rev. Mr. Henry Foord, to the rectory of West-Hellerton, York.
 Rev. Mr. Thomlinson, to the rectory of Brickling, Norfolk.
 Rev. Mr. Robert Darley Waddilove, to the living of Whitby.
 Rev. Mr. Massey, to the cure of Bungay, St. Mary, Suffolk.
 Rev. Mr. Price, to the vicarage of Postling, Kent.
 Rev. Mr. Pugh, to the vicarage of Godmersham, Kent.

P R O M O T I O N S.

- E**DWARD Barker, Esq; to be his Majesty's agent and Consul general at Tripoli.
 Lieut. General John Marquis of Lorne, to be commander in chief of his Majesty's forces, &c. in North Britain.

B—K—TS. From the Gazette.

- R**ICHARD Knowlton, the younger, of Romsey-infra, Southamptonshire, innholder.

George Absolam, of Newport, in the isle of Wight, Timber-merchant.

William Browne, of Crediton, Devon, currier.

Ralph Chatterley, of Hanley, Stafford, pot-feller.

John Richards, of Kentish-town, Middlesex, victualler.

Thomas Holton, of Buckingham, linen-dra-per.

Clement Andrews, of Smalburgh, Norfolk, grocer.

Godhard Hagen and David Wolpman, of London, merchants.

William Bagwill, of Totness, Devon, shop-keeper.

Joseph Richardson, of Lawrence-lane, ware-houseman.

James Henderson, of London, merchant.

Charles Ryder, of Cheap-side, mercer.

Thomas Terrie, of Old Bond street, stationer.

Richard Peers, of School-house-lane, Ratchiff-highway, cooper.

Simon Moreau, of Basinghall-street, mer-chant.

Mathew Enfor, of Vere-street, hardwareman.

James Crisp, and Francis Warren, of Camo-mile-street, merchants.

Jonathan Wilson, of Warwick, chapman.

Thomas Dobson, of Monkwearmouth, Dur-ham, mariner.

Bartlett Hodgetts, of Liverpool, Lancaster, woollen-dra-per.

John Hall, of Little George-street, Westmin-ster.

B O O K S published in M A R C H.

- P**O E M S and Translations by the Author of the Progress in Phycic. Sandby, 4 s. sewed.
 The Adventures of an Author, written by him-

self, in Two Volumes. Robinson and Ro-berts, 5 s. sewed.

An Essay on the History of Civil Society, by Adam Ferguson, LL. D. one Vol. 4to. Mil-lar, 15 s. bound.

The Farmers Letters to the People of England. Nicol, 4 s. sewed.

The cruel Disappointment; or the History of Miss Emmiline Merrick. Bladon, 2 Vols. in 12mo. 5 s. sewed.

Historical Memoirs of his late Royal Highness William Duke of Cumberland. Wilkie, 6 s. bound.

The ignorant Philosopher. Bladon, 4 s. bound.

The Principles of Mr. Harrison's Time-keeper, with Plates. Nourse, 5 s. sewed.

Belisarius, translated from the French of M. Marmontel. Vaillant, 3 s. bound.

The Adventures of Emmera, or the fair Ameri-can, in Two Volumes. Nicol, 6 s. bound.

Ananas; or a Treatise on the Pine Apple; by John Giles. Bladon, 2 s.

Letters between John Beard, Esq; and John Sheb-beare, M. D. Kearley, 1 s.

The present State of Great Britain and North America, in 8vo. Beckett, 3 s. sewed.

The entertaining Medley. Robinson and Ro-berts, 3 s.

Dissertations on Subjects relating to the Genius and the Evidences of Christianity; by Alexan-der Gerard, D. D. Millar, 6 s. bound.

Poetical Epistles to the Author of the New Bath Guide. Doddsley, 1 s. 6 d.

Tunbridge Epistles. Johnson and Davenport, 1 s. 6 d.

The Nature of a Quarantine to guard against that alarming Distemper called the Plague. Wil-liams, 1 s. 6 d.

A Letter to the Earl of Bute, upon his Union with the Earl of Chatham. Bladon, 6 d.

The History and present State of Electricity; by Joseph Priestly, LL. D. F. R. S. Doddsley.

An Essay on Crimes and Punishments, transla- ted from the Italian. Almon, 4 s. 6 d. bound.

The compleat Grazier; or Gentleman and Far-mer's Directory. Almon, 3 s. bound.

BILLS of Mortality, from March 3, to March 24, 1767.

Buried.		Christened.	
Males	881	Males	698
Females	835	Females	643
Under 2 years old		1716	
Between 2 and 5		116	
5 and 10		46	
10 and 20		62	
20 and 30		110	
30 and 40		181	
40 and 50		198	
50 and 60		164	
60 and 70		126	
70 and 80		92	
80 and 90		49	
90 and 105		6	
		1716	
		Buried.	
		Within the walls	
		Without the walls	
		In Mid. and Surry	
		City & Sub. West.	
		1716	
		Weekly, March 3, 404	
		20, 416	
		17, 457	
		24, 439	
		1716	
		PRICES	

PRICES of STOCKS from February 27, to March 26, 1767, inclusive.

Days	BANK STOCK.	INDIA STOCK.	South Sea STOCK.	South Sea old Ann.	South Sea new Ann.	3 per C. Ind. Ann.	3 per C. B reduc'd.	3 per C. B. conol.	3. per C. B. 1751.	3 1/2 Bank 1756.	3 1/2 Bank 1758.	4 per C. 1762.	Subscrip. 1763.	Nav. Bills. 1766.	Exc. Bills. l. s.	In. Bonds. l. s.
27	142 1/2	232 1/2	103	88 1/2	87 3/4	87 1/4	89 1/2	89 1/2	87	93 1/2	93 1/2	102 3/4				0 16
28	142 1/2	233 1/2					89 1/2	89 1/2				103				0 15
1	142 1/2	232 1/2		88 1/2	87 3/4		89 1/2	89 1/2				103	102 3/8			0 16
2	143 1/2	235 1/2	103		87 3/4		89 1/2	89 1/2				103				0 17
3		237 1/2			87 3/4		89 1/2	89 1/2				102		1 7/8		0 17
4		233 1/2		88 1/2	87 3/4		89 1/2	89 1/2				102		1 7/8		0 16
5	143 1/2	236 1/2		88 1/2	87 3/4	87 3/8	89 1/2	89 1/2	87 1/2	93 1/4	93 1/4	102	102 1/8			0 15
6	142 1/2	236 1/2		88 1/2	87 3/4		89 1/2	89 1/2				102				0 16
7		237 1/2		88 1/2	87 3/4		89 1/2	89 1/2				102				0 15
8		236 1/2	102 1/2	88 1/2	87 3/4	87 3/8	89 1/2	89 1/2	86 7/8	93	93	102	102 5/8			0 14
9		240 1/2		88 1/2	87 3/4		89 1/2	89 1/2	87	94 1/4	93 1/2					0 14
10		240 1/2		88 1/2	87 3/4		89 1/2	89 1/2								0 15
11		243 1/2			88 1/2		89 1/2	89 1/2								0 16
12		243 1/2			88 1/2		89 1/2	89 1/2								0 18
13		247 1/2			88 1/2		89 1/2	89 1/2	87 1/8	94 1/4	93 3/8					0 17
14		248 1/2			88 1/2		89 1/2	89 1/2						1 7/8		0 18
15		246 1/2	102	88 1/2	87 3/4		89 1/2	89 1/2	87	94 1/4	93 3/4					0 17
16		243 1/2	101 3/4	88 1/2	87 3/4		89 1/2	89 1/2								0 18
17		243 1/2		88 1/2	87 3/4		89 1/2	89 1/2								0 18
18		244 1/2	103 3/4	88 1/2	87 3/4		89 1/2	89 1/2	87	94 3/8	93 3/8					0 19
19		244 1/2		88 1/2	87 3/4		89 1/2	89 1/2								0 18
20		244 1/2		88 1/2	87 3/4		89 1/2	89 1/2								0 18
21		244 1/2		88 1/2	87 3/4		89 1/2	89 1/2								0 18
22		244 1/2		88 1/2	87 3/4		89 1/2	89 1/2								0 18
23		244 1/2		88 1/2	87 3/4		89 1/2	89 1/2								0 18
24		244 1/2		88 1/2	87 3/4		89 1/2	89 1/2								0 18
25		244 1/2		88 1/2	87 3/4		89 1/2	89 1/2								0 18
26		244 1/2		88 1/2	87 3/4		89 1/2	89 1/2								0 18

Bear-key.		LONDON, Exchanges on March 24, 1767.		Peck loaf 2 s. 9 d.	
Wheat, 44s to 51s.	Amsterdam 34 10 1/2 Uf.	Hamburgh 35 9 2 1/2 Uf.	Genoa 48	Dublin 9 7/8	Bags from 45s. to 56s. per C.
Barley, 22s to 26s. 6d.	Ditto at sight 34 6	Paris 1 day's date 31 3/4	Venice 50 1/2	Agio of the Bank of Holland 3 1/4	Pockets from 56s. to 68s. per C.
Rye, — 30s to 31s.	Rotterdam 35 11 2 1/2 Uf.	Ditto 2 Uf. 31 3/8	Lisbon 39		
Oats, — 14 to 19 s. od	Antwerp, no price	Bordeaux ditto 31 3/8	Leghorn 48 5/8		

Engraved for the Universal Magazine.



WILLIAM AUGUSTUS,
late Duke of Cumberland.

Printed for J. Hinton at the Kings Arms in St. Dunstons Church.

Our Readers have, in the annexed Plate, a beautifully engraved Head and striking Likeness of his Royal Highness WILLIAM-AUGUSTUS late Duke of Cumberland; and as, in our Magazine for November 1755, we have given an Account of his Life and military Transactions, we shall here confine ourselves to a few Memoirs concerning him, which are either not so publicly known, or have not so particularly been attended to as his military Exploits.

AFTER the Duke of Cumberland had suppressed the rebellion in Scotland, he began to meditate how he should reclaim the deluded people, and he absolutely accomplished it, by first freeing them from their hereditary vassalage, and then raising several regiments of Highlanders who signalised themselves as some of the best soldiers in the British army. His Royal Highness delighted in his retirement near Windsor, where he displayed the generosity of a patriot Prince, by employing the industrious poor in works of public utility; yet he was always thinking of something for the improvement of the army, and the advantage of the kingdom; but, among all his patriotic intentions, he felt the rage of party censure.

An able writer and an old Jacobite, well experienced in the principles of party, asked this question upon that occasion, 'What gives obstinacy without strength, and fullness without spirit, to the Tories of this time?' And he answers the question in the following manner: 'Another turn of imagination, or rather the same shewing itself in another form. A factious habit, and a factious notion, converted into a notion of policy and honour. They are taught to believe, that by clinging together they are a considerable weight, which may be thrown in to turn the scale in any great event; and that in the mean time to be a steady suffering party is an honour they may flatter themselves with very justly. Thus they continue steady to engagements which most of them wish in their hearts they had never taken; and suffer for principles, in support of which not one of them would venture further than talking the treason that claret inspires.'

In a weekly paper called the Remembrancer, of the 11th of March, 1749, the author undertook to shew in what instances the mutiny-bill of late times had exceeded the bounds of those at first adopted by the Legislature; as also that the articles of war, framed on those laws, had exceeded the laws themselves; 'which in a manner left the whole constitution at the mercy of the Commander in Chief.' The author adds, that 'this is a specimen of the licence

taken by our military legislators to enlarge their own system, by incroaching on the laws and the constitution.' These, with some other remarks, were considered as oblique attacks upon his Royal Highness the Duke; but, in the Remembrancer of May the twentieth, the shaft was more directly levelled in the following words quoted from Sir Walter Raleigh: 'That the King should never suffer any one of his Nobility so to excel the rest in honour, power, or wealth, as that he should resemble another King within the same kingdom, in like manner as the Duke of Lancaster formerly did: It being extremely hard for the worthiest man to bear a super-eminence of rank, dignity, and fortune, with that evenness and decorum as becomes the duty and submission of a subject.' The author then begins to open upon the inordinate ambition of younger brothers, and observes that 'John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, a younger son of that great Prince, Edward III, became the favourite of his father on the decline of his brother, the Prince of Wales; was created Duke of Lancaster almost in Sovereignty; was appointed Commander in Chief of the King's forces in France; had the negotiations of peace wholly under his direction, though not wholly under his name; and by the joint influence of so much power, and so much favour, formed such a party, as enabled him to bid for the succession, and to raise commotions in the state. That the Parliament, justly alarmed at the supineness and indolence of the King, the ambition of the Duke, and the dangers which threatened the offspring of the Prince of Wales, set forth their grievances at full, and demanded, that the Duke and his accomplices, as the causers of them, might be removed from Court; which was done accordingly. But then no sooner was the Prince of Wales departed, than the King was induced to recall them again; and the Duke re-obtained such an ascendancy over him, that he procured all the powers of the kingdom to be invested in his hands. That the case of the young heir apparent, in right of his deceased father, the Prince of Wales, now seemed to be desperate; and desperate indeed it would have been,

if it had not pleased Divine Providence to touch the heart of the King in his favour. For, after having gone these lengths in gratifying his beloved son the Duke, he, all at once, called for his grandson, created him Earl of Chester and Prince of Wales, gave him the precedency of his uncle, honoured him with the Garter, and in this manner secured to him the inheritance which he was afterwards deprived of by Henry Duke of Lancaster and Hereford, the son of his uncle John of Gaunt; and, in consequence of that breach of the succession, arose the fatal quarrel between the two branches of the same Royal house, which, for so many years together, made a slaughter-house of the kingdom.' He then mentions the two great favourites of Queen Elizabeth, Robert Earl of Leicester and Robert Earl of Essex; and more especially Robert Carr, Earl of Somerset, the first favourite of King James, who had the insolence to put himself in opposition to Henry Prince of Wales. He observes that King Charles II. made such a provision, in point of revenue, for his brother the Duke of York, as rendered him independent of the Crown: And takes notice of the unsizable greatness which the Duke of Marlborough made a shift to attain; as also the project that was said to be in agitation to constitute him General for life, by authority of Parliament. 'Therefore, says he, if it is impolitic to suffer any one of the Nobility so to excel the rest in honour, power, or wealth, as to resemble another King within the same kingdom, it will follow, that to vest a Prince of the blood royal with that excellency would be impolitic in the superlative degree.' He then draws an imaginary character of John of Gaunt, and transversely applies it to a modern character, though he shrewdly concludes, 'We are not to suppose that any such aspirer is now living.' The Remembrancer of June the 10th was upon the affair of standing armies in time of peace, and touched upon some nice points, both with regard to persons and things; but the author brought himself under the lash of power for some odious comparisons in his paper of November the 18th, which he endeavoured to justify by the great freedoms that were formerly taken by the Whigs with the Duke of York, who, he said, stood as high as any Prince of the blood royal ever did, not being heir apparent to the Crown. He carried on the allusions in several of his subsequent papers, wherein he censured the mutiny-bill, and said that 'When Cæsar entered Rome in

triumph, the Roman citizens durst lam-poon him to his beard, without any dread of the martial laws he had established, or the discipline those laws had produced; from whence he drew an ungracious inference in a visional parody.

All these inflammatory papers terminated in one of a more flagrant nature, intitled 'Constitutional queries, earnestly recommended to the serious consideration of every true Briton;' directly levelled against the military character of the Duke of Cumberland, and his great influence over national affairs. This paper was sent by the penny-post to many people of rank in town, and left upon the table at several coffee-houses, by persons unknown. The virulency of it attracted the public attention so much, that the Duke of Marlborough, on the 22d of January, 1751, communicated this paper to the House of Lords, and moved for resolutions against it, as also that the concurrence of the Commons might be desired; which motions were agreed to.

The paper was publicly burnt pursuant to the vote of both Houses of Parliament; and, on the 5th of February, a proclamation of reward was published for the discovery of the author, printers, and publishers, to be paid on conviction; but no person concerned was discovered; which shews how difficult it is to discover authors, printers, or publishers, when proper caution is used.

This matter, however, did not rest here; for some lurking seeds of rancour, to create an odium against the Duke of Cumberland, were still disseminated by it, notwithstanding the death of the Prince of Wales and the regency-bill that passed soon after.—The debate in the House of Commons upon the question, 'Whether the sum of 16000 l. should be granted for the pay of the general and staff Officers for his Majesty's land forces;' was a direct attack upon the Duke of Cumberland. This debate was opened by the Earl of Egmont, who observed, 'That this branch of public expence, called the Staff, consisted of two parts, which were in their nature very different; the one being a civil, the other a military establishment. That the civil establishment consisted of a provision for certain Officers, who, though they had no concern with the army, were by their employments civil Officers; which continued in time of peace, as well as war, and amounted to above 10,000 l. a year: The other was a provision for a Captain general, several inferior Generals, Aid-de-camps, and the like; which could
be

be of no use in time of peace; and therefore, in such a time, the nation had not usually been burdened with the expence. That as to the civil part of the staff, he then made no objection to it; but as to the military, he thought it unnecessary and dangerous. To have in time of peace a Captain general, with all the parade attending that high office, looked more like a military than civil government, and might put an end to the Constitution, by drawing in all the other parts of Government within the vortex of its own power.' After comparing the Captain general of the present time with the Lord High Constable of old, he made some observations upon the extensive power which the Captain-general had by his office: But, adds his Lordship, 'Whatever I may have said about the danger of continuing the post of Captain-general in time of peace, I hope it will not be understood that I mean to apply it to the present time: The character of the Royal Prince, now at the head of our army, secures us against every danger that can be apprehended: The precedent is what alone I find fault with; which I think a most dangerous precedent.' After his Lordship had represented the danger of continuing the post of Captain-general in time of peace, he considered the œconomy of it. 'Even this article, says he, of Captain-generalship is charged as high as possible by the Ministers; for the saving, as to the pay of the Captain-general, we do not owe to them, but to his Royal Highness, who scorns to put his country to such an expence, at a time when he can do so little service; and after he has set such an example of generosity, I am surprised it is not followed by all the other Gentlemen belonging to the Staff. If his example should have its proper weight, the public would save at least 6000 l. a year, upon the military part of the Staff; and, by reducing the civil part to its old establishment, 3000 l. a year might be saved, which would be a saving of 9000 l. a year.'

Mr. Pelham, the Prime Minister of the time, answered, 'It is well known, that, ever since we had an army, the Captain-general who commanded in chief our armies in time of war, had his commission always continued to him in time of peace.' This was instanced first in the Duke of Ormond, and then in the Duke of Marlborough. 'Would it not then be a most glaring affront to break through this custom in the person of his Royal Highness, who had done such signal services to his country? It is true, the foreign campaigns were a little unfortunate; but that was not in the

least owing to any failure in the Duke, whose conduct and courage were acknowledged over all Europe; and, both were upon a signal occasion manifested here at home. There was a time, when every one thought that none but his Royal Highness could save us. When the enemy was in possession of great part of this island, and despair sat brooding on every countenance, he flew to our assistance; and, by his presence and example, restored to our troops their former courage, after having been twice defeated by the rebels. In short, I may justly say, our sitting here is owing to him; and shall we make use of that privilege for putting a manifest affront on him to whom we owe it? But it is not our gratitude alone that militates in favour of this resolution; our safety is likewise very intimately connected with it. Let us consider, that he must either have nothing at all to do with the army, or he must act as Captain-general: He cannot act in any other capacity; and while he acts as Captain-general, he must have such Officers under him as are suitable to his character.' He remarked, that 'the post of Captain-general in time of peace, and within the kingdom, is rather a post of dignity than of power; for all commissions in the army and general orders must be signed by his Majesty, and countersigned by the Secretary at war, who is an Officer quite independent of the General, and answerable to Parliament for every every thing he countersigns. As to œconomy, the whole sum we could save by dismissing that great Prince, to whom we owe so much, from having any thing to do with our army, would not amount to 6000 l. a year; a poor sum, when put in balance with the gratitude of the nation, even supposing the whole could be saved.'

Dr. Lee, brother to Lord chief-justice Lee, and Member for Leskard in Cornwall, replied that the Captain-general's commission and instructions ought to be laid before the House.

Lord George Sackville said, that the motion gave him inexpressible concern. 'This concern said he, is greatly heightened, when I reflect on the false, malicious, wicked, and seditious libel, called 'Constitutional Queries,' which were so artfully and industriously dispersed, and so deservedly met with the censure of both Houses of Parliament. Every Gentleman within these walls was convinced, that there was not any ground for what was so wickedly insinuated by those queries; but what will not the people without doors imagine, when they find that insinuation enforced by the present

present motion? Had that seditious libel rested upon its own single authority, it would have been considered only as an impotent attempt in some factious person to spread false rumours among the vulgar, and stir up a division in the illustrious family now upon the throne: But when the people find it followed by such a motion as this, which is, in effect, a motion to remove from the command of our army a Royal Prince, who has in that station done his country such eminent services, they may give some credit to the groundless suggestions in that libel.

Mr. Potter, Member for St. Germans in Cornwall, answered, 'That a Captain-general of any continuance must be the chief favourite and Prime Minister of his Sovereign; in which station he would draw lines of circumvallation round the throne.' He also observed, that when the Duke of Marlborough was Captain-general, the article of the staff amounted to seven thousand pounds a year; but how it was advanced to 16,000*l.* was really a mystery.

However, the question for recommitting was carried in the negative by 205 to 88; so far was the majority in favour of the Duke, who, as the reward of valour, had not only a large revenue settled on him for life, but was continued Generalissimo of the forces.

By this means he acquired great influence, and he restored strict military discipline, which he enforced by example. Nor was the warrior deficient in civil virtues; he had all the magnificence of a Prince, and delighted to employ the hand of labour; but his attention was invariably fixed upon the conduct of the French Court, the general system of Europe, and particularly upon the views of those Princes who compose the Germanic body, which required all the observations of a soldier and a Statesman.

Upon the breaking out of the late war in Germany, the expediency of supporting Hanover, and assisting the King of Prussia, was thought necessary. The Duke of Cumberland was appointed Commander in chief of the army of Observation in Hanover. Not a man in England objected to his Royal Highness as an able and brave Commander; but almost every one lamented that he was to be sent on so weak and unserviceable a system: Mr. Pitt utterly condemned it as such; and all honest men concurred in that opinion. The event verified their notions. The Duke was defeated at Hastenbeck, and soon after prevailed upon by the Hanoverian Ministry to

continue his retreat to Stade, where the archives of Hanover and the most valuable effects were deposited: And here his Royal Highness was made to believe he should be able to maintain his ground between the Elbe and the Aller, and be supported by four English men of war, then at anchor off that port, if the French ventured an attack.

In this expectation, his Royal Highness made his dispositions for defence; but the French followed him step by step, hemmed his troops in on every side in this little corner of land, and cut off his communication with the Elbe. Under this pressure of the most dangerous circumstances, not in a condition to fight, nor in a situation to retreat, and urged by the Hanoverian Ministry to accept of such terms of capitulation as would save their archives and protect their country, his Royal Highness was forced to accept of a mediation offered by the King of Denmark, and to sign a convention at Closter-Seven, on the 8th of September, whereby 'hostilities were to cease, and the auxiliary troops of the Duke of Cumberland to be sent home.'

The King of Prussia wrote a letter to his Britannic Majesty on this convention, wherein he says, 'I repent not of my treaty with your Majesty; but do not shamefully abandon me to the mercy of my enemies, after having brought upon me all the powers of Europe.'

The King of Great Britain, in answer to this letter, ordered a declaration to be communicated to all foreign Ministers residing at the British Court on the 16th of September, wherein his Majesty declared, that, 'the King of Prussia might assure himself that the British crown would continue to fulfil, with the greatest punctuality, its engagements with his Prussian Majesty, and to support him with firmness and vigour.'

The Duke of Cumberland returned to London, where he met with a cool reception from the King his father, whose Hanoverian Ministers had brought disgrace upon his electoral arms, and ruin to the whole Electorate: But upon war being resumed there with great spirit and animosity under the conduct of Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, the French, in a manifesto, observed on this occasion, that 'if the Duke of Cumberland asked to capitulate, it was because he found himself in a critical position, and justly feared that, should the Marshal de Richlieu attack him, he would ruin the Hanoverian army irretrievably, and make himself master of the town of Stade, and of the depositum lodged

ed there. Had not this situation been so dangerous in every respect, can it be supposed that a Prince, whose courage all Europe has beheld, would have asked to capitulate at the head of 40,000 men, under the cannon of the town, and in a post of difficult access, and well intrenched? But this Prince, whose capacity made him perceive, that no retreat remained for him in case he should be beaten, preferred the glory of saving the King his father's troops, and those of his allies, to the vain honour of fighting, without any grounded hope of success. The more of his self-love he had by this step sacrificed to the good of mankind, and the interest of the King his father, the more sacred and inviolable did the capitulation become to him. It is unquestionable in the rules of honour and war, that a capitulation is never to be asked of an enemy till matters are brought to extremity; but when reduced to it, it is not lawful to employ those arms against him, which by promise were to be laid down. Honour would look on such a procedure with indignation; and if private persons detest a treachery of this nature, is it not still more unworthy of Sovereigns, who are the protectors of good faith, and who are more concerned than private persons to preserve their glory and reputation? Accordingly the Duke of Cumberland, by laying down his military employments, was for saving himself the infamy of breaking such sacred engagements; he has proved by that step, that he is incapable of being so far wanting to himself, but in sheltering his own honour, why has he not been afraid of exposing that of the King his father?

From his time, until the year 1765, his Royal Highness was totally unconnected with all public affairs, tho' with the generality of the people, he disapproved the definitive treaty of peace, because the Havanah and our other principal acquisitions

were thereby restored to the enemy. He lived chiefly retired at his seat near Windsor, there dispensing infinite benefit to a great number of poor persons, whom he kept in constant employ. At length, when the nation became distressed by a variety of Ministers and measures, which had given great disgust, he very humanely and public-spiritedly, upon application from the King his nephew, undertook the very arduous and disagreeable task of forming an administration, suitable, as he hoped and intended, both to the King's wishes, and the satisfaction of the people. The state of this negotiation, which was fruitless in regard to Lord Temple and Mr. Pitt, is still recent in our memories. His Royal Highness thinking it therefore proper to resume his first position, or perhaps promise, of making an administration, applied to those, with whom he was more personally acquainted. These were the Duke of Newcastle and the Marquis of Rockingham. After some hesitation they agreed to accept; and with the assistance of their friends an administration was, with some difficulty, formed. This work was scarcely completed, when it received a most violent shock by his Royal Highness's sudden death, which happened at his house in Upper Grosvenor-street, on the 31st of October, 1765, in the 44th year of his age.

We cannot close these cursory reflections better, than with the following most just eulogium given his Royal Highness by the House of Lords:

'The many eminent public and private virtues, the extent of capacity, and the magnanimity of mind, the affection for his Majesty's person, and the eminent services performed for his country, which distinguished the great and excellent Prince, have made an impression never to be erased from the minds of a grateful people.'

Drinking to Excess corrected — A Chinese Anecdote.

KAMHI, Emperor of China, was always careful to have his table served with European wines. Having one day ordered a Mandarin, his most faithful favourite, to drink with him: The Prince got drunk, and afterwards fell into a profound sleep. The Mandarin, who dreaded the consequences of this intemperance, passed into the eunuch's lodge, and told them that the Emperor was drunk; that it was to be feared he might contract the habit of drinking to excess; that wine would still more irritate his humour, which

was already too violent; and that, in this state, he would not even spare his dearest favourites. To remedy so great an evil, added the Mandarin, you must load me with chains, and put me into a dungeon, as if the order came from the Emperor. The eunuchs approved this notion for their own interest. The Prince, surprised to find himself alone at waking, asked what became of his table companion? He was answered, that, having had the misfortune to displease his Majesty, he was led, by his orders, into a close prison, where he

was

was to be put to death. The Monarch appeared for some time lost in thought, and at length gave orders for the Mandarin to be brought before him. He appeared loaded with irons, and threw himself at his Master's feet as a criminal waiting the sentence of his death. What brought thee into that condition, said the Prince to him? What crime hast thou committed? I am ignorant of my crime, answered the Mandarin; all I know is,

that your Majesty had commanded me to be thrown into a dark prison, and there to be delivered over to death. The Emperor became more thoughtful than before, appeared surprised and troubled. At last, imputing to the fumes of drunkenness a violence which he retained not the least remembrance of, he had the Mandarin's irons struck off, and it was observed that he ever after avoided an excess in wine.

On a Sneezing repeated upwards of three hundred Times successively, by Godefroy Schubart, Physician of Bregents, in Germany.—From the Ephemerides of the Curious.

A Waiting-maid to a Lady of the first Quality, at the beginning of night, and before she went to bed, sneezed first several different times; but the sneezing became soon continual, so that she spent the whole night in this violent state, her whole body having suffered a violent concussion, her respiration being difficult and frequent, which could only proceed from the mouth, the nose being absolutely stopped; and she judged that she had sneezed till then upwards of three hundred times, which was followed by a great dejection of spirits and loss of strength. The domestics in the night used their best endeavours to relieve the patient, and they laid at last on the crown of her head some dough or leaven mixed up with yellow amber, which appeared to make the sneezing cease. I was wrote to the next day early in the morning, to engage me to procure some relief for the patient, but as no internal or external cause which had preceded this accident was mentioned to me, and which might occasion this extraordinary sneezing; and as besides the patient was a young woman of seventeen, the return of whose catamenia approached; I judged that this symptom might have been occasioned by the acrimony and vicious quality of her blood, or by some stagnant humours in the stomach, whereof the vapours might have been carried to the brain. Wherefore, after having first made her take a lenitive, I had her let blood in the cephalic of the right side; frictions were performed on her extremities, forehead and neck; her feet were bathed in warm water; warm milk was often snuffed up her nostrils, and the inside of them was anointed with oil of sweet almonds, mixed with a mucilage of quince-seeds; and to remedy the low spirits and state of weakness she was in, I made her take cordial and cephalic remedies, which, however, did not hinder the sneezing seizing her the night following,

and it was even more frequent, longer, and more violent than the first time. The patient not only had weaknesses, but was attacked with convulsive motions, so that her strength appeared to be more and more exhausted. I was called a second time, and had no further information of the cause of those accidents. I had then blisters and cupping without scarification applied to her thighs; she was bloodied under the ham, and frictions were made on her palate with coarse cloth, in order to chase that part, and bring to it the derivation of the humour that was stopped and inspissated in the nostrils; and for internal remedies, I ordered her cordials, and the common antiepileptics; but after one day's intermission, this sneezing, equally dangerous and troublesome, appeared again in the night for the third time, accompanied by fainting fits and convulsions. I again ordered her some remedies which I thought necessary, and her ailment terminated by an hemiplegia of the arm, and of the left side, which made the sneezing cease. The next day, the catamenia having appeared, and the eruption right, the palsy was dissipated, and the paralytic side resumed its motion and sensation; but though the sneezing had ceased, the impression of the heat of the sun, or of a cold air or wind, still occasioned nearly the same symptoms. The nose of the patient was stopped up, she felt a pricking in it, she breathed with difficulty, the frequent sneezing returned as before, and the amber, incorporated with the leaven, constantly mitigated all those accidents; which made me judge there was some local vice in the head, or some collection of humours, which excited this paroxysm, and made it to appear or disappear, according as the humour was either calmed or agitated. In a short time after, having been called to the same Lady, who kept this young woman in her service, and reflecting on the effects

effect of the topical remedy applied to her head, by force of informations I at last discovered the true cause of her ailment. She had a swelling on the crown of her head, flat, soft, and painful to the touch; and the humour therein retained happening to be chafed, either by the heat of the sun, or by motion, irritated afterwards by its acrimony, and rarefaction, the pericranium and even the membrane that lines the nostrils, by the sympathy which is between those parts and the dura mater; hence the frequent and continued sneezing, without any relief of the head; the concussion of all the parts of the body, the convulsion, the obstruction of the nostrils, the frequency and difficulty of respiration;

and the effect produced by the heat of the sun on the humour by attenuating it, was in like manner produced by the constriction the cold air occasioned in it.

The cause of this tumour was a violent fall which this young woman had about half a year before, and as it was not till then attended with any inconveniency, the patient had neglected it till the sneezing and the application of the domestic remedy, composed of amber and leaven, made it to be discovered. These two years past, since it had been opened, the purulent matter evacuated, and the wound cicatrised, the young woman has had none of the above described symptoms.

Instances of the good Effect of ELECTRICITY in some Medical Cases.

From the History of Electricity, just published, by J. Priestly, L.L.D. F.R.S.

ELECTRICITY is become within these few years a considerable article in the Materia Medica. The first known instance of the cure of a palsy by electricity is that which was performed by Mr. Jallabert, Professor of Philosophy and Mathematics at Geneva, on a lock-smith, whose right arm had been paralytic fifteen years, occasioned by the blow of a hammer. He was brought to Mr. Jallabert on the 26th of December, 1747, and was completely cured by the 28th of February, 1748. In this interval he was frequently electrified, sparks being taken from the arm, and sometimes the electric shock sent through it.

The report of this cure performed at Geneva engaged Mr. Sauvages of the Academy in Montpelier to attempt the cure of paralytics, in which he had considerable success. In one case it occasioned a salivation, and in another a profuse sweat. Many paralytics, however, were electrified without any success. Indeed the prodigious concourse of patients of all kinds, which the report of these cures brought together, was so great, that few of them could be electrified, except very imperfectly. For two or three months together 20 different patients were electrified every day. It is not surprising to find, that the neighbouring populace considered these cures as an affair of witchcraft, and that the operators were obliged to have recourse to their Priests to undeceive them. In the course of these experiments it was found, by very accurate observations made with a pendulum, that electrification increases the circulation of the blood about one sixth.

One of the first who attended to electri-

city in a medical way was Dr. Bohadtch, a Bohemian; who, in a treatise upon medical electricity communicated to the Royal Society, gave it as his opinion, after the result of much experience, that, of all distempers, the hemiplegia seemed to be the most proper object of electricity. He also thought it might be of use in intermitting fevers.

The palsy having happened to be the first disorder in which electricity gave relief, there was a considerable number of cases published pretty early, in which paralytics were said to have found benefit from this new method of treatment. In the year 1757, Mr. Patrick Brydone performed a complete cure of a hemiplegia, and, indeed, an almost universal paralytic affection, in about three days. The patient was a woman, aged 33; and the palsy was of about two years continuance. And John Godfrey Teske very nearly cured a young man, of the age of twenty, of a paralytic arm, of which he had not had the least use from the age of five years.

The Abbé Nollet's experiments upon paralytics had no permanent good effect. He observes however, that, during 15 or 16 years that he had electrified all sorts of persons, he had known no one bad effect to have arisen from it to any of them.

Dr. Hart, in a letter to Dr. Watson, dated, Salop, March the 20th, 1756, mentions a cure performed by electricity upon a woman of 23 years of age, whose hand and wrist had for some time been rendered useless by a violent contraction of the muscles. She was not sensible of the first shock that was given her; but, as the shocks were repeated, the sensation increased, till the

she was perfectly well. She was also cured a second time, after a relapse occasioned by a cold.

But, perhaps the most remarkable case that has yet occurred of the use of electricity in curing a disorder of this kind, and indeed of any that is incident to the human body, was of that dreadful disorder, an universal tetanus. It is related by Dr. Watson, in the Philosophical Transactions. The patient was a girl belonging to the Foundling hospital, about seven years of age, who was first seized with a disorder occasioned by worms, and at length by an universal rigidity of her muscles; so that her whole body felt more like that of a dead animal than a living one. She had continued in this dismal condition above a month; and, about the middle of November, 1762, after all the usual medicines had failed, Dr. Watson began to electrify her; and continued to do it, by intervals, till the end of January following; when every muscle of her body was perfectly flexible, and subservient to her will; so that she could not only stand upright, but could walk, and even run, like other children of her age.

That electricity may be hurtful, and even in some cases in which analogy would lead us to promise ourselves it might be of use, is evident from many cases, and particularly from one related by Dr. Hart of Shrewsbury, in a letter to Dr. Watson, which was read at the Royal Society November the 14th, 1754.

A young girl about 16, whose right arm was paralytic, and greatly wasted in comparison of the other, on being electrified twice, became universally paralytic, and remained so above a fortnight; when the new palsy was removed by proper medicines, tho' the first diseased arm remained as before. However Dr. Hart, notwithstanding this bad accident, had a mind to try electricity again. The girl submitted to it; but, after having been electrified about three or four days, she became a second time universally paralytic, and even lost her voice, and the use of her tongue; so that it was with great difficulty she could swallow. She was relieved of this additional palsy a second time by a proper course of medicines, continued about four months; but was discharged out of the hospital as incurable of her first palsy. It is said that the Doctor would have tried electricity a third time; but the girl, being more nearly concerned in the experiment than her physician, thought proper to decline it.

Dr. Franklin's account of the effects

of electricity, in the manner in which he applied it, is by no means favourable to its use in such cases. He says, in a letter to Dr. Pringle, read at the Royal Society, January the 12th, 1758, that some years before, when the news-papers made mention of great cures performed in Italy and Germany by electricity, a number of paralytics were brought to him, from different parts of Pennsylvania and the neighbouring provinces, to be electrified, and that he performed the operation at their request. His method was, first, to place the patient in a chair, or upon an electric stool, and draw a number of large strong sparks from all parts of the affected limb or side. He then fully charged two six-gallon glass jars, and sent the united shock of them through the affected limb or limbs, repeating the stroke commonly three times each day.

The first thing he observed was an immediate greater sensible warmth in the affected limbs, which had received the stroke, than in the others; and the next morning the patients usually said, that in the night they had felt a pricking-sensation in the flesh of the paralytic limbs; and would sometimes shew a number of small red spots, which they supposed were occasioned by those prickings. The limbs too were found more capable of voluntary motion, and seemed to receive strength. A man, for instance, who could not, the first day, lift his lame hand from off his knee, would the next day raise it four or five inches; the third day higher; and on the fifth was able, but with a feeble languid motion, to take off his hat. These appearances, the Doctor says, gave great spirits to the patients, and made them hope for a perfect cure; but he did not remember that he ever saw any amendment after the fifth day; which the patients perceiving, and finding the shocks pretty severe, became discouraged, went home, and in a short time relapsed; so that he never knew any permanent advantage from electricity in palsies.

Perhaps, says he, some permanent advantage might be obtained, if the electric shocks had been accompanied with proper medicine and regimen, under the direction of a skilful physician. He thought too, that many small shocks might have been more proper than the few great ones which he gave; since, in an account from Scotland, a case was mentioned in which 200 shocks from a phial were given daily, and a perfect cure had been made.

That there is an intimate connection between the state of electricity in the air and the

the human body is evident from several facts, particularly a very remarkable one related by the Abbe Mazeas, in a letter to Dr. Hales. He was electrifying a person who was subject to epileptic fits, by his apparatus to make observations upon the electricity of the common atmosphere. At first this person bore the sparks very well; but in two or three minutes the Abbe, perceiving his countenance to change, begged he would retire, lest any accident should happen; and he was no sooner returned home, than his senses failed him, and he was seized with a most violent fit. His convulsions were taken off with spirits of hartshorn, but his reason did not return in an hour and a half. He went up and down the stairs like one who walks in his sleep, without speaking to or knowing any person, settling his papers, taking snuff, and offering chairs to all who came in. When he was spoken to, he pronounced inarticulate words, which had no connection.

When this poor man recovered his reason, he fell into another fit; and his friends told the Abbe, he was more affected with that distemper when it thundered than at any other time; and if it ever happened, which it rarely did, that he then escaped; his eyes, his countenance, and the confusion of his expressions, sufficiently demonstrated the weakness of his reason.

The next day the Abbe learned, from the person himself, that the fear of thunder was not the cause of his disease; but that however he found a fatal connection between that phenomenon and his distemper. He added, that, when the fit seized him, he perceived a vapour rising in his breast, with so much rapidity, that he lost all his senses before he could call for help.

Mr. Wilson cured a woman of a deafness of 17 years standing. He also observes, that she had a very great cold when she began to be electrified; but that the inflammation ceased the first time, and the cold was quite gone when the operation had been performed again the second day. But he acknowledges that he had tried the same experiment upon six other deaf persons without any success.

Medical electricity is very much obliged to the labours and observations of Mr. Lovet, Lay-clerk of the cathedral-church at Worcester; and, according to him, electricity is almost a specific in all cases of violent pains, of however long continuance, in every part of the body; as in obstinate head-achs, the sciatica, the cramp, and disorders resembling the gout. He

had no trials of the proper gout, but only on those who were slightly attacked, and who received immediate relief.

The tooth-ach, he says, is generally cured instantly, and he scarce ever remembered any one who complained of its raging a minute after the operation.

It has seldom failed, he says, to cure rigidities, or a wasting of the muscles, and hysterical disorders, particularly if they be attended with coldness in the feet. According to him, it cures inflammations, has stopped a mortification, cured a fistula lachrymalis, and dispersed extravasated blood. He also says it has been of excellent use in bringing to a suppuration obstinate swellings of various kinds, even those that were scrophulous. In his hands it cured the falling sickness, and fits of various kinds, tho' the patients had been subject to them for many years; and one cure he mentions of a hemiplegia. Lastly, he relates a well-attested case from Mr. Floyer, Surgeon at Dorchester, of a complete cure of what seemed to be a gutta serena. The same Mr. Floyer, he also says, cured with it two young women of obstructions, one of whom had taken medicines a year to no purpose.

In the rheumatism, Mr. Lovet candidly confesses, it has failed; but says it seldom did in the case of young persons, if they were taken in time.

The manner in which electricity-operated in these cures Mr. Lovet imagined to be by removing secret obstructions; which are probably the cause of those disorders. In all his practice he never knew an instance of harm being done by it, and thinks that in all the cases, in which it has done harm, the manner of administering it has been injudicious. In general, he thinks the shocks have been made too great. This he imagined to have been the case of the patient before mentioned of Dr. Hart, who was made more paralytic by electric shocks. Mr. Lovet advises to begin in general with simple electrification, especially in hysterical cases; then to proceed to taking sparks; and lastly to moderate shocks, but hardly ever any that are violent or painful.

The Rev. Mr. J. Wesley has followed Mr. Lovet in the same useful course of medical electricity; and recommends the use of it to his numerous followers, and to all people. Happy it is when an ascendancy over the minds of men is employed to purposes favourable to the increase of knowledge, and to the best interests of mankind. Mr. Wesley's account of cures performed by electricity agrees very well with

that of Mr. Lovet, whom he often quotes. He adds, that he has scarce ever known an instance in which shocks all over the body have failed to cure a quotidian or tertian ague. He mentions cases of blindness cured or relieved by it; and says that he has known hearing given by it to a man that was born deaf. He mentions cures in cases of bruises, running sores, the dropsy, gravel in the kidneys (causing the patient to part with it) a palsy in the tongue, and lastly in the genuine consumption. But Mr. Boisser says it is of disservice in phthysical complaints.

Mr. Wesley candidly says, he has not known any instance of the cure of an hemiplegia; and, tho' many paralytics have been helped by electricity, he scarcely thinks that any palsy of a year's standing has been thoroughly cured by it. He asserts, however, that he has never yet known any person, man, woman, or child, sick or well, who has found (what Mr. Wilson says some persons complained of) an unusual pain some days after the shock. Mr. Wesley had only known that rheumatic pains, which were afterwards perfectly cured, had increased on the first or second application.

Mr. Wesley directs the same method of administration with Mr. Lovet. In deep hysterical cases he advises that the patients be simply electrified, sitting on cakes of rosin, at least half an hour morning and evening; when, after some time, small sparks may be taken from them, and afterwards shocks given to them, more or less strong, as their disorder requires; which, he says, has seldom failed of the desired effect.

This account of the medical use of electricity, by Mr. Lovet and Mr. Wesley, is certainly liable to an objection, which will always lie against the accounts of those persons who, not being of the faculty, cannot be supposed capable of distinguishing with accuracy either the nature of the disorders, or the consequences of a seeming cure. But, on the other hand, this very circumstance of their ignorance of the nature of disorders, and consequently of the best method of applying electricity to them, supplies the strongest argument in favour of its innocence, at least. If in such unskillful hands it has produced so much good, and so little harm; how much more good, and how much less harm would it probably have produced in more skilful hands?

But, whatever weight there be in this objection against the last mentioned writers, it certainly cannot be urged against

Antonius de Haen, one of the most eminent physicians of the present age; who, after six years uninterrupted use of it, reckons it among the most valuable assistances of the medical art; and expressly says, that, tho' it has often been applied in vain, it has often afforded relief where no other application would have been effectual. But I shall recite in a summary manner, from his *Ratio Medendi*, the result of all his observations on this subject.

With respect to partial palsies, in particular, he says, it never did the least harm; that one or two persons, who had received no benefit from it in six intire months, were yet much relieved by persevering in the use of it: That some persons discontinuing it, after having received some benefit, relapsed again; but afterwards, by recurring to the use of electricity, recovered, tho' more slowly than before. Some persons, he says, were relieved who had been paralytic one, three, six, nine, and twelve years, and some longer; but that in one or two of these cases the patients had received less relief, and more slowly, than was usual in recent cases. In some cases, he says, a most unexpected benefit had been found by those who had been paralytic in their tongues, eyes, fingers, and other particular limbs. A paralysis and trembling of the limbs, from whatever cause it arose, he says, never failed to be relieved by it; and he relates one instance of a perfect cure being performed in a remarkable case of this nature, after receiving ten shocks.

De Haen's custom was to apply the operation for half an hour together at least. He seems to have used gentle shocks, and he joined to electricity the use of other remedies, which, however, would not have been effectual without it.

St. Vitus's dance, he says, never failed to be cured by electricity. He always observed it to promote a more copious discharge of the menses, and to relieve in cases of obstruction; but, for this reason, he advises that it be not administered to women with child. He found it of use in some cases of deafness; but it intirely failed in its application to a gutta serena, and to a strumous neck.

Lastly, he relates a remarkable case, communicated by him to Mr. Velse at the Hague, of the cure of a mucous apoplexy.

Of the cases which have been mentioned occasionally, in which harm may be apprehended from electrification, may perhaps be added the venereal disease, in which Mr. Veratti advises, that electrification be by all means avoided.

I shall

I shall conclude this account of medical electricity with observing that there are two general effects of electricity on the human body, of which, it should seem, that physicians might greatly avail themselves. These are, that it promotes insensible perspiration, and glandular secretion. The former is effected by simple electrification, and the latter by taking sparks from the glands, or the parts contiguous to them; on which it acts like a stimulus.

Linnæus has observed, that, when electric sparks have been drawn from the ear, it has instantly promoted a more copious secretion of ear-wax; and that it has also been observed, that when the eye, or the parts about the eye, have been electrified, the tears have flowed copiously. But the most remarkable case that I have met with is of its promoting the secretion of that matter which forms the hair; whereby hair has been actually restored to a part that had long been bald.

Hitherto electricity has been generally applied to the human body either in the method of drawing sparks, as it is called, or of giving shocks. But these operations

are both violent; and, tho' the strong concussion may suit some cases, it may be of disservice in others, where a moderate simple electrification might have been of service.

The great objection to this method is the tediousness and expence of the application. But an electrical machine might be contrived to go by wind or water, and a convenient room might be annexed to it; in which a floor might be raised upon electrics, and a person might sit down, read, sleep, or even walk about during the electrification. It were to be wished that some physician of understanding and spirit would provide himself with such a machine and room. No harm could possibly be apprehended from electricity, applied in this gentle and insensible manner; and good effects are, at least, possible, if not highly probable. It would certainly be more for the honour of the Faculty, that the practice should be introduced in this manner, than that it be left to some rich valetudinarian, who may take it into his head, that such an operation may be of service to him.

On a FISH of the River of Surinam, which produces very singular Effects.

From the History [just imported] of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris, for the Year 1760.

WE daily discover new wonders in nature, and, if the fact we are going to give an account of after M. Muschenbroek, is exactly such as it is related, it is one of the most extraordinary that occurs in the history of animals.

This able naturalist says, in a letter to the Abbe Nollet, that a fish or kind of eel is found in a river of Surinam, which has the singular property of striking you as the shock or commotion of Leyden, when you put your hands into the water near the place where it is. If, for instance, fishermen or seamen come near in a boat, within the distance of eight or ten feet, and dip their hands in the water, they immediately feel themselves struck, says M. Muschenbroek, as in my experiment (it is the same as the commotion of Leyden) by the electricity of the fish; if they push it with a stick, they feel a smarter stroke, and if with an iron rod, they are struck as with a mighty force; in short, no one dares to lay hold of it with the hand, and with an electrical shock it kills the fishes that in swimming pass near it; yet, the most remarkable thing is, that if the seamen, instead of an iron rod, dip down by the side of the fish a stick of sealing-wax, or even

touch it with that stick, they feel no stroke; whence M. Muschenbroek concludes, that, in the different circumstances here related, the men are struck by the electricity only of the fish.

Here are very singular effects, and there are others which are more extraordinary, since M. Muschenbroek finishes his recital by saying that some others are not less certain than the foregoing, but which he dares not give an account of.

None can be better disposed than we are to adopt the opinions of so learned a Gentleman; yet, in admitting all those marvellous effects, we cannot believe, with him, that they ought to be attributed to electricity: It seems he was induced to think so after the experiment of the sealing-wax, but it appears incompatible with the facts we know of. It is, indeed, well known that every real electrical body, being made wet, transmits electricity as metals and other non-electrical substances: Thus the stick of sealing-wax wetted ought to produce the same effect as the iron bar, &c. unless it be supposed that the small part of this stick out of the water is enough to prevent it, which is not very probable. Besides, a stick of wood, or

iron rod, might transmit certain concussions, or certain motions communicated by the fish to the parts of the water, which the sealing-wax might not. Many things may be still said to shew that electricity has no share in the singular effects attributed to this fish, and perhaps none of the facts do really exist. Let us not forget all the wonders that have been related of the torpedo. Though this fish is an inhabitant of our seas, and it was easy for every one to ascertain what is said of it, yet none before M. Reaumur, in our days, had shewn what all those stories amounted to. There are two thousand leagues from hence to Surinam; and what an alteration may arise in facts through the course of such a passage! Yet all the above related circumstances give us reason to regret, that one of those singular fishes which was bringing from that country to M. Musschenbroek, died in the passage. If it had lived, this wise naturalist would have

soon discovered and made known all the certainty in the facts related of it.

The fish here spoken of is called by naturalists *Gymnotus*, and by the Dutch, *Beef-aal*, in French *Anguille de bœuf*, i. e. *Beef-eel*: It is four feet in length, and nearly about the thickness of a man's arm; and it is found particularly in places where there are rocks.

M. Richer speaks, in the account of his voyage to Cayenne, of a fish that seems quite like this in bigness and its effects: He says that when it is touched with the finger, or even with a stick, it so benumbs the arm, and the part of the body nearest to it, that one remains for a quarter of an hour without being able to stir it; that himself had felt this effect; and he adds, that the fishermen say, that by striking other fishes with its tail, it sets them asleep: This is not unlike what M. Musschenbroek relates of the *gymnotus*, but it is much less extraordinary.

The Beauty of the Style, lively Fancy, and pleasing Images in the following Letter, describing the LAKE of KILLARNEY and Mucruss Gardens, in Ireland, require no Apology to our giving it here a Place for the Entertainment of our Readers.—It was written by the late William Ockenden, Esq; Member for Great Marlow.

To the Right Hon. Lady J——N C——R.

MADAM,

Kilkenny, June 14, 1760.

YOUR Ladyship must have heard the lake of Killarney often mentioned among your Irish acquaintance, as those Gentlemen very generally esteem it one of the capital ornaments of their country. It is not long since I was engaged with a small party from Limerick on purpose to see it; and I do assure you that the beauties we beheld there appeared so very striking, and the voyage we made upon it looked so very like enchantment, that I cannot help flattering myself you must be surprised and pleased with an account of it.

We arrived at the town which gives name to the lake towards evening; and our principal entertainment after supper was in hearing little pieces of history told over, very necessary to be known by adventurers going to embark upon this romantic piece of water.

There lived in the largest island (for there are several islands on the lake) many hundred years ago, a petty Prince, named O'Donoghoe, who was Lord of the whole lake, the surrounding shore, and a large district of neighbouring country.

He manifested, during his stay upon earth, great munificence, great humanity,

and great wisdom; for, by his profound knowledge in all the secret powers of nature, he wrought wonders as miraculous as any tradition has recorded, of saints by the aid of angels, or of sorcerers by the assistance of dæmons; and among many other most astonishing performances, he rendered his person immortal. After having continued a long time upon the surface of the globe without growing old, he one day, at Ross-castle (the place where he most usually resided) took leave of his friends, and rising from the floor like some aerial existence, passed through the window, shot away horizontally to a considerable distance from the castle, and then descended. The water, unfolding at his approach, gave him entrance down to the sub-aqueous regions, and then, to the inexpressible astonishment of all beholders, closed over his head, as they believed, for ever: But in this they were mistaken.

He returned again some years after, revisiting—not, like Hamlet's ghost, 'the glimpses of the moon, making night hideous,' but the radiance of the sun, making day joyful, to those at least who saw him: Since which time he has continued

to make very frequent expeditions to these upper regions, sometimes three or four in a year; but sometimes three or four years pass without his once appearing, which the bordering inhabitants have always looked on as a mark of very bad times.

It was feared this would be the third year he would suffer to elapse, without his once chearing their eyes with his presence: But the latter end of last August he again appeared, to the inexpressible joy of all, and was seen by numbers in the middle of the day. I had the curiosity, before I left Killarney, to visit one of the witnesses to this very marvellous fact.

The account she gives is, that, returning with a kinswoman to her house at the head of the lake, they both beheld a fine Gentleman, mounted upon a black horse, ascend through the water with a numerous retinue on foot; who all moved together along the surface toward a small island, near which they again descended under water. This account is confirmed in time, place, and circumstances, by many more spectators from the side of the lake, who are all ready to swear, and not improbably, to suffer death in support of their testimony.

His approach is sometimes preceded by music inconceivably harmonious; sometimes by thunder inexpressibly loud; but ofteneft without any kind of warning whatsoever. He always rises through the surface of the lake, and generally amuses himself upon it, but not constantly; for there is a farmer now alive, who declares, as I am told, that riding one evening near the lower end of the lake, he was overtaken by a Gentleman, who seemed under thirty years of age, very handsome in his person, very sumptuous in his apparel, and very affable in his conversation. After having travelled for some time together, the Nobleman (for such he judged him to be by his appearance) observed, that, as night was approaching, the town far off, and lodging not easy to be found, he should be welcome to take a bed that night at his house, which he said was not very distant.

The invitation was readily accepted; they approached the lake together, and both their horses moved upon the surface without sinking, to the infinite amazement of the farmer, who thence perceived the stranger to be no less than the great O'Donoghoe. They rode a considerable distance from shore, and then, descending into a delightful country under water, lay that night in a house much larger in size, and much more richly furnished than even Lord Kenmare's at Killarney.

Thus far in the history of O'Donoghoe it was necessary to proceed, previous to the history of our voyage upon the lake, for reasons that will soon be very obvious.

The present proprietor of O'Donoghoe's dominions is Lord Kenmare, a Gentleman, by universal good character, of as much spirit, taste, and politeness, as any man in the three kingdoms. I had not the honour of his acquaintance, but ventured to send him a card, expressing our great desire to see the lake; and his Lordship in return most obligingly furnished us with a six-oared boat ready manned, and all the apparatus necessary for our voyage. We put a cold dinner on board, together with a proper quantity of liquor, and embarked by eight o'clock in the morning: The weather was fair; the wind was still; the lake was smooth, and the boat, impelled by the oars, 'cut swiftly through the clear expanse,' till we reached Innisfallan, an island of large extent, containing twenty English acres, and lying half a league from shore.

It appeared very beautiful to us from the boat, bordered round with rock, and covered high with trees.

We landed near the remains of an old fabric, built for the business of religion, a thousand years ago, but now turned into a room for the purposes of pleasure.

It stands upon a rock, looks down upon the water, is in part shagged with ivy, and the whole buried in a wood. From hence, pursuing our way along a shady walk, which the noble proprietor has lately carried round the whole circumference, we passed by great variety of ground, small hills, gentle descents, little brays, and rising promontories, all formed by the natural irregularity of the island. Some of the interior parts have been ploughed up, where the richness of the soils, and the luxuriance of the vegetation, are indeed surprising; but all the rest still retains the pleasing wildness of a forest.

There are various eminences in different parts of this most truly fortunate isle, commanding several beautiful views over different parts of the lake. To the north-west there is one, surveying an expanse of water, four miles in length, and three in breadth, bound on the right hand by the cultivated hills of Aghadoe, and on the left by shaggy mountains: There is another to the south-west, which, extending two miles across the lake, terminates in the bowery shoulder of mount Glenna: But the finest lies south-east, where the eye is lost in a labyrinth of water, winding round

a multi-

a multitude of islands, rising one beyond another ; some rocky and bare, and some tufted with trees, which, thick on every side, hang waving over the lake.

On re-embarking, I expressed great desire to pursue our voyage through that liquid maze, which looked so singularly pleasant ; but our Admiral assured me that it was a maze in appearance only ; for on going among the islands, which seemed to form it, they would be found much farther apart than what they shewed to our low distant view, glancing along the surface of the water.

From Innisfallan we therefore steered another course, and after two miles of very pleasing navigation, with the open part of the lake on our right hand, and the islands clustering on our left, we approached those Alpine hills which hang upon the southern edge of the water ; and were quite transported with a marvellous scene of pure nature, which there arose before us, more exquisite than any I had ever seen, either in France, Italy or England : It is formed by the side of mount Glena, which bends a little hollowing, very rocky, extremely steep, and is covered quite up with great variety of trees, as oak, beech, and mountain-ash, most beautifully blended with holly, yew and arbutus, rooted in the rock a thousand feet above the surface of the water. We rested upon our oars within the bowery bosom of this sublime theatre, (for so I call it, though the curve is small) and remained there some time enraptured with the beauties we beheld.

Departing with reluctance, we coasted along a broken shore, to the mouth of a considerable river, which comes from another large piece of water among the mountains above, and after many turnings and windings in the course of five miles running, unites the two lakes by a navigable communication. We rowed up this serpentine stream, in some places very gentle, in others extremely rapid, and pursuing our way through very uncommon scenes of wildness, such as rocks clad with the strawberry, or arbutus tree, shooting up through the crevices of the marble, we approached another tall mountain, called the Eagle's Nest. It begins to rise from the edge of the water in a steep slope, covered with forest-trees mixed with evergreens, above which it rises perpendicular in rocks, quite naked, except some tufts of ivy, fringing the edge of the cliff : From thence the mountain again grows sloping, and covered with grass, terminates in an obtuse pike more than two thousand feet above the river.

Here we again rested upon our oars, to mark the flight of numerous eagles, (the chief inhabitants of these lofty regions) which was slow, solemn, and very high ; to view the marble chasm in the perpendicular side of the mountain, in which they had formed their nests ; and to admire the many noble objects which presented themselves on every hand, in this stupendous scene ; when suddenly, to our inexpressible amazement, we were surprised with music, sweeter than any I had ever heard before, which seemed to rise from the rock, at which we gazed ; and breaking upon us in short melodious strains, filled the very soul with transport.

Angels from the sky, or fairies from the mountain, or O'Donoghoe from the river, was what we every moment expected to appear before us ; but after a quarter of an hour's fixed attention, all our raptures were dispersed by a clap of thunder most astonishingly loud, which, bursting from the same direction whence the music had lately seemed to flow, rent the mountain with its roar, and filled us with the apprehension of being instantly buried in a chaos of hill, wood and water. But the horror was as suddenly dissipated by the return of the same soothing strains, which had before entranced us.

This music, which immediately succeeded the thunder, seemed more soft and lulling than the first. But our elysium was very short, being soon lost in another clap, still louder than that which had preceded, and which again burst suddenly upon us ; again awaking us to terror ; when, lo ! a third return of music, superlatively sweet indeed, restored our senses, and re-intranced our hearts. It lasted some time—and a most solemn silence ensued.

We waited now motionless and awe-struck, for what wonders might follow next in this region of enchantment ! We gazed at the wood, the rock, the mountain, and the river, with alternate hope and fear ; hope, while the music dwelt upon our thoughts ; and fear, while we remembered the thunder : However, the music being last, our hopes were strongest ; and we expected, with a pleasing impatience, some very marvellous event.—In vain—no angel appeared to delight our eyes ! no daemon to alarm us with new terrors ! no O'Donoghoe to gratify our curiosity ! so that at last, abandoning our fruitless attention, we took up our oars, and pursued our course along the serpentine river, labouring against a very strong current ; and passed at length under the arch of a stone bridge, rendered venerable,

in some degree, by time. After several miles meandering, we entered the Upper Lake between two rocks, through a very narrow passage called Coleman's Eye.

This second piece of water, much smaller than the first, is thick spread with very odd-figured islands, and inclosed quite round with tall mountains, rising for the most part from the edge of the water. It appears of an oblong shape, and at some little distance, above the upper end, the whole river that feeds it is formed by nature into a large cascade, which makes a most glorious appearance, tumbling down the bosom of the mountain, and glittering between the trees, with which it is on both sides very richly embroidered. It falls more than two hundred feet perpendicularly, flowering in its descent, and divided into two sheets, until, striking against some small craggy rocks, which project from the mountain side, it then forms three sheets, and roars, and foams, and rushes to the bottom.

The vast height of the descent, the variety of streams, and the richness of shade on both sides, have made that great traveller Dr Pococke, Bishop of Ossory, deem it the most beautiful cataract he ever saw in any part of the world. There might have been no occasion of appealing to his Lordship's high authority in this case, had I not been prevented from viewing this admirable object myself, in that complete manner I intended, by a shower of rain, which obliged us to return before we had enjoyed the sight many minutes.

Our boatmen now reversed their course, and rowed back with all the expedition that unceasing pursuit of bad weather could excite. We landed at the place where we had first embarked, and completed our voyage before night, after having had the whole mystery of the music and thunder, as we repassed the Eagle's Nest, explained to us as follows:

The situation of the mountain on one side of the river, and the place from which we viewed it being at the foot of a small hill on the other side, have already been described. I shall therefore proceed to inform you, that at a short distance, upon a chosen spot of ground, open to the mountain, but covered from us by the interposition of a small hill, a French horn and a small piece of cannon were secretly planted, where, while we were feasting our eyes upon the sublime scene which lay before us, the music played, and the sound, cut off by the small hill from our immediate hearing, was reflected by the perpendicular rock, and poured upon us, in full echo, from

the mountains, with all that wonderful sweetness before mentioned: Which last circumstance still remains very surprising to me; for, in all other echoes I ever heard, the reflected sounds have been constantly lower, fainter, and less distinct than the sounds themselves; but here the echo preserves all the strength, brilliancy, and clearness of original music; at the same time that it sounded in the ear with improved, and exalted degree of melody, which it is as hard to describe, as to account for.

The mystery of the music being thus laid open, that of the thunder will be easily understood; for, during our fixed attention, the cannon was suddenly discharged, and the loud report it then made, being echoed and re-echoed from the surrounding rocks and mountains, stunned us with all the terrifying roar and roll of real thunder, from which it could not be distinguished.

The next day we visited the environs of the lake, and viewed those scenes by land, we had no opportunity of surveying by water.

We began our view of these environs with Mucrus's gardens, the property of Edward Herbert, Esquire: They lie, or rather hang, upon the east end of the lake; and consist of a most uncommon mixture of large rocks, shady valleys, and opening lawns, extremely lively in their verdure. The rocks are high, craggy, and their tops covered, for the most part, with variety of young wood: The valleys, extremely narrow, embowered in many places by the branches shooting from the crags on either side, wind round the rocks, and unite the lawns with a number of serpentine communications. The whole of these striking particulars are so happily disposed by nature, as to form a real wilderness, but vastly superior in grandeur, elegance, and beauty, to every thing of the kind yet attempted by art, even with profusion of expence.

The celebrated Bishop Berkeley, when he first saw this delightful rural scene, could not help crying out, with surprise and extasy, 'Another Louis Quatorze may make another Versailles, but the hand of the Deity only can make another Mucrus.'

On entering these gardens we were immediately conducted to a natural terrace, extending upon the verge of the lake near half a mile, rising and falling in its course according to the original unevenness of the ground over which it passes. We pursued our way along this undulating walk, (to use

use a favourite epithet of poor Mr. Southcot's) till we came to the summit of a large mount, most romantically raised by the hand of nature, lofty, craggy, and woody, commanding the whole extent of the wilderness one way, and looking down upon the lake the other, from a rocky precipice, quite naked, except a few spindling branches of yew and arbutus, which, having crept out through the crevices of the marble rock, hang dangling down (not without a pleasing effect) toward the water.

From this eminence the prospect is amazingly fine indeed, extending over the lake among that beautiful cluster of tufted islands, the opposite sides of which we had, during our voyage, gazed on with so much rapture from Innisfallan. They hence seemed to us about a league distant. Nearer to the shore we beheld a sprinkling of naked rocks, and smaller islands, which, rising through the water, diversified the view, and greatly improved the picture; these by the oddly pleasing rudeness of their sides, and those by the rich variety of ever-greens intermingled on their heads. For the sake of viewing this capital scene in the most advantageous manner, a stone structure is here intended to be built, either in the temple or the castle style, which, when completed, cannot fail of proving a great ornament to the gardens, lake, and country.

We stood upon this chosen spot a considerable time, till the increasing heat of the day obliged us to descend, and seek the cool shelter of the wilderness. Here we seated ourselves upon a natural bench of stone, rendered inviting by a soft covering of moss at the foot of a rock, whose

shaggy brow, projecting forward, shaded us completely from the sun. Having sufficiently rested ourselves in this recess, we pursued our wanderings through the valleys, and over the lawns, till we came to a walk, which led us, winding by an easy ascent, to the top of one of the tallest rocks in the whole improvement, and gave us another prospect of the lake, less ample indeed, but not less beautiful; for, though the wilderness here intervened between us and the water, and covered the largest part of the lake, yet, our view being to great advantage over the tops of trees, that pleasing circumstance made ample reparation for the loss of all the water those trees concealed.

Looking northward from hence, my eye was caught by a grove of clustering stately trees, in the center of which we could distinguish the lofty ruins of an old tower, rising up to a mighty height. This, the gardener told us, was the remains of an old abbey, built many centuries ago, and dedicated to St. Finian. As it is now a part of Mr. Herbert's estate, and bordering within a furlong of his gardens, I make no doubt, but, one time or other, it will be taken into them: Then, should the principal walk, which at present has no particular point, or building, to terminate it, be carried into this grove, it will have a most noble effect, and Mucrus's garden, on the northern side, be rendered quite complete, and, taken all together, the most delightful and romantic situation any where to be found.

I am, &c.

W. OCKENDEN.

Natural History of the Goat, translated from the French of M. BUFFON, with a beautiful Engraving of the He goat of Angora.

THOUGH the species in animals are all separated by an interval which nature cannot pass over, some of them seem to approach one another by so great a number of relations, that there remains only, as it were, between them the necessary space for drawing the line of separation; and when we compare those approaching species, and consider them relatively to ourselves, some of them present themselves as species of primary utility, and others seem to be but auxiliary species, which in many respects, might replace the former, and serve us for the same purposes. The ass might in a great measure replace the horse; and in like manner, if the species of sheep happened to fail, that of the goat might supply the deficiency. The goat affords

milk like the sheep, and even in greater plenty; it yields also a quantity of tallow; its hair, though harsher and coarser than wool, serves for making very good stuffs: Its skin is by far preferable to that of the sheep; and the flesh of the kid is pretty like that of lamb, &c. Those auxiliary species are more wild and more robust than the principal species; the ass and goat do not stand in need of so much care as the horse and sheep; every-where they find wherewithal to live, and they equally browse upon plants of every kind, coarse herbs, and thorny shrubs; they are less affected by the inclemencies of weather; they can better dispense with the assistance of man: The less they belong to us, the more they seem to belong to nature;



The GOAT of ANGORA.

ture ; and, instead of imagining that those subaltern species have been produced by the degeneration of the primitive species, instead of considering the ass as a degenerated horse, there would be more reason in saying, that the horse is an ass brought to perfection ; that the sheep is a species only of a more delicate goat which we have nursed, perfected, and propagated for our use ; and that, in general, the more perfect species, especially in domestic animals, have their origin from the less perfect species of wild animals that come nearest to them, nature alone not being able to do as much as nature and man joined together.

But be the matter as it may, the goat is a distinct species, and perhaps still more removed from that of the sheep, than the species of ass is from that of the horse. The he-goat copulates spontaneously with the sheep, as the ass with the mare ; and the ram does the same with the she-goat, as the horse does with the she-ass ; but, though these copulations are pretty frequent, and sometimes prolific, there is no intermediate species formed between the goat and the sheep ; those two species are distinct ; they remain constantly separated, and always at the same distance from one another ; they have not therefore been altered by these commixtures ; they have not formed new stocks, new races of middle animals ; they have only produced individual differences, which have not influenced the unity of each of those primitive species, and which, on the contrary, confirm the reality of their characteristic difference.

But there are many cases wherein we neither can distinguish those characters, nor be decisive in regard to their differences with so much certainty ; there are many others wherein we are obliged to suspend our judgment, and still an infinity of others which we have no light to lead us to the knowledge of ; for, besides the uncertainty the contrariety of testimonies exposes us to concerning the facts which have been transmitted to us, besides the doubt that arises from the little exactness of those who have observed nature, the greatest obstacle to the advancement of our knowledge is our almost invincible ignorance of a great number of effects which time alone could not present to our eyes, and which posterity will be equally ignorant of, unless combined experiments and observations set them right : In the mean time we wander about in darkness, or we walk perplexed between prejudices and probabilities, not even knowing the possibility of things, and confounding, every moment, the opinions of men with the acts of na-

ture. Numerous examples present themselves ; but, confining ourselves to those which our subject may afford, we know that the he-goat and ewe copulate together, but none have yet told us whether the result be a barren mule, or a fruitful animal able to form a stock for new generations or like unto the first : And, though also we know that the ram copulates with the she-goat, we are ignorant whether they procreate together, and what this produce is : We believe that mules in general, that is, the animals that proceed from the commixture of two different species, are barren, because it does not appear that the mules that come from the ass and mare, or from the she-ass and horse, procreate any thing between them, or with those they proceed from. This opinion, however, is perhaps ill-grounded ; the ancients say positively that the mule may produce at the age of seven, and that he produces with the mare : They tell us that the she-mule may conceive, though she cannot bring her fruit to perfection ; it would be therefore necessary to invalidate or confirm those facts which throw obscurity on the real distinction of animals, and the theory of generation : Besides, though we know pretty distinctly the species of all the animals that are familiar to us, we do not know what their mixture might produce between them or with foreign animals : We are but very ill informed about gimmers, that is, the product of the cow and the ass, or of the mare and bull : We are ignorant whether the zebra may not procreate with the horse or ass ; if the animal with the large tail, to which the name of the Barbary sheep has been given, may not procreate with our sheep : If the shamoy is not a wild goat, and may not form, with our goats, some intermediary race ; if monkeys really differ in their species, or are not, as dogs, one and the same species, but diversified by a great number of different races ; if the dog cannot produce with the fox and wolf ; if the stag may not produce with the cow, the hind with the roe-buck, &c. Our ignorance, as to all those facts, we are almost forced into, because the experiments that might decide the matter require more time, care, and expence, than the life and fortune of an ordinary man could well allow of. I have spent some years in making attempts of this kind, but must own that they have afforded me but little light, and that the greater part of those trials have been attended with no success.

Thereon, notwithstanding, depends the intire knowledge of animals, the exact division of their species, and the perfect intelligence

telligence of their history; thereon depend also the manner of writing and the art of treating it; but since we are deprived of those points of knowledge so necessary to our object; since it is not possible, for want of facts, to establish relations, and to ground our reasonings; we cannot do better than to go on gradually, to consider each animal individually, and to regard as different species all those that do not copulate in our sight, reserving to join or confound them together, as soon as we become better informed by our own experience or that of others.

Wherefore, though there are several animals that resemble the sheep and goat, we shall speak here only of the domestic or tame goat. We are ignorant whether the foreign species may produce and form new races with those common species. We are therefore in the right to regard them as different species, till it is proved by facts, that the individuals of each of those foreign species can mix with the common species, and produce other individuals which would produce likewise amongst themselves, this character alone constituting the reality and unity of what may be called species, as well in animals as vegetables.

The goat has naturally more sense and greater resources than the sheep; it comes of its own accord to man; it is easily made familiar; it is sensible of endearment, and capable of attachment; it is also stronger, lighter, more nimble, and less timid, than the sheep; it is brisk, capricious, lascivious, and fond of wandering. It is with difficulty that goats can be driven, and trained to the order and regularity of a flock; for the goat loves to live separate in solitude, to climb upon steep places, to lie down, and even to sleep, on the point of rocks and brink of precipices: The she-goat seeks the male with eagerness, copulates with ardour, and produces early; she is robust, easily fed; almost all herbs are good for her, and few incommode her. The constitution, which in all animals has a great influence over their nature, does not seem, however, in the goat, to differ essentially from that of the sheep. Those two species of animals, whose interior organisation is almost intirely alike, feed, grow, and multiply in the same manner, and resemble each other also by the character of their ailments, which are the same, except a few to which the goat is not subject. The goat is in no dread, as the sheep, of too great heat; it sleeps in the sun, and spontaneously exposes itself to its most vivid rays, without

being incommoded thereby, and without this heat causing in it either dizziness or vertigoes; it is not afraid of storms, is no way uneasy about rain, but seems sensible of the rigour of cold. The exterior motions, which, as has been said, depend much less on the conformation of the body, than the force and variety of the sensations relative to the appetite and desire, are therefore much less moderated, and much livelier, in the goat than in the sheep. The inconstancy of its nature appears from the irregularity of its actions; it goes forward, stops short, runs, bounds, jumps, draws near, runs away, shews itself, hides itself, or flies off, as it were, by whims, and without any other determining cause than the odd vivacity of its interior sentiment; and all the supple play of its organs, all the nerves of its body are scarce sufficient for the petulance and rapidity of those motions, which are natural to it.

There are proofs that those animals are naturally friendly to man, and that, in places which are inhabited, they never become wild. In 1698, an English ship having put in at the island of Bonavista, two negroes came on board and offered the English gratis as many goats as they chused to take along with them. The Captain seeming surprised at this offer, the negroes answered, that there were but twelve persons in the whole island; that the goats had multiplied in it so as to become troublesome; and that, far from taking much pains in catching them, they followed the men with a sort of obstinacy, like domestic animals.

The male may ingender at a year old, and the female at the age of seven months; but the fruits of this premature generation are weak and defective, and people usually wait till both are eighteen months, or two years old, before they permit them to copulate. The buck is a pretty handsome animal, very vigorous, and very hot: One only may be sufficient for an hundred and fifty she-goats, during three or four months; but those animals become enervated, and even old, at the age of five or six years. When therefore a buck must be chosen for propagation, he should be young and of a good shape, that is, about two years old; of a large size, the neck short and fleshy, the head small, the ears hanging, the thighs large and plump, the legs strong, the hair black, thick, and soft; the beard long and thick-set. There is less choice to be made for the females; and it need only be observed, that those whose body is large, buttocks broad, thighs plump, gait light, teats great, dugs long, and hair soft and

tufted

tasted, are the best. Their usual rutting-time is in the months of September, October, and November; and even at any other time, when they approach the male, they are soon disposed to receive him, and they may copulate and produce in all seasons; they retain, however, with more certainty in autumn, and the months of October and November are likewise preferred for another reason, because it is proper that the kids should find tender blades of grass and other herbs, when they begin to browse for the first time. The she-goats go with young five months, and year at the beginning of the sixth; they suckle their kids a month or five weeks; so that about six months and a half may be reckoned between the time of their having been covered, and that when the kid begins to feed.

When goats are driven along with sheep, they never remain behind, but always go foremost in the flock; it is better to lead them separately to feed on the hills; they are fond of high places and mountains, even the steepest; they find as much food as they have occasion for on heaths, in stubbles, wastes, and in barren lands: They must be kept at a distance from cultivated grounds, and hindered to enter into corn-fields, vineyards, and woods; they make great havock in copses; and the trees, whose young buds and tender bark they feed on greedily, almost all perish; they have a particular aversion to moist places, marshy meadows, and fat pastures: They are seldom reared in flat countries, where indeed they are sickly, and their flesh is of an ill quality. In most warm climates goats are reared in great numbers, and they are never housed; in more northern climes, they would perish in the winter, if they were not housed. No litter need be given them in summer, but they require some in winter; and, as all moisture incommodes them greatly, they are not suffered to lie on their dung, and are often given fresh litter. They are turned out early in the morning into the fields; the grass covered with dew, which is not good for sheep, being of great service to goats. Indocile and vagabond as they are, a man, howsoever stout and nimble, can scarce drive or manage above fifty of them. They are not suffered to go out in snowy and frosty weather, and are then fed in the stable, on herbs, the small branches of trees gathered in autumn, or cabbage, turneps, and the like. The more they eat, the more the quantity of their milk increases; and, to keep up and increase still this abundance of milk, they are made to drink much, and sometimes saltpetre or salted water is

given them. They may begin to be milked in a fortnight after they have yeaned, and they give milk abundantly during four or five months, and both morning and evening.

The she-goat produces commonly but one kid, sometimes two, very rarely three, and never more than four; and she produces only from the age of a year old, or eighteen months, to seven years. The buck may engender to that age, and perhaps beyond it, if taken good care of; but commonly he serves only till he is five years old. He is then set aside in order to be fattened with the old she-goats, and the young male kids, which are cut at the age of six months, to make their flesh more succulent and tender. They are fattened in the same manner as sheep; but, whatever care is taken of them, and whatever food is given them, their flesh is never so good as that of mutton, unless it be in very warm climates, where mutton is insipid and of an ill taste. The strong rank smell of the buck does not proceed from his flesh, but from his skin. Those animals are not suffered to grow old; they might live to ten or twelve years; but they are killed when they cease procreation, and the older they are, the worse their flesh is. The male and female goats have commonly horns, yet there are of both sexes, tho' not so many in number, which have no horns. They also are very different in the colour of the hair: It is said that the white, and those that have no horns, are such as give most milk, and that the black are the strongest and hardiest of all. Those animals, whose feeding costs almost nothing, yield, notwithstanding, a pretty considerable profit; their flesh, tallow, hair, and skin, bear a price at market. Their milk is wholesomer and better than that of the sheep; it is used in medicine, it easily coagulates, and very good cheese is made of it; but, as it contains few butyrous parts, the cream should not be separated from it. The she-goats suffer themselves to be easily milked, and even by children, for whom their milk is very good nourishment; they are, as cows and sheep, subject to be sucked by the adder, and also by a bird known by the name of goat-head, or flying toad, which fastens upon their teat in the night-time, and makes them, it is said, to lose their milk.

The she-goats have no incisive teeth in the upper jaw-bone; those of the lower jaw-bone fall, and are renewed in the same time and order as those of sheep: The knots of the horns, and the teeth, may be indications of their age. The number of

teeth is not always the same in the she-goats, but are not so many as in the bucks, whose hair also is coarser, and beard and horns longer. Those animals, as oxen and sheep, have four stomachs, and chew the cud : Their species is more extensive than that of sheep ; for goats like ours are found in several parts of the world, and are only smaller in Guinea and in other hot countries, but are larger in Muscovy and other cold climates. The goats of Angora, or Syria, with hanging ears, are of the same species as ours ; they copulate and produce together, even in our climates : The male has horns nearly as long

as the common buck - goat, but turned about in a different manner of direction ; they extend horizontally from each side of the head, and form spirals much like those of a worm in a cork-screw. The horns of the female are short, and bend backwards, downwards, and forwards ; so that they terminate about the eye ; but it seems that there is some variation in their contour and direction. Those goats, as almost all other animals in Syria, have very long hair, thick-set, and so fine, that stuffs are made of it, which are as beautiful, and have as good a gloss and lustre, as our silk stuffs.

On a Swelling of the Cheek—From the History of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris, for the Year 1760.

A Child of a year old had, on the left cheek, a swelling, almost as large as the fist, and extending from the ear to the angle of the lips. This swelling grew bigger and bigger from the birth of the child, and gradually became soft, white, indolent, moveable, and as it were composed of glandular grains, and appeared also disseminated with large vessels, formed here and there on the skin, as a sort of spiral net-work, or reddish vortices. Several able men were consulted at various times, to judge of this tumour, and to decide what was necessary for discussing it. As its character was very equivocal, their opinions were very different ; some thought that it was caused by an extravasated fluid, others by a simple infiltration ; there were some, who, setting aside all suspicion of extravasation or infiltration, regarded it as the effect of a lymph circulating with difficulty ; it seemed to others to be nearly disposed to a cancer ; in short, some others maintained that it was a vice of conformation with which the child was born ; and these, as we shall just now see, came nearest the truth. It may be well imagined that so great a diversity of opinions, on the nature of the disorder, must produce a no less diversity in the remedies proper for

curing it ; and that, not being prescribed according to the true cause, they were all fruitless. The death, however, of the child, which happened some time after, but from a cause foreign to the disorder, put M. Tenon (from whom the Academy had this observation) in a condition to declare on the true cause of the tumour. In fact, having taken away the integuments that covered it, and separated the adjacent parts, he found that it was nothing more than the parotides gland, which, having slipped from its ordinary limits, had received a considerable growth, and extended over the cheek. Large arteries from the carotides, and external maxillaries came to that gland, and entered it by its lower part. There is great room to think that the quantity of blood which those arteries carried to the gland, was the cause of its prodigious growth. If the true cause of this disorder had been known, attempts might have been made to stop its progress, by the means of a slight compression, to be increased by degrees, according to circumstances. What an extent of knowledge, and what sagacity ought not a physician to have, in order to know and distinguish the various causes of diseases !

Of Inoculating the MEASLES.

THE measles is a cutaneous disease, very common and well known, attended with a fever, cough, and eruptions which do not suppurate. It is of kin and country, and cotemporary too, with the small-pox ; both which sprung up originally in Æthiopia, and by traffic were, about thirteen centuries ago, first conveyed to Egypt and Arabia, whence they spread

all over Europe, and other parts of the known world.

Hence it was that both the Greek and Latin Physicians never mentioned them in any of their writings ; so that the Arabians were the first authors who took notice of them.

The symptoms in the measles do not, as in the small-pox, directly vanish after eruption,

eruption, (except the vomiting.) The cough, fever, and difficulty of breathing, increase daily till the crisis, which, if not favourable and complete, leaves such foul relics behind, that often prove mortal, or at least very troublesome during life.

To prevent then both taking medicines, and present and future danger, the best way in the world is to inoculate the measles, as well as the small-pox: Which safe practice I most sincerely recommend to all surgeons, apothecaries and even to sensible and dexterous nurses, and mothers, where the others are not to be had; whereby, I am very certain, especially in epidemical seasons, which render the measles malignant, many thousand lives might be happily preserved.

Dr. Francis Hume, a Physician at Edinburgh, about nine years ago, first fortunately introduced this salutary practice in Scotland; a discovery surely of the highest utility, sufficiently confirmed by a number of successful experiments, by which he produced a disease free from all alarming symptoms. Great pity it is it becomes not as common in England, as inoculation for the small-pox, which at last, to my thorough satisfaction, has mightily prevailed, maugre all its many and most ardent opposers.

If I can hereby have the good fortune, by this bye direction and recommendation, to prove the happy instrument of introducing this new but safe practice, though to the preservation of but a few lives, I shall think my labour well rewarded; and that, however low some may look upon me, I have not been brought up to the noble profession of Physic altogether in vain.

The operation is both safe and easy; the method of which is only this: Dip a little cotton, or lint, in the watery humour that hangs in the corners of the eyes of one ill of the measles, about the time of

the crisis; and having made a slight scratch, with the point of a lancet, in each arm of the patient to be inoculated, above the elbow, to divide the cuticle only, as was used at first for the small-pox, but neither so long nor deep, apply the wetted pledget over the incisions, and clap over them a piece of sticking-plaster to secure them thereon.

By this simple means you will happily produce a fine, gentle, and favourable degree of measles, free, during their whole course, from all danger, or even troublesome symptoms of any sort; and, what is still a further excellency, resulting from the free practice of inoculation, the measles will pass off completely, without ever returning again, or leaving the least bad relics behind, so common when caught the natural way, and so often fatal everywhere, both to old and young; instance the great number that died, at London only, last year, of this infectious disease, near 500. Now, if that city be a seventh part of the nation, in the number of its inhabitants, there will die 3000 yearly in the whole kingdom; and, probably, above double that number in epidemical seasons, when the measles too become most malignant, and almost as mortal as the small-pox themselves: Whereas, by thus easily inoculating the measles (which any grandmother may do) so many lives may every year be happily preserved, and that to the honour of God, the credit of our art, and the universal benefit of mankind: All reasons, surely, sufficient directly to set up, every-where, the laudable practice of inoculation of the measles, as well as of the small-pox; and the more so, since it is both so safe and salutary.

Leigh, April

1st, 1767.

JOHN COOKE, M. D.

The HISTORY OF ENGLAND continued, from Page 143 of our last.

The free conference began the 13th of June, 1701. In it the Lord Haversham, speaking to the point of Lords being partial in their own cases, and therefore not proper judges, said, that the House of Commons had plainly shewed their partiality, in impeaching some Lords for facts, in which others were equally concerned with them, who yet were not impeached by them, though they were still in credit, and about the King; which shewed, that they thought, that neither the one nor the other were guilty. The Commons thought they had now found an occasion of quarrelling with the Lords, which they were

looking for; so the Lord Haversham's expressions were instantly objected to by Sir Christopher Musgrave, and the Managers for the Commons immediately withdrew from the conference, though they were told by the Duke of Devonshire, as they were going, that the Lord Haversham had no authority from the House of Lords to use any such expressions towards the Commons.

This affair being reported to the Commons by Mr. Harcourt, the House immediately resolved, 'That John Lord Haversham hath, at the free conference this day, uttered most scandalous reproaches, and

and false expressions, highly reflecting upon the honour and justice of the House of Commons, and tending to the making a breach in the good correspondence between the Lords and Commons, and to the interrupting the public justice of the nation, by delaying the proceedings on impeachments: And that the said Lord Haverham be charged before the Lords for the said words; and that the Lords be desired to proceed in justice against him, and to inflict such punishment upon him, as so high an offence against the House of Commons does deserve.' And Sir Christopher Musgrave was ordered to carry this charge and resolution to the Lords.

In the mean time, the Lords sent a message to the Commons, to acquaint them, 'That they had been informed by their Managers, that some interruption had happened at the free conference, which their Lordships were concerned at, because they wished that nothing should interrupt the public business; and therefore desired the Commons to come again presently to the free conference; which, they did not doubt, would prove the best expedient to prevent the inconvenience of a misunderstanding upon what has passed.'

But the Commons, instead of coming to the conference, sent up Sir Christopher Musgrave, who acquainted the Lords, as he said, with what had happened at the conferences, and read the words supposed to be spoken by the Lord Haverham; concluding: 'These were the words spoken by John Lord Haverham.' He then read the resolutions of the Commons, with relation to that Lord.

The Commons had now got a pretence to justify their not going further in the trials, and they resolved to insist upon it. When, therefore, they were again pressed by the Lords to renew the free conference, (June 14) they returned for answer, 'That it was not consistent with their honour to renew the conference, until they had reparation, by their Lordships doing justice upon Lord Haverham, for the indignity offered to the House of Commons.' At the same time it was, that the articles against Lord Hallifax were sent up, as has been related.

Upon this, Lord Haverham offered himself to a trial, and submitted to any censure that the Lords should think he had deserved; but insisted that the words must first be proved, and he must be allowed to put his own sense on them; the Lords sent this to the Commons, but they seemed to think that the Lords ought to have proceeded to censure him in a summary way, which

the Lords thought, being a Court of Judicature, they could not do, till the words were proved, and the importance of them discussed. Upon the Commons refusal to renew the conference, the Lords likewise came to a resolution to insist not to have a Committee of both Houses concerning the trial of the impeached Lords. They then proceeded to set the day for the trial of Lord Sommers, and a message was sent to acquaint the Commons, that the trial would be on Tuesday, the 17th of June, at ten of the clock, in Westminster-hall. To remove the obstacle of the Lord Haverham's affair, they also told the Commons, that all things were preparing to bring that matter to a speedy judgment; and they likewise put them in mind of articles against the Earl of Portland.

Instead of returning answers to these messages, the Commons refused to appear, and said, they were the only Judges, when they were ready with their evidence, and that it was a mockery to go to a trial, when they were not ready to appear at it. There were great and long debates upon this in the House of Lords; the new Ministry, and all the Jacobites, joined to support the pretensions of the Commons; every step was to be made by a vote, against which many Lords protested; and the reasons given, in some of their protestations, were thought to be so injurious to the House, that they were, by a vote, ordered to be expunged, a thing that seldom happens.

When the day appointed for the trial came, the Lords entered upon a debate, and the question was put, 'Whether the House should go this day into the Court in Westminster-hall, in order to proceed upon the trial of the Lord Sommers, according to the order of the day?' Which was resolved in the affirmative, though several Lords protested against it. A message was then sent to the Commons, to acquaint them, that their Lordships were going. The other impeached Lords having asked leave to withdraw, and not sit and vote in the trial, a question was put, 'Whether the Earl of Orford and the Lord Hallifax may withdraw at the trial of the Lord Sommers?' This was much opposed by some Lords, because the giving such leave supposed that they had a right to vote; but it was resolved in the affirmative. And, after some other things of form, the Lords adjourned into Westminster-hall, where the articles of impeachment against the Lord Sommers, and his answers, were read; and, the Commons not appearing to prosecute, their Lordships adjourned.

journed to their House, and entered into a long debate concerning the question that was to be put. The Judges told them, that, according to the forms of law, it ought to be 'Guilty,' or 'Not Guilty.' But those of the Tory party said, that, as it was certain, that none could vote Lord Sommers guilty; so, since the Commons had not come to make good the charge, they could not vote him not guilty; and therefore, to give them some content, the question agreed on to be put was, 'That John Lord Sommers be acquitted of the articles of impeachment against him exhibited by the House of Commons, and all things therein contained; and that the impeachment be dismissed.' That being settled, the Lords returned to Westminster-hall, and, the question being put, fifty-six voted in the affirmative, and thirty-one in the negative; and the Lord-keeper declared, that the majority was for acquitting him. Then the Lords adjourned to their House, and made an order for his being acquitted, and the impeachment to be dismissed.

Upon this the Commons passed some high votes against the Lords; and, to justify their refusal to appear at the trial, resolved, 'That the Lords have refused justice to the Commons, upon the impeachment against the Lord Sommers, by denying them a Committee of both Houses, which was desired by the Commons, as the proper and only method of settling the necessary preliminaries, in order to the proceeding to the trial of the Lord Sommers with effect; and, afterwards, by proceeding to a pretended trial of the said Lord, which could tend only to protect him from justice, by colour of an illegal acquittal. Against which proceedings of the Lords the Commons do solemnly protest, as being repugnant to the rules of justice, and therefore null and void. That the House of Lords, by the pretended trial of John Lord Sommers, have endeavoured to overturn the right of impeachments lodged in the House of Commons, by the ancient constitution of this kingdom, for the safety and protection of the Commons against the power of great men; and have made an invasion upon the liberties of the subject, by laying a foundation of impunity for the greatest offenders. That all the ill consequences, which may at this time attend the delay of the supplies given by the Commons for the preserving the public peace, and maintaining the balance of Europe, by supporting our allies against the power of France, are to be imputed to those who, to procure an indemnity for

their own crimes, have used their utmost endeavours to make a breach between the two Houses.'

The Lords went as high in their votes against the Commons, and, the same day, sent this answer to their message: 'The Lords do acquaint the Commons, that they might have known, by the records of the House of Lords, that the Lords had proceeded to the trial of the Lord Sommers on Tuesday last, being the day appointed; and, the Commons not appearing to maintain their articles against the said Lord, the Lords had, by judgment of their House, acquitted him of the articles of impeachment against him exhibited by the Commons, and all things therein contained; and had dismissed the said impeachment.'

'And the Lords had appointed Monday next for the trial of the Earl of Orford, on which day they would proceed on the trial.'

'The Commons still pressing for a Committee of both Houses, which their Lordships could never consent to, for the reasons already given, their Lordships could infer nothing from their persisting in this demand, but that they never designed to bring any of their impeachments to a trial.'

'As to the Lord Haverham, his answer was now before the House of Commons, and the Lords resolved to do justice in that matter.'

The Commons, on the same day, the 20th of June, having ordered, that none of their Members should appear on the Monday following, at the pretended trial of the Earl of Orford, upon pain of incurring the utmost displeasure of the House, they adjourned to Tuesday morning. But, the Lords continuing sitting, and having sent a copy of the Lord Haverham's answer to the Commons, they resolved, on the 21st of June, 'That, unless the Commons charge against that Lord shall be prosecuted by them against him with effect, before the end of the session, the Lords would declare and adjudge him wholly innocent of the charge.' And, on Monday, June the 23d, it was resolved by their Lordships, 'That the resolutions of the House of Commons, in their votes of the 20th instant, contained most unjust reflections on the honour and justice of the House of Peers, and were contrived to cover their affected and unreasonable delays in prosecuting the impeached Lords; and manifestly tended to the destruction of the Judicature of the Lords, to the rendering trials on impeachments impracticable for the future, and to the

the subverting the constitution of the English government; and that, therefore, whatever ill consequences might arise from the so long deferring the supplies for this year's service, were to be attributed to the fatal counsel of the putting off the meeting of a Parliament so long, and to the unnecessary delays of the House of Commons.'

Then the Lords adjourned to Westminster-hall, and, after two proclamations made for silence and prosecution, the articles of impeachment against Edward Earl of Orford were read, and also his answer to those articles; and, after taking the same methods as in the trial of the Lord Sommers, his Lordship, by unanimous votes (the Lords on the other side withdrawing) was acquitted of the articles, and the impeachment was dismissed.

The next day, being the last of the session of the Parliament, this order was made by the Lords:

'The House of Commons not having prosecuted their charge, which they brought up against John Lord Haversham, for words spoken by him at a free conference, the 13th instant, the charge shall be and is hereby dismissed.

'The Earl of Portland being impeached by the House of Commons of high crimes and misdemeanors, the first of April last, the impeachment is hereby dismissed, there being no articles exhibited against him.

'The House of Commons having impeached Charles Lord Hallifax of high crimes and misdemeanors, on the 15th of April last, and, on the 14th day of this instant June, exhibited articles against him, to which he having answered, and no further prosecution thereupon, the impeachment and articles are hereby dismissed.

'The House of Commons having impeached Thomas Duke of Leeds of high crimes and misdemeanors, on the 27th of April, 1695, and, on the 29th, exhibited articles against him, to which he answered; but, the Commons not prosecuting, the impeachment and articles are hereby dismissed.'

Each House ordered a narrative of the proceedings to be published; and they had gone so far in their votes against one another, that it was believed they would never meet again. The proceedings of the Lords had the general approbation of the nation on their side. Most of the Bishops adhered to the impeached Lords, and their behaviour, on this occasion, was much commended. The violence, as well as folly, of the party lost them much ground

with all indifferent men, but with none more than with the King himself, who found his error in changing his Ministry at so critical a time; and he now saw, that the Tories were, at heart, irreconcilable to him; in particular, he was extremely uneasy with the Earl of Rochester, of whose imperious and intractable temper he complained much, and seemed resolved to disengage himself quickly from him, and never to return to him any more. He thought the party was neither solid nor sincere, and that they were actuated by passion and revenge, without any views with relation to the quiet of the nation, and affairs abroad.

The violent proceedings of the Commons, and their slowness with relation to foreign affairs, had not only displeased the King, but given a general disgust to the nation, and particularly to the City of London, where foreign affairs, and the interest of trade, were generally better understood; the old East-India Company, though they hated the Ministry that set up the new, and studied to support this House of Commons, from whom they expected much favour; yet they, as well as the rest of the City, saw visibly, that first the ruin of trade, and consequently the ruin of the nation, must certainly ensue, if France and Spain were once firmly united. So they began openly to condemn the proceedings of the Commons, and to own a jealousy, that the Louis d'ors, sent hither of late, had not come over to England for nothing. This disposition, to blame the slowness in which the Commons proceeded with respect to affairs abroad, spread itself through all England, and more especially in Kent. Those of that county, in a dislike of the conduct of the Commons, on the 8th of May, sent up the following petition to that House:

'WE the Gentlemen, Justices of the Peace, Grand jury, and other Freeholders, at the general quarter-sessions of the peace at Maidstone in Kent, deeply concerned at the dangerous estate of this kingdom, and of all Europe; and considering, that the fate of us and our posterity depends upon the wisdom of our Representatives in Parliament; think ourselves bound in duty humbly to lay before this Honourable House the consequences, in this conjuncture, of your speedy resolution, and most sincere endeavour, to answer the great trust reposed in you by your country.

'And, in regard that, from the experience of all ages, it is manifest no nation can be great or happy without union, we

hope

hope that no pretence whatsoever shall be able to create a misunderstanding among ourselves, or the least distrust of his most Sacred Majesty, whose great actions for this nation are writ in the hearts of his subjects, and can never, without the blackest ingratitude, be forgot.

‘ We most humbly implore this Honourable House to have regard to the voice of the people, that our religion and safety may be effectually provided for; that your loyal addresses may be turned into bills of supply; and that his most Sacred Majesty (whose propitious and unblemished reign over us we pray God long to continue) may be enabled powerfully to assist his allies, before it is too late.’

This petition was signed by the Deputy-lieutenants there present, above twenty Justices of the Peace, all the Grand-juries, and other Freeholders, and was boldly delivered to the House of Commons on the 8th of May; and William Colepepper, Thomas Colepepper, David Polhill, Justinian Champney, and William Hamilton, Esquires, being called in, owned the petition at the bar, and their hands to the same. They then withdrew, and, the petition being read, the House resolved, ‘ That the petition was scandalous, insolent, and seditious, tending to destroy the constitution of Parliaments, and to subvert the established government of these realms.’ And then ordered, ‘ That all those Gentlemen should be taken into custody, as guilty of promoting the petition.’ And, on the 14th of May, the House, being informed that Mr. Thomas Colepepper had made his escape, and that the rest of the persons committed were like to be rescued, ordered them to be delivered prisoners to the Gatehouse, and agreed to address his Majesty to issue out his proclamation for apprehending Mr. Colepepper, and for putting out of the Commissions of Peace and Lieutenancy such others as were in any of the said Commissions. But Mr. Colepepper made a voluntary surrender of himself, and was confined with his neighbours.

This imprisonment of the Kentish Petitioners did but inflame those people, who were before displeased with the proceedings of the Commons, and gave occasion to a piece, supposed to be drawn by Daniel de Foe, intitled ‘ A Memorial from the Gentlemen, Freeholders, and Inhabitants of the Counties of ———, in behalf of themselves and many thousands of the good people of England,’ and signed ‘ Legion.’ This was sent to the Speaker with

a letter, charging and commanding him, in the name of two hundred thousand Englishmen, to deliver it to the House of Commons. The memorial began with a preamble upon this maxim, ‘ That whatever power is above law is burdensome and tyrannical, and may be reduced by extra-judicial methods.’ Then it charged the House with illegal and unwarrantable practices in fifteen particulars, of which the three first were as follow: I. To raise funds for money, and declare, by borrowing clauses, that whosoever advances money on those funds shall be reimbursed out of the next aids, if the funds shall fall short; and then give subsequent funds, without transferring the deficiency of the former; is a horrible cheat on the subjects who lent the money, a breach of public faith, and destructive to the honour and credit of Parliaments. II. To imprison men, who are not of your own Members, by no proceedings but a vote of your own House; and to continue them in custody, sine die, is illegal, a notorious breach of the liberty of the people, setting up a dispensing power in the House of Commons, which your fathers never pretended to; bidding defiance to the Habeas Corpus act, which is the bulwark of personal liberty; destructive of the laws; and betraying the trust reposed in you; the King being at the same time obliged to ask you leave to continue in custody the horrid assassins of his person. III. Committing to custody those Gentlemen, who, at the command of the people (whose servants you are) came in a peaceable way to put you in mind of your duty, is illegal and injurious; destructive of the subjects liberty of petitioning for redress of grievances, which has, by all Parliaments before you, been acknowledged to be their undoubted right.’ After enumerating twelve other particulars, the memorial proceeds to a claim of right under seven heads, of which the three former run thus: ‘ We do hereby claim and declare, I. That it is the undoubted right of the people of England, in case their Representatives in Parliament do not proceed according to their duty and the people’s interest, to inform them of their dislike, disown their actions, and to direct them to such things as they think fit, either by petition, address, proposal, memorial, or any other peaceable way. II. That the House of Commons separately, and otherwise than by bill legally passed into an act, have no legal power to suspend or dispense with the laws of the land, any more than the King has by his prerogative. III. That the House of

Commons have no legal power to imprison any person, or commit him to custody of Serjeants, or otherwise (their own Members excepted) but ought to address the King to cause any person, on good ground, to be apprehended; which person, so apprehended, ought to have the benefit of the Habeas Corpus act, and be fairly brought to a trial by due course of law.' After other claims, it concludes: 'Thus, Gentlemen, you have your duty laid before you, which it is hoped you will think of. But, if you continue to neglect it, you may expect to be treated according to the resentments of an injured nation; for Englishmen are no more to be slaves to Parliaments, than to Kings. Our name is Legion, and we are many.'

The Commons were extremely incensed at this memorial, but could not descend to a particular censure of it. It was thought sufficient, that a complaint was made to the House of endeavours to raise tumults and seditions, in order to disturb the public affairs; and a Committee was appointed to draw up an address, to be presented to his Majesty, humbly to lay before him the endeavours of several ill-disposed persons to raise tumults and seditions in the kingdom; and humbly beseech him, that he would provide for the public peace and security.

But the Kentish Gentlemen, who lay in prison till the prorogation of the Parliament, were much visited and treated as Confessors; for a design had been laid to get addresses of the same nature with theirs from all parts of England, and especially from the City of London. The Ministers represented to the King, what an indignity this would be to the House of Commons; and that, if he did not discourage it, he might look for unacceptable things from them; and that it might rather discourage than give heart to his allies, if they should see such a disjoining, and both City and

Country in an opposition to the House of Commons. Some went in his Majesty's name to the eminent men of the City, to divert it; yet with all this it came so near, for such an address in a Common-council, that the Lord-mayor's vote turned it for the negative.

As, by these proceedings, a disposition to a war, and to a more hearty concurrence with the King, appeared to be the general sense of the nation, it had a great effect on the House of Commons, and drew from them the address before-mentioned. Whereby they desired the King to enter into such alliances with the Emperor and other States, as were necessary for the support of us and our allies, and to bring down the exorbitant power of France. It is true, this was opposed with great zeal by those who were looked upon as the chief Conductors of the Jacobite party; but many, who had in other things gone along with them, thought this was the only means left to recover their credit with the people; for the current ran so strong for a war, that those who struggled against it were considered as little better than public enemies. The Commons, also, were from hence induced to settle good funds for a million and half. Indeed, one of these funds was very unacceptable to the King; it was observed, that the allotment for the civil list did far exceed the sum that was designed, which was only 600,000 l. and that, as King James's Queen would not take her jointure, so, by the Duke of Gloucester's death, the charge on it was now less than when it was granted; so they took 3700l. a week out of the Exchequer, and, upon an assignation made of that for some years, a great sum was raised. This was very ungrateful to the Court, and the new Ministers found it no easy thing to maintain, at the same time, their interest with the King and their party.

[To be continued.]

Of different Bones, which have been discovered within a Rock near Aix.—From the History [just published] of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris, for the Year 1760.

WE cannot be too reserved, in points of natural history, when we are to decide concerning the resemblance between some fossil bodies and others primitively organised, especially if these are of so delicate a substance, as to make it rare, after a certain time, to find them well preserved, or at least to discover the parts that have not undergone notable alterations.

When one in fact has believed there is

found some decisive relation in those sort of researches, all the observations come to terminate in the idea first conceived; so that the observation of whatever does not agree therewith is only attended to, far from finding a reason to bring things to closer examination, and to return to the first impressions received.

The several bones discovered near Aix, and which at first sight have been held to

be human bones, confirm what we say, and prove how much, in comparing one body with another, it is necessary to know perfectly what is most proper to characterize them.

Springs of mineral waters are very near the place which these bones were taken out of; several chains of mountains separate it from the sea, which is five leagues distant from it. A rock, which is there level with the surface of the ground, was tapped by gunpowder; it formed a very hard mass, and no strata were observable in it; the part of this rock, which lay buried in the earth to a certain depth, was covered with a bed of clay, over which was vegetable earth: The interior of the rock was of the nature of the hardest marble, and mingled with jaspered and transparent veins. It was after penetrating into it five feet in depth, that a great quantity of bones were discovered to be lodged in it: They were held as having belonged to different parts of the human body; jaw-bones, teeth, arm and thigh bones, all were considered as such: They had not, in appearance, changed their nature; their cavity was filled with a crystalline substance, or a stony matter like to that which inclosed them.

At the depth of four feet and a half, were discovered bodies of a pretty regular figure, and resembling human heads; the occiputs of some of them have been preserved: They were incrustated in the stone, and their internal part was full of it: The face of one of those heads was preserved without alteration; it is in the natural proportions; the eyes, the nose well formed, though flatted; the cheeks, the mouth, the chin, are therein distinguished, and the muscles of the whole very well articulated: This head is of the same substance with the stone it was taken out of.

In the same place were found a great number of pointed teeth, whose analogies are unknown; one in particular was remarked which was round, much bent, and sharp as that of fishes; it was not intire, but it was judged from its remains, that its length might have been three inches; its enamel was of the finest polish: Some other teeth were also discovered, which were of a greater or smaller dimension than that here mentioned, and whose interior substance bore a great likeness to that of the teeth of fishes.

There was likewise observed, on the surface of a fragment of the stone, a kind of square horn, somewhat bent and laid horizontally; it was covered with a substance

resembling that of harts horns; the remains of it is three inches in length; and three longitudinal canals make it suspected that it belonged to some fish.

The quarry, out of which these bones were taken, is situated on a rising ground, where neither springs, nor rivulets, nor waters are seen to filtrate into it; and though, in digging into the earth about, several broken bricks and the remains of houses are found, yet none of those vestiges are perceived in the quarry itself; which gives room to presume that it was never opened by the first Romans who established themselves in the environs of Aix, and those bones are of a date greatly anterior to them.

M. Guettard, among some other of our Academicians, is not disposed to believe that the greater part of those bones have the origin that is attributed to them; and that the heads, especially, have belonged to human bodies. How, indeed, can it be conceived, that the flesh and muscles of those heads have been preserved in such perfection, that a mask of stone should mould itself over them with regularity, and catch exactly the delicate features of the face? A stony juice should, in consequence of this idea, have bedewed those well-formed masks, and, after being indurated thereon, should have given in relief the figure of the heads on which the masks had been at first moulded. Besides, it is seen, by the account, that the quarry is formed of ruins; that all-things are there heaped upon one another without order; and that, the sediments of stony matter being performed by succession, it should be likewise supposed, that those heads were preserved without alteration during a considerable time, to serve as a nucleus to the matter which had inclosed them. M. Guettard's opinion, in refusing to hold as human bones those of the quarry of Aix, seems also the better grounded, from the discovering of several teeth of sea-fishes, it being very probable, that whatever has been taken for human heads is only the produce of a stony substance which had taken its regular form from some heads of fishes. Teeth like those of the environs of Aix have been found at Dax; and they were still fixed in a jaw-bone which is preserved in M. de Reaumur's Cabinet of Natural History, and which could belong only to some large sea-fish. M. Guettard has besides observed, that the stones mixed with the bones of the quarry of Aix are filled with gravel and roundish pebbles, which indicate sediments formed by the sea: The greater part also of the bones,

which have been taken for arms and legs, seem to be portions of the ribs of fishes.

M. Guettard does not deny but that human bones may be found inclosed in stone; but he pretends that, when this happens, the place they are in retains the marks of earth that has been stirred or worked, and shews, by some vestiges, that men had dwelt there. It appears on

the contrary, according to the description made of the quarry of Aix, that it is still in its primitive state, and belongs to old Nature: The gravel and pebbles found there are like those thrown up by the sea; and it is very probable, that the bones it contains have their origin from fishes, whatever relation might have been observed between them and human bones.

A Z A K I A : A Canadian Story.

THE ancient inhabitants of Canada were, strictly speaking, all savages. Nothing proves this better than the destiny of some Frenchmen, who first arrived in this part of the new world. They were eaten by the people whom they pretended to humanise and polish.

New attempts were more successful. The savages were driven into the inner parts of the continent; treaties of peace, always ill observed, were concluded with them; but the French found means to create in them wants which made their yoke necessary to them. Their brandy and tobacco easily effected what their arms might have operated with greater difficulty. Confidence soon became mutual, and the forests of Canada were frequented with as much freedom by the new inmates as by the natives.

These forests were often also resorted to by the married and unmarried savage women, whom the meeting of a Frenchman put into no terrors. All these women for the most part are handsome, and certainly their beauty owes nothing to the embellishments of art; much less has it any influence on their conduct. Their character is naturally mild and flexible, their humour gay; they laugh in the most agreeable and winning manner. They have a strong propensity to love; a propensity which a maiden in this country may yield to, and always indulges without scruple, and without fearing the least reproach. It is not so with a married woman: She must be intirely devoted to him she has married; and what is not less worthy of notice, she punctually fulfils this duty.

An heroine of this class, and who was born among the Hurons, one day happened to wander in a forest that lay contiguous to the grounds they inhabited. She was surprised by a French soldier, who did not trouble himself to inquire whether she was a wife or a maiden. Besides, he found himself little disposed to respect the right of a Huron husband. The shrieks of the young savage in defending herself brought to the same place the Baron of St. Castins,

an Officer in the troops of Canada. He had no difficulty to oblige the soldier to depart, but the person he had so opportunely saved, had so many engaging charms, that the soldier appeared excusable to him. Being himself tempted to sue for the reward of the good office he had just rendered, he pleaded his cause in a more gentle and insinuating manner than the soldier, but did not succeed better. 'The friend that is before my eyes, hinders me to see thee,' said the Huron woman to him. This is the savage phrase for expressing that a woman has a husband, and that she cannot be wanting in fidelity to him. This phrase is not a vain form; it contains a peremptory refusal, and is common to all the women of those barbarous nations, which the neighbourhood of the Europeans and their example were never able to civilise.

St. Castins, to whom the language and customs of the Hurons were familiar, saw immediately that he must drop all pretensions; and this persuasion recalled all his generosity. He therefore made no other advances than to accompany the beautiful savage, whom chance alone had directed into the wood, and who was afraid of new rencountres. As they passed on, he received all possible marks of gratitude, except that which he at first requested.

Some time after St. Castins, being insulted by a brother Officer, killed him in a duel. This Officer was nephew to the General-governor of the colony, and the Governor was as absolute as vindictive. St. Castins had no other resource than to betake himself to flight. It was presumed that he had retired among the English of New York; which, indeed, was very probable; but, persuaded that he should find an equally safe asylum among the Hurons, he gave them the preference.

The desire of seeing again Azakia, which was the name of the savage he had relieved, contributed greatly to determine him in that choice. She knew immediately her deliverer. Nothing could equal her joy at this unexpected visit, and she declared it

as ingenuously as before she had resisted his attacks. The savage, whose wife she was, and whose name was Ouabi, gave St. Castins the same reception, who acquainted him of the motive of his flight. May the great Spirit be praised, for having brought thee among us, replied the Huron! This body, added he, laying his hand on his bosom, will serve thee as a shelter for defence, and this head-breaking hatchet will put to flight, or strike dead thy enemies. My hut shall be thine: Thou shalt always see the bright star of the day appear and leave us, without any thing being wanting to thee, or any thing being able to hurt thee.

St. Castins declared to him that he absolutely desired to live as they did, that is, to bear a part in their labours and their wars; to abide by their customs; in short, to become a Huron; a resolution which redoubled Ouabi's joy. This savage held the first rank among his people; he was their grand Chief, a dignity which his courage and services had merited for him. There were other Chiefs under him, and he offered one of the places to St. Castins, who accepted of the rank only of a private warrior.

The Hurons were then at war with the Iroquois, and were intent on forming some enterprise against them. St. Castins would fain make one in the expedition, and he fought as a true Huron; but was dangerously wounded. He was brought back with great difficulty to Ouabi's house on a kind of litter. At this sight Azakia appeared overwhelmed with grief, but instead of vain lamentations she exerted all possible care and assiduity to be of service to him. Tho' she had several slaves at command, she depended only on herself for what might contribute to the solace of her guest. Her activity equalled her solicitude. One would have said that it was a lover watching over the precious life of her beloved. Few could help drawing the most flattering consequences on such an occasion; and this was what St. Castins did. His desires and his hopes revived with his strength. One only point disconcerted his views, which was the services and attentions of Ouabi. Could he deceive him, without adding ingratitude to perfidy? But, said St. Castins, arguing the case with himself, the good-natured Ouabi is but a savage, and he cannot be so scrupulous herein as many of our good folks in Europe. This reason, which was no reason in fact, appeared very solid to the amorous Frenchman.—He renewed his tender advances, and was surprised to meet

with new refusals. Stop! Celario, (which was the savage name that was given to St. Castins;) stop, said Azakia to him; the shivers of the rod which I have broke with Ouabi have not yet been reduced to ashes. A part remains still in his power, and another in mine. As long as they last, I am his, and cannot be thine. These words, spoke in a peremptory manner, quite disconcerted St. Castins. He dared not to insist upon the matter farther, and fell into a melancholy reverie. Azakia was deeply affected by it. 'What can I do?' said she to him; I cannot become thy companion but by ceasing to become the companion of Ouabi; and I cannot quit Ouabi without causing in him the same sorrow thou feelest in thyself. Answer me; has he deserved it?' 'No!' cried out Celario, no! he deserves to be intirely preferred before me; but I must abandon his dwelling. It is only by ceasing to see Azakia that I can cease to be ungrateful to Ouabi.'

These words chilled with paleness the young savage's face: Her tears flowed almost the same instant, and she did not endeavour to conceal them. 'Ah! ungrateful Celario!' cried she, with sobs, and pressing his hands between her own; is it true, ungrateful Celario! that thou hast a mind to quit those to whom thou art more dear than the light of the bright star of day? What have we done to thee that thou shouldst leave us? Is any thing wanting to thee? Dost thou not see me continually by thy side as the slave that wants but the beck to obey? Why will you have Azakia die of grief? Thou canst not leave her without taking with thee her soul: She is thine, as her body is Ouabi's'. . . . Ouabi's coming hindered St. Castins to return an answer. 'Azakia still continued weeping, without restraining herself, without even hiding for a moment the cause. 'Friend, said she to the Huron, thou still seest Celario, thou seest him, and thou mayest speak to and hear him; but he will soon disappear from before thine eyes; he is going to seek after other friends' 'Other friends, cried the savage, almost as much alarmed as Azakia herself; and what, dear Celario, what induces thee to tear thyself from our arms? Hast thou received here any injury, any damage? Answer me; thou knowest my authority in these parts. I swear to thee by the great Spirit, that thou shalt be satisfied and revenged.'

This question embarrassed greatly St. Castins. He had no reasonable subject for complaint, and the true motive of his refo-

resolution ought to have been absolutely unknown to Ouabi. There was a necessity of pretending some trivial and common reasons, which the good Ouabi found very ridiculous. 'Let us speak of other things,' added he; to-morrow I set out on an expedition against the Iroquois, and this evening I give to our warriors the customary feast. Partake of this amusement, dear Celario' . . . 'I am equally willing to partake of your dangers and labours,' said St. Castins, interrupting him; 'I shall accompany you in this new expedition.' 'Thy strength would betray thy courage,' replied the Huron Chief; 'it is no great matter to know how to face death; thou shouldst be able to deal death among the enemy; thou shouldst be able to pursue the enemy, if they are put to flight, and thou shouldst be able to fly thyself, if they be an over match. Such were at all times our warlike maxims. Think now therefore only on getting thyself cured, and taking care of this habitation during my absence, which I confide to thee.' It was in vain for St. Castins to make a reply. The warriors soon assemble, and the feast begins. It was scarce over when the troop marched off, and St. Castins remained more than ever exposed to Azakia's charms.

It is certain that this young savage loved her guest, and loved him with a love purely ideal, without doubting that it was such a love. She even took a resolution which others who loved as she did would not certainly take, which was to procure for St. Castins the opportunity of obtaining from another what herself had obstinately refused him. The rival she gave herself was very proper for operating this kind of diversion. She was but eighteen years old, was very handsome, and, which was not less necessary, was still a virgin. It has been before observed, that a maiden enjoys full liberty among the North American Indians. St. Castins, encouraged by Azakia, had divers conferences with Zisma, which was the name of this young Huron Lady, and in a few days he could read in her eyes that she would be less severe than his friend. It is not known whether he profited of the discovery: At least it did not make him forget Azakia, who, on her side, seemed to have no inclination to be forgotten. St. Castins felt himself, notwithstanding all his interior struggles, attracted towards her. An incident, which every-where else might have contributed to unite them, had like to separate them for ever.

They were informed by some runaways,

who had made more speed than others, that Ouabi had fallen into an ambuscade of the Iroquois, that he had lost a part of his troop, and that himself had remained on the field of battle. This news filled St. Castins with true sorrow. His generosity made him set aside all views of interest. He forgot, that in losing a friend he found himself rid of a rival. Besides, the death of this rival might also occasion that of Azakia. Her life, from that moment, depended on the caprice of a dream. Such was the force of a superstitious custom, sacred from time immemorial among these people. If, in the space of forty days, a widow, who had lost her husband, sees and speaks to him twice successively in a dream, she infers from thence that he wants her in the Region of Souls, and nothing can dispense with her from putting herself to death.

Azakia had already resolved to obey this custom, if the double dream took place. She sincerely regretted Ouabi; and though St. Castins gave her cause for other sorrows if she was to die, the prevalence of the custom had the ascendant over inclination. It is not easy to express the inquietudes, the terrors that tormented the lover of this beautiful and credulous Huron. Every night he fancied her a prey to those sinister visions; and every morning he accosted her with fear and trembling. At length he found her preparing a mortal draught: It was the juice of a root of the citron tree; a poison which, in that country never fails of producing its effect. 'Thou seest, dear Celario,' said Azakia to him, 'thou seest the preparation for the long journey which Ouabi has ordered me to make' . . . 'Oh Heavens!' said St. Castins, interrupting her, 'how can you believe in a foolish dream, a frivolous and deceitful delusion?' 'Stop, Celario,' replied the Huron, 'thou deceivest thyself. Ouabi appeared to me last night; he took me by the hand, and ordered me to follow him. The weight of my body opposed this order. Ouabi withdrew with a mournful countenance. I called him back, and the only answer he gave me, was to stretch out his arms to me, and he afterwards disappeared. He will return without doubt, dear Celario; I must obey him, and after bewailing thy hard lot I will swallow this draught, which will lull my body into the sleep of death; and then I will go and rejoin Ouabi in the abode of Souls.'

This discourse quite dismay'd St. Castins. He spoke against it every thing that reason, grief, and love could suggest to him most convincing; nothing seemed to be so

to the young savage. She wept, but persevered in her design. All that the disconsolate Celario could obtain from her, was by supposing, that, though Ouabi should appear to her a second time in a dream, she would wait, before she put herself to death, to be assured of his : A thing which St. Castins resolved to verify as soon as possible.

The savages neither exchange nor ransom their prisoners ! contenting themselves to rescue them out of the enemy's hands whenever they can. Sometimes the conqueror destines his captives to slavery ; and he oftener puts them to death. Such are particularly the maxims of the Iroquois. There was therefore reason to presume, that Ouabi had died of his wounds, or was burnt by that barbarous nation. Azakia believed it to be so more than any other ; but St. Castins would have her at least doubt of it. On his side, he re-animates the courage of the Hurons, and proposes a new enterprise against the enemy. It is approved of. They deliberate upon electing a Chief, and all voices unite in favour of St. Castins, who had already given proofs of his valour and conduct. He departs with his troop, but not till after he had again Azakia's word that, notwithstanding all the dreams she might yet have, she would defer at least till his return, the doleful journey she had designed to take.

This expedition of the Huron warriors was attended with all imaginable success. The Iroquois believed them to be too much weakened, or too discouraged to think of undertaking any thing, and themselves were on their march to come and attack them ; but they were no way cautious how they proceeded. It was not so with St. Castins's band of warriors. He had dispatched some of his people to reconnoitre. They discovered the enemy without being seen by them, and returned to give advice thereof to their Chief. The ground was found very fit for lying in ambuscade ; and the Hurons availed themselves so well of it, that the Iroquois saw themselves hemmed in, when they believed they had no risque to run. They were charged with a fury that left them no time to know where they were. Most of them were killed on the spot ; and the remainder maimed or grievously wounded. The Hurons march off directly to the next village, and there surprise the Iroquois assembled. They were going to enjoy the spectacle of seeing a Huron burnt ; and already the Huron was beginning to sing his death song. This no savage, whom the enemy is ready

to put to death, ever fails to do. Loud cries, and a shower of musket balls, soon dispersed this curious multitude. Both the fugitives, and those that faced about to resist, were killed. All the savage ferocity was fully displayed. In vain St. Castins endeavoured to stop short the carnage. With difficulty he saved a small number of women and children. He was apprehensive particularly, that in the midst of this horrid tumult Ouabi himself was massacred, supposing he was still living, and was in that habitation. Full of this notion, he ran incessantly from one place to another. He perceived in a place where the battle still continued a prisoner tied to a stake, and having all about him the apparatus of death ; that is, combustibles for burning him by a slow fire. The Chief of the Hurons flies to this wretched captive, breaks his bonds, knows him, and embraces him with transports of joy. It was Ouabi.

This brave savage had preferred the loss of his life to that of his liberty. He was scarce cured of his wounds, when life was offered him on the condition of remaining a slave ; but he had chosen death, determined to procure it, if refused to him. The Iroquois were a people that would spare him that trouble ; and, one moment later, his companions could not have saved him.

After having dispersed or made slaves of the remains of the Iroquois in that quarter, the Huron army marched home. St. Castins wanted to give up the command of it to Ouabi, which he refused. On the way, he informed him of Azakia's purpose to die, persuaded that he was not alive, and that he required her to follow him ; he acquainted him also of the poison she had prepared on that account, and of the delay he had obtained from her with great difficulty. He spoke with a tenderness and emotion that deeply affected the good Ouabi, who called to mind some things he did not much attend to at the time, but he then let him know nothing of what he intended. They arrive. Azakia, who had another dream, fancied this return as the signal of her fate. But how great was her surprise to see in the number of the living the husband she was going to meet in the abode of Spirits ! At first she remained motionless and mute ; but her joy soon expressed itself by lively caresses and long discourses. Ouabi received the one, and interrupted the others. Afterwards addressing himself to St. Castins : ' Celario, said he, thou hast saved my life, and what is still dearer to me, thou hast twice preserved to me Azakia. She there- fore

fore belongs more to thee than to me. I belong to thee myself. See whether she be enough to acquit us both. I yield her to thee through gratitude, but would not have yielded her to deliver myself from the fire kindled by the Iroquois.'

What this discourse made St. Castins feel is hard to be expressed, not that it seemed as ridiculous and strange to him as it might to many Europeans: He knew that divorces were very frequent among the savages. They separate as easily as they come together. But, persuaded that Azakia could not be yielded up to him without a supernatural effort, he believed himself obliged to an equivalent effort. He refused what he desired most, and refused in vain; Ouabi's perseverance in his resolution was not to be conquered. As to the faithful Azakia, who had been seen to resist all St. Castins's attacks, and to refuse surviving the husband whom she believed dead, it might perhaps be expected that she

would long hold out against the separation her husband had proposed to her. This she made not the least objection against. She had hitherto complied only with her duty; and thought she was free to listen to her inclination, since Ouabi required it of her. The pieces of the rod of Union were brought forth, put together, and burnt. Ouabi and Azakia embraced each other for the last time, and from that moment the young and beautiful Huron was reinstated in all the rights of a maiden. It is also said, that by the help of some missionaries, St. Castins put her in a condition of becoming his wife according to the rules prescribed to Christians. Ouabi, on his side, broke the rod with the young Zizma; and these two marriages, so different in the form, were, in the main, equally happy. Each husband well assured that there were no competitors, forgot that there were any predecessors.

Vanity reproved and disconcerted.——From the History of the Arabs.

THE Caliph Mahadi was exceeding fond of hunting. Having lost his way, he came into a peasant's house, and asked for something to drink. The peasant brought him a pitcher of wine, of which the Caliph drank a few cups. Mahadi afterwards asked him, If he knew him? No, answered the Arab. 'I am, said the Prince, one of the principal Lords of the Caliph's Court.' He afterwards drank another cup, and asked again the peasant, If he knew him? He answered, that he had just told him who he was. 'It is not so, replied Mahadi; I am still greater than I told you.' Hereupon he drank another cup, and repeated what he

first had asked him. The Arab, impatient, replied, that he had already sufficiently explained himself. 'No, said the Prince, I have not informed you of all: I am the Caliph, before whom the whole world prostrates itself.' At these words, the Arab, instead of prostrating himself, snatched hastily up the pitcher, to leave it in the place he had taken it from. The Caliph, astonished, having asked him the reason why he did so: 'My reason, said the Arab, for doing so is, that, if you drank another cup, I should be afraid you was the Prophet; and at length, by a last cup, you would pretend to make me believe that you are God Almighty.'

On an epidemical ITCH or MANGE of CATS; by George Wolfgang-Wedel.——From the Ephemerides of the Curious.

THERE has been in Westphalia, these two years past, an epidemical mange on cats, which, in the space of a few miles, has almost intirely destroyed the species. This mange covered their head, and particularly the ears, but did not descend lower than the neck; there appeared in the eyes a kind of speck, which did not, however, hinder them to see; the eye fell afterwards into suppuration, and melted away in the same manner; then the animal died. All the cats, seized with this distemper, were almost always asleep whilst it lasted, and scarce ever awoke to take any food. There was scarce

a house, where those animals escaped this sort of plague; and it was judged, that the distemper was communicated, not only by the relative contagion of the air which they breathed, but by the way of generation; because those which had been shut up and carefully guarded, for saving them, were not exempt from it. Some thought to save their cats by rubbing them with whale's fat; but, the truth is, very few escaped. My old friend, M. John Prætorius, was the person that sent me the account of this distemper; of which he was an eye-witness.



The Compendious Peerage of England, continued from Page 130 of our last, with the Arms, finely engraved, and some Account of the Family of the most Noble SHEFFIELD, late Duke of Buckinghamshire.

In our Magazine for April, 1757, we have given the Head and Life of John Sheffield, Duke of Buckinghamshire; so that here we shall only take a cursory View of his Family, with some Account of his Son, and the Character of his Spouse the late Duchess.

THE Duke's grandfather was the first Earl of Mulgrave in the family, being created by Queen Elisabeth, by whose express command he, among other English Lords, attended the Duke of Anjou to Antwerp. And being in the famous sea-fight against the Spaniards in 1558, who had threatened an invasion, was knighted by the Lord Admiral for his gallant deportment and memorable service in that engagement. He was afterwards appointed Governor of the Briel, in Zealand, and made a Knight of the Garter. The title of Lord Sheffield of Butterwick was first given, in the 1st of Edward VI, to Edmund Sheffield, our Duke's great-great-grandfather, who was killed in an insurrection of the common people of Norfolk the next year, he being one of the Nobles who accompanied the Marquis of Northampton to suppress them, when his horse fell into a ditch near Norwich, whereupon pulling off his helmet to shew the rebels who he was, a butcher slew him with his club. The manor of Butterwick came into the family by the marriage of Sir Robert Sheffield, knighted by Edward I, with Janet, daughter and coheiress to Alexander Laird of Butterwick. This Robert's father, who was himself also Sir Robert Sheffield, lived in the time of Henry III, and was the first ancestor of this family, mentioned in history.

The Duke's third wife was a daughter of King James II. Her mother was Katharine Sedley, daughter to the ingenious Sir Charles Sedley. King James, by a warrant dated December 1688, dignified his daughter by her with the name of Lady Katharine Darnley, gave her the place of a Duke's daughter, and impowered her to bear the royal arms within a border compone, ermin and azure, the azure charged with fleur de lis of France, and for supporters, on the dexter side, an unicorn ermin, his horn, mane, and hoofs, or, acolled with a chaplet of red roses, barbed and seeded proper; and, on the sinister, a great ermin, horned and hoofed azure, with a like chaplet about his neck as the dexter. She was left very young a widow by James Earl of Anglesey, from whom she was parted at her own suit,

though the Earl long opposed it, by the unanimous consent of both Houses of Parliament, for the Earl's cruelty, and causeless ill usage of her. It was thought by some that his Lordship had a tincture of distraction, as was, they said, plain from his conduct to her. They lived together only one year.

His Grace was first married to Ursula, daughter of Colonel Stawel, and widow of Earl Conway. His second wife was Lady Catharine, eldest daughter to Fulk Greville, Lord Brooke, widow of Baptist Noel, Earl of Gainsborough; she died in 1703-4. His Grace had no issue by either of these Ladies, to whom, we are told by several, he shewed but little deference; and, indeed, the natural children he had during these marriages, give but too much room to believe the truth of that censure. However, his Grace makes a kind of mention in his will of all his wives, declaring that, 'he had the most extraordinary blessing of three kind and excellent wives.' He also desired to be buried near his second Lady in Westminster Abbey, and intimates, that he would have removed the corpse of his first wife to the same grave, had she not lain near her own mother in the country.

'Tis said his Grace had made his addresses to the Princess Anne [afterwards Queen Anne] in the way of love, before her marriage with the Prince of Denmark. This is hinted by Mrs. Manley, in the stile and manner of her memoirs of the English Court. Mr. Boyer also takes notice of it in his history of this Queen. Some years, says he, before the Queen was married to Prince George, the Marquis of Normanby, then Earl of Mulgrave, a Nobleman of singular accomplishments both of mind and person, and of a plentiful fortune, aspired so high as to attempt to marry the Lady Anne. But though his addresses to her were checked as soon as discovered, yet the Princess had ever an esteem for him.

His Grace's third wife brought him several children, as first, a daughter, christened Sophia, who died very young; and two sons, to the first of which Queen Anne, as a god-mother, gave the name of John,

John, who lived but three weeks ; and the year after another son, called Robert, and stiled Marquis of Normanby, born December 11, 1711. On his death his father wrote a tender poem, which ends thus :

But why so much digression,
This fatal loss to shew ?
Alas, there's no expression
Can tell a parent's woe !

After this there was another daughter, christened Sophia - Catharina - Henrietta, who lived till she was four years of age. In 1716, his Lady brought him a son, whom he left a child of nine years old at his death, which happened February 24, 1720-21.

This, his Grace's only surviving child, Edmond, was a youth of the greatest hopes. He was left solely to the care of his mother, and being of a weakly constitution, was carried by her, who constantly attended him, soon after his father's death, into foreign parts, on a count of his health, which obliged him to reside a great part of

his time out of his native country. He was admitted on the 26th of July, 1732, of Queen's College in Oxford, and resided there about a year and a half, only during the public Act, in 1733. he retired from the College, his modesty not permitting him to assist at that solemnity, in which it is usual for the academical Nobles to pronounce exercises in public. Tender as he was, yet, fired with the example of his ancestors, many of whom had signalled themselves in the wars ; in 1734 he went a volunteer into the French army, then under the command of his uncle the Duke of Berwick, in Germany, whom he served as Aid de Camp at the sieges of fort Kehl and Philipsburg, till the Marshal lost his head by a cannon ball from the walls of the latter. This is mentioned by Lord Orrery, late Earl of Cork, a relation and particular acquaintance of this young Nobleman, as well as an executor of his father's will, and who, after his death, published a poem, sacred to his memory, where he speaks thus of him :

An early wit, by justest precepts taught,
By arts improv'd, by solid judgment wrought ;
That knew no folly, and detested ill,
Whose thoughts were great, whose reason was his will.
To highest titles, honours, fortunes born,
He only look'd on sordid vice with scorn ;
Steady in youth, resolv'd, yet not austere ;
Humane to failings, but to crimes severe.
Valiant in arms, France saw his martial fire
Kindling, where Berwick's did in blood expire.

This catastrophe of the Duke of Berwick put an end to the nephew's campaign. The next year, intending to try the air of Naples, he advanced, in his way thither, as far as Rome, where he found his strength so much wasted that he was not able to pursue the journey any farther. He remained in this city till the very last shock of his distemper, which he sustained with admirable fortitude and resignation, saying, ' He would ride out the storm in

the chair where he sat.' He died October 30, 1735, at Rome ; but his body was brought into England, and, after lying in state at Buckingham-house, was conveyed to Westminster-abbey, with a like funeral solemnity to that of his father, by whose side he was interred. His effigy, curiously done in wax, lies over his tomb in Henry VIIIth's chapel. Mr. Pope wrote the following epitaph for him :

If modest youth with clear reflection crown'd,
And every opening virtue flowing round,
Could save a parent's justest pride from fate,
Or add one patriot to a sinking state,
This weeping marble had not ask'd thy tear,
Or sadly told how many hopes lie here.
The living virtue now had shone approv'd.
The Senate heard him and his country lov'd.
Yet softer honours and less noisy fame
Attend the shade of gentle Buckingham,
In whom a race, for courage fam'd and art,
Ends in the milder merit of the heart ;

And

And Chiefs or Sages long to Britain giv'n,
Pays the last tribute of a Saint in Heaven.

This last thought is finely expressed by Lord Orrery, who ends his excellent poem in an address to the mother thus :

But thou to whose distinguish'd worth 'twas giv'n,
To form a son an offering fit for heav'n ;
By whose unwearied toil and boundless care,
Maternal love and never-ceasing pray'r,
Life's rugged path he learn'd with ease to tread,
To bear death's mighty shock, yet not to dread :
Whose wisdom urg'd him like the lark to rise,
And, tho' with callous wings, to reach the skies.
Bid him to Fame's eternal temple climb ;
Daring in action as in sense sublime :
Let this console thee, tho' but short the race,
'Twas run with ardour and obtain'd with grace.
And now, far hence remov'd from mortal eyes,
He sits with Seraphs and enjoys the prize.

By his death, the Sheffield family became extinct, and the estate came into the hands of the old Duke's natural son, Charles Herbert, who taking the name of Sheffield, in pursuance of his father's will, entered also, after the death of the Duchess in 1742, into possession of the house in St. James's park. This house is now the Queen's [Charlotte] palace, having been lately purchased for that purpose, with the furniture, by King George III.

The old Duke had a sister, who married Lord Walsh of the county of Kilkenny, in Ireland. Her grand-daughter, Mrs. Margaret Walsh, alias Daly, recovered a good part of the Duke's estate, as heir at law, by a decree in chancery ; viz. an estate in Sussex, and a piece of land, of three quarters of an acre, in the parish of St. Giles in the Fields, with the buildings upon it. Upon her death these estates came to her cousins, two Mr. Graces of Ireland, great-grand-children of the Duke's daughter, Mrs. Walsh. The estate in Sussex was sold for 16,000 l. and of that of the parish of St. Giles in the Fields, all the houses upon it being gone to ruin, the materials were sold by the two Graces before mentioned.

As to the Duchess, the following extraordinary character of her, written by Mr. Pope, was published after her death : ' She was daughter of King James II. and of the Countess of Dorchester, who inherited the integrity and virtue of her father, with happier fortune. She was married first to James Earl of Anglesea, and secondly to John Sheffield, Duke of Bucks and Normanby. With the former, she exercised the virtues of patience and suffering as long as there were any hopes of doing good by either ; with the latter,

all other conjugal virtues. The man of finest sense and sharpest discernment she had the happiness to please, and in that found her only pleasure. When he died, it seemed as if his spirit was only breathed into her ; to fulfil what he had begun to perform, what he had concerted, and to preserve and watch over what he had left his only son ; in the care of whose health, the forming of whose mind, and the improvement of whose fortune, she acted with the conduct and sense of the father, softened, but not overcome, with the tenderness of the mother. Her understanding was such as must have made a figure had it been in a man, but the modesty of her sex threw a veil over its lustre, which nevertheless suppressed only the expression, not the exertion of it ; for her sense was not superior to her resolution, which, when once she was in the right, preserved her from making it only a transition to the wrong, the frequent weakness even of the best women. She often followed wise counsel, but sometimes went before it, always with success. She was possessed of a spirit which assisted her to get the better of those accidents which admitted of any redress, and enabled her to support outwardly, with decency and dignity, those which admitted of none, yet melted inwardly, through almost her whole life, at a succession of melancholy and affecting objects, the loss of all her children, the misfortunes of relations and friends public and private, and the death of those who were dearest to her. Her heart was as compassionate as it was great ; her affections warm even to solicitude ; her friendship not violent or jealous, but rational and persevering. Her gratitude equal and constant to the living, to the dead bound-

less and heroical. What person soever she found worthy of her esteem she would not give up for any power on earth, and the greatest on earth, whom she could not esteem, obtained from her no farther tribute than decency. Her good will was wholly directed by merit, not by accident; not measured by the regard they professed for her own deserts, but by her idea of theirs; and, as there was no merit which she was not able to imitate, there was none which she could envy. Therefore her conversation was as far from detraction as her opinion was from prejudice or prepossession. As her thoughts were her own, so were her words, and she was as sincere in uttering her judgment as she was impartial in forming it. She was a safe companion, many were served, none ever suffered by her acquaintance. Inoffensive when provoked, when unprovoked not stupid, but the moment her enemy ceased to be hurtful, she could cease to act as an enemy, and indeed when forced to be so, the more a finished one for having been long a making, and her proceeding with ill people was more in a calm and steady course, like justice, than in quick and passionate onsets, like revenge. As for those of whom she only thought ill, she considered them not so much as once to wish them ill; of such her contempt was great enough to put a stop to all other passions that could hurt them. Her love and aversion, her gratitude and resentment, her esteem and neglect were equally open and strong, and alterable only from the alteration of the persons who created them. Her mind was too noble to be insincere, and her heart too honest to stand in need of

it. So that she never found cause to repent her conduct either to a friend or an enemy.—There remains only to speak of her person, which was most amiably majestic. The nicest eye could find no fault in the outward lineaments of her face, or proportion of her body. It was such as pleased wherever she had a desire it should, yet she never envied that of any other, which might better please in general. In the same manner, as being content that her merits were esteemed where she desired they should, she never depreciated those of any other that were esteemed or preferred elsewhere. For she aimed not at a general esteem, or a general love, where she was not known; it was enough to be possessed of both where she was. Having lived to the age of sixty-two years, not courting regard, but receiving it from all who knew her; not loving business, but discharging it wholly wheresoever duty or friendship engaged her in it; not following greatness, but not declining to pay respect as far as was due from independence and disinterest: Having honourably absolved all the parts of life, she forsook this world, where she had left no act of duty or virtue undone, for that alone where such acts are rewarded, on the 13th day of March, 1742-3.

The Duchess was interred, by her own particular direction, with at least equal funeral pomp to that of her husband and son; and, by the same direction, her effigies in wax-work, adorned with jewels, stands in Henry the VIIth's chapel, in a case, which includes that also of her daughter, Sophia-Catharina-Henrietta Sheffield standing by her side.

OCCASIONAL LETTERS. LETTER CVI.

On the Improvement of the MIND by useful and ornamental KNOWLEDGE.

THE present is by no means an age for indulging ignorance. A person who thinks to have any credit among mankind, or to make any figure in conversation, must absolutely resolve to take some pains to improve himself. We find more true knowledge at present in shops and counting houses, than could have been found an age or two ago in Universities. For the bulk of the knowledge of those times consisted in subtle distinctions, laborious disquisitions, and endless disputes about words. The universal diffusion of knowledge which we observe at present among all ranks of people, took its rise from the publishing those admirable essays, the *Spectator*, *Tatler*, and *Guardian*, in

which learned subjects were, by the elegant and ingenious authors, cleared of the scholastic rubbish of Latin and Logic, represented in a familiar style, and treated in a manner which people of plain common sense might comprehend. The practice of exhibiting courses of experiments in London, and other great cities, has likewise greatly contributed to the spreading a taste for knowledge among the trading people, who now talk familiarly of things, their grandfathers would have thought it as much as their credit was worth to have been thought to know.

There is indeed great danger, lest the flood of luxury and vice, which overruns the nation, go on increasing, till it destroy all

all that is truly noble and valuable in the people. I need not say danger. There is not the least doubt, but the debauchery of modern times will shortly make an end, either of the nation or of itself. The histories of all the States of former times, where luxury has prevailed, sufficiently shew what we have to expect. However, at present, it is absolutely necessary, in order to be on a foot with others, that we may take a little pains to improve ourselves, especially in those parts of knowledge, which enter commonly into conversation, as morals, history, and physiology.

Nothing makes a greater difference between one being and another, than different degrees of knowledge. The mind of an ignorant person is an absolute void. That of a wrong-headed person may be compared to a town sacked by an enemy, where all is overturned, and nothing in its proper state or place. That of a wise man is a magazine richly furnished. There, important truths are stored up in such regular arrangement, that reflection sees at once through a whole series of subjects, and observes distinctly their relations and connections. We may consider the mind of an angelic Being, as a vast palace, in which are various magazines stored with sublime truths, the contemplation of whose connections, relations, and various beauties, must afford an happiness to us inconceivable. The Divine Mind (if it may be allowed us to attempt to form any faint idea of the Original of all perfection) may be considered as the immense and unbounded treasure of all truth, where the original ideas of all things, that ever have been, that now are, and that ever shall be, or that are barely possible, are continually present; the continual contemplation of which infinitude of things, with the infinite beauties resulting from their various relations and connections, must afford infinite entertainment and delight.

Thus, in proportion to the rank which any being holds in the universe, such are his views, and his comprehension of things. And I know not whether the difference be greater between the most enlightened of our species, and the lowest order of angelic Beings, than downward from the most knowing of our species to the most ignorant. To compare an illiterate clown, or even a Nobleman sunk in sensuality and ignorance (for it is the same thing, whether you chuse out of the great vulgar or the small) with a Newton, or a Clarke; to compare, I say, two minds, of which the one is wholly blind and insensible to every thing above the mere animal functions, of

which a brute is as capable as he; and the other is raised habitually above the regards of sense, and is employed in the contemplation of great and sublime truths, in searching into the glorious works of his Almighty Maker in the natural world, and his profound scheme of government in the moral, and, by the force of a stupendous capacity, is able to penetrate into, and lay open to others, truths seemingly beyond human reach; by knowing more of the divine works, is capable of forming more just conceptions of the glorious Author of all, and consequently of paying him a more rational obedience and devotion, and of approaching nearer to him: To compare two minds so immensely different in their capacities and endowments, what likeness appears to determine us to regard them as of the same species, and not rather to pronounce the one an angel and the other a brute?

We see, therefore, that, tho' there be no room for pride or self-conceit on account of our attainments in knowledge, since the highest pitch we can possibly soar to, will be but inconsiderable, in comparison with what we never can reach; yet there is a great deal of room for laudable ambition; since we see it is possible to excel the bulk of our species, for any thing we know, almost as much as an angel does a brute.

All endowments and acquisitions must have a beginning. Time was, when Sir Isaac Newton did not know the letters of the alphabet. And the time may, and no doubt will come, when another, by making a proper use of his natural abilities, and providential advantages, will exceed the pitch, to which that prodigy of our species reached. And hence it may be conceived what immense advantage it may be of to have endeavoured, even in this imperfect state, to get our minds opened by the accession of new ideas and views; to have habituated ourselves to examine, to compare, to reflect, and distinguish. It is evident that all these exercises of the understanding must be absolutely necessary, in any future state whatever, for enlarging the sphere of our knowledge, and ennobling our minds. And what an advantage must it be, for future States, to have begun the work here, that is to be carried on to eternity? To what end does religion, and even reason, direct us to mortify our passions and appetites, to habituate our minds to the contemplation of those high and heavenly things we hope to come one day to the enjoyment of? No doubt, it is necessary in the nature of things that our minds in their present infant state (as this may

may very properly be called) be formed and disciplined, by custom and habit, to that temper and character, which is to be hereafter their glory, their perfection, and their happiness. Transfer the view from practice to knowledge, and you will find that the analogy will hold good there likewise. It is necessary that we cultivate to the utmost all the faculties of our souls in the present state, in order to their arriving at higher degrees of perfection hereafter. And no rational mind ever will, or can, rise to any high degree of perfection in any state whatever, and continue in ignorance. For if the definition of a rational mind be, 'A being endowed with understanding and will,' (I mention only the two principal faculties) there is no doubt, but it is equally necessary to the perfection, and consequently to the happiness of every rational being, that its understanding be enlarged and improved by knowledge, as that its duty will be formed and directed by a sense of duty. To put the matter upon its proper foot, we ought to consider the improvement of every faculty of our minds as a part of virtue; and in so doing we shall find, that there ought to be no distinction between the love of knowledge and of virtue, it being evident, that the proper improvement and due conduct of the understanding is an indispensable part of the duty of every rational being. Just sentiments of the supreme Governor of the world, of our own nature and state, of the fitness and propriety of moral good, and the fatal effects of irregularity, are the only sure foundation of goodness. Now, to attain full and clear notions of these, it will be necessary to make pretty extensive enquiries, to carry our researches a considerable way into the works of God, from whence we draw the clearest conceptions of his nature and attributes; to study our own nature and state, with the various passions, appetites and inclinations, which enter into our constitution; the connections and relations we stand in to one another; and the different natures and consequences of actions, according to the motives they spring from, and the circumstances which diversify them. All this, I say, will be of immense advantage for raising us above vice, and confirming us in a steady course of virtue, which is the direct tendency of all true knowledge, and the effect it never fails to produce in every honest and uncorrupted mind.

And though it must be owned, that an illiterate day-labourer, who is devout toward his God, and benevolent to his neighbour, is a more valuable being in

the sight of his Maker, than the most accomplished Courtier, who supports his grandeur by the wages of iniquity; nay, though it is evident, that great knowledge will even make a wicked being the worse, as it enables him to be more extensively wicked; it does not therefore follow, that knowledge is of no consequence to virtue; but only that vice is of so fatal and destructive a nature, as to poison and pervert the best things, where it enters. If the above day-labourer, by the mere goodness of his heart, may be acceptable to God and esteemed by all good men, how much higher might he have risen, with the addition of extensive improvements in knowledge? Could ever a Woollaston or a Cudworth have formed such just, or such sublime notions of virtue and of spiritual things? Could they ever have arrived at the pitch of goodness themselves reached, or could they have represented it in the amiable lights they have done, so as to gain others to the study and practice of it, without extensively improved abilities?

Enough therefore cannot be said to invite, especially the younger sort, to engage in the truly noble and worthy labour of improving their minds, rather than indulging their senses; of cultivating the immortal part, rather than pampering the body; of aspiring to a resemblance of the nature of angels, rather than sinking themselves to the rank of brutes.

It is amazing and delightful to consider, what seemingly difficult things are done by means of human knowledge, scanty and confined as it is. The wonders performed by means of reading and writing are so striking, that some learned men have given it as their opinion, that the whole was communicated to mankind originally by some superior being. That by means of the various compositions of about twenty different articulations of the human voice, performed by the assistance of the lungs, the glottis, the tongue, the lips, and the teeth, ideas of all sensible and intelligible objects in nature, in art, in science, in history, in morals, in supernaturals, should be communicable from one mind to another; and again, that signs should be contrived, by which those articulations of the human voice should be expressed, so as to be communicable from one mind to another by the eye; this seems really beyond the reach of humanity, left to itself. To imagine, for example, the first of mankind capable of inventing any set of sounds, which should be fit to communicate to one another the idea of what is meant by the words 'virtue or rectitude', or any other

other idea wholly unconnected with any kind of sound whatever, and afterwards of inventing a sett of signs, which should give the mind, by the eye, an idea of what is properly an object of the sense of hearing (as a word, when expressed with the voice, represents an idea which is the mere object of the understanding) to imagine mankind, in the first ages of the world, without any hint from superior Beings, capable of this, seems doing too great honour to our nature. Be that as it will; that one man should, by uttering a sett of sounds no way connected with, or naturally representative of, one sett of ideas more than another; that one man should, by such seemingly unfit means, enlighten the understanding, rouse the passions, delight, or terrify the imagination of another; and that he should not only be able to do this when present, *viva voce*; but that he should produce the same effect by a sett of figures no way naturally fit to represent either the ideas he would communicate, or (less still) the articulate sounds, which are themselves but representatives of ideas, and that he should affect another person at pleasure, at the distance of 5000 miles, and with as much precision and accuracy as if he were upon the spot, nay, as if he could open to him his mind, and give him to apprehend the ideas as they lie there in their original state, is truly admirable. The translating (so to speak) ideas into sounds, the translating those sounds into visible objects, the translating one sett of those visible objects into another; or turning one language into another, as Hebrew, Greek, or Latin, into English; all this, if we were not familiar with it, would appear a sort of magic; but our being accustomed to it does not lessen its real excellence.

Again, if we consider what strange things are commonly done by every novice in numbers, we cannot help admiring the excellence of knowledge. To tell an Indian, that a boy of 12 years of age could, by making a few scrawls upon paper, determine the number of barley-corns, which would go round the globe of the earth, would strangely startle him. To talk to one, unacquainted with the first principles of arithmetic, of adding together a sett of numbers, as 5555, 6666, 7777, and so on; to the number of 20 or 30 lines of figures, especially if those lines consisted of a great many places of figures, going on to hundreds of thousands, millions, billions, trillions, and so on; to tell such a person, that it was not only possible, but even that nothing was more easy or trifling, than to de-

termine the whole amount of such a sett of numbers, and that, without mistaking a single unit, all this would seem to the untutored Indian utterly incredible and impossible. To tell a barbarian, that nothing was more common, than for traders, in this part of the world, to buy in goods to the value of many thousand pounds, to sell them out again in parcels, not exceeding the value of ten or twenty shillings each; to receive in their money only once a year, and yet that they committed no considerable mistake, nor suffered any material loss in the dealings of many years together, through error or miscalculation; he would conclude, that either those traders had memories above the usual rate of human nature, or that they had supernatural assistance. Yet all that has been hitherto mentioned, and a thousand times more, is what we find persons of the meanest natural endowments, and the narrowest educations, capable of acquiring. That by observing, with so simple an instrument as a quadrant, the apparent altitude of the pole at one place, and travelling on, till we find it elevated a degree, that from thence we should determine with undoubted certainty the real circuit of the whole globe of the earth, and consequently its diameter and semidiameter. That by an observation of the parallax of the moon, which is not difficult to take, with a few deductions and calculations, we should, by knowing the proportion between the unknown sides and angles of a triangle, and those which are known, and by forming a triangle according to observation, the base of which to represent the earth's semidiameter, be as sure of the distance from the earth to the moon, as we are of the distance and height of a tower, viewed at two stations. That astronomers should thence proceed through all their wonderful discoveries and calculations: The consideration of these things gives no contemptible idea of human knowledge. If we proceed to the calculation of eclipses, determining the revolutions and paths of comets, and so forth, we cannot help looking upon the degree of knowledge we are capable of attaining, as highly worthy our attention, and viewing our own nature as truly great and sublime, and the divine goodness as highly adorable, which has endowed our minds with abilities in themselves so wonderful, and promising of endless improvements and enlargements.

In what light then ought we to view those groveling and mean-spirited mortals, who make a pride of declaring their contempt of knowledge? Did one hear a vi-

cious person expressing his contempt of honesty and virtue, which should we think the more meanly of, him or them? In the same manner, when a shallow fop sneers at what he does not understand, his low raillery ought to cast no reflection upon learning; but he is to be considered as sunk from the dignity of reason, and so far degenerate as to make his ignorance his pride, which ought to be his shame.

If we cast our eyes backward upon past times, or if we take a view of the present state of the world, if we consider whole nations, or single persons, nothing so fills the imagination, or engages the attention, as the conspicuous and illustrious honours of knowledge and learning. The ancient Egyptians, the fathers of wisdom; the studious Athenians, the cultivators of every elegant art; the wise Romans, the zealous imitators of learned Greece; how came these nations to shine like constellations, through the deeps of that universal mist which involves the rest of antiquity? How came the Pythagoras's, the Aristotle's, the Tully's, the Livy's to appear, even to us, at this distance, as stars of the first magnitude in the vast fields of æther? How

comes it that Afric, since the setting of learning in that quarter of the world, has been the habitation of obscurity and cruelty? What is the disgrace of wild Indians, and swinish Hottentots? Is it not their brutish ignorance? What makes our island to differ so much from the aspect it had when Julius Cæsar landed on our coast, and found us a flock of painted savages, scampering naked through the woods? What nation makes such an appearance now, as England, wherever knowledge is valued? What names of ancient warriors make so great a figure on the roll of fame, or shine so bright in wisdom's eye, as those of the improvers of arts and sciences, who have arisen in our island? Who would not rather, in our times, that know to despise romantic heroism, chuse to have his name enrolled with those of a Bacon, a Boyle, a Clarke, or a Newton, the friends of mankind, the guides to truth, the improvers of the human mind, the honour of our nature, and our world; than to have a place among the Alexanders, the Cæsars, the Lewis's, or the Charles's, the scourges and butchers of their fellow-creatures?

The British Muse, containing original Poems, Songs, &c.

ACCIDENTAL REFLECTIONS. By AMINTOR.

I.
FROM whom, or how did I begin?
How fashion'd in the womb?
Why am I ever prone to sin?
Whence do my passions come?

2.
Whence is my soul or intellect?
By whom or where designed?
How do I on on those things reflect
Whose image reach the mind?

3.
Whence doth that mutual action rise
Betwixt my body, soul?
What are those strange mysterious ties
That join, connect the whole?

4.
O! say, ye Powers, whose high behest
Eludes our feeble eyes,
Where shall my fleeting spirit rest,
When this frail body dies.

5.
Inform me how that spirit can
Survive the body dead,
Which is a part of nature's plan,
By procreation bred.

6.
Within the body, say, what part
The soul inhabiteth;

Or if it dwelleth in the heart,
Or sporteth in the breath.

7.
Or saileth on the purple stream
Of the diffusive blood;
Or makes its chambers in the brain,
Invention's neighbourhood.

8.
Or if 'tis present ev'ry-where,
In ev'ry point and part,
As well to th' brain, the eye, the ear,
As to the panting heart.

9.
So vast a field myself affords!
For contemplation's scan;
It lies beyond the pow'r of words
But to describe its plan!

10.
How doth my eye imbibe the light,
By pow'r reflective see;
My ear in harmony delight,
My nose each scent decree?

11.
Why doth my hand or foot obey
The mandates of my mind?
Why for each other's aid were they
So justly pre-design'd?

12. Why

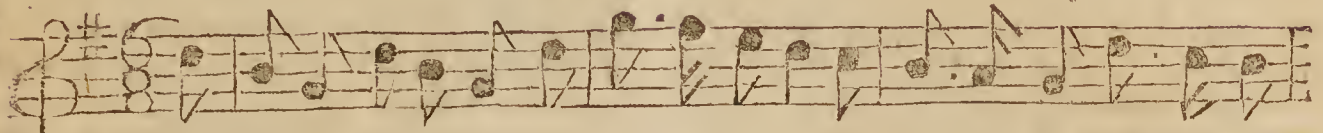
12.

Why doth my heart incessant beat,
Or juices circulate ;
My hungry stomach call for meat,
That meat its cravings fate ?

13.

All is a myst'ry intricate,
From mortal eye conceal'd ;
To him alone who rules our fate
The secret stands reveal'd.

Litchfield, April 13, 1767.

The BANQUET. A NEW SONG.

To Miss POLLY D——, in
G—— Street.

SINCE all my looks my love betray,
And every action seems to say
You've stily stole my heart ;
For pity's sake be not severe,
Nor triumph o'er my griefs, but share
With me an equal part.

Oh ! didst thou know with what delight
I pass the lonely hours of night,
With thy dear image blest'd ;
Thou would'st not sure refuse a sigh,
Nor yet one chearful smile deny
To calm my troubled breast.

I hope, my Polly, you believe,
That some there are who can't deceive,
Or utter things untrue ;
Then think on me as one of those
Who hardly would a lie impose,
To gain the world ! or—you !

But do not try me, charming maid,
Lest I am tempted, and betray'd,
By those too lovely eyes ;
Then all my resolutions break,
And every serious thought forsake,
To gain the glorious prize.

Amidst a thousand tedious cares,
My heart to thee for ease repairs,
From whom all comfort flows ;
And, when each busy thought is fled,
Thy image hovers round my bed,
And sweetens my repose.

Oh ! Polly, when shall I possess
Those charms which sure have pow'r to bless,
The contract seal and sign ;
For now I only live to prove,
With what sincerity I love,
And once to call thee mine.

TIMOCLIA ; or the Power of VIRTUE.

An Heroic Tale for the Ladies.

WITH just applause triumphant Virtue
reign'd,
While glorious Greece her liberty maintain'd ;
That liberty which all her fame hath wrought,
While Sparta praesid'd, and while Athens taught.
Nor to the men alone this flame confin'd,
It warm'd the bosoms of the softer kind ;
With gen'rous heat, did female souls inspire,
And heighten'd Beauty's charm with Virtue's fire.
All this we have on learned Plutarch's word,
Who would not hear what Plutarch would record ?
Now Philip's son, by thirst of Empire fir'd,
To lord it o'er the Grecian world aspir'd :
Fortune propitious crown'd him with success,
And early laurels the young hero bless ;
The powers of Greece in vain his arms oppose,
And from their vanquish'd force his Empire rose.

Before the walls of Thebes his armies lie,
The citizens his utmost pow'r defy :
Desire of conquest urg'd the assailants on,
While Virtue, more than Strength, defends the
town.

Till not from theirs, but from their fortune's
fault

By numbers prest, they bend beneath th' assault.
The Macedonians urge the flying throng,
And pour, impetuous, through the streets along.
Th' un pitying soldiers vent their fury there,
Nor feeble age, nor helpless infants spare,
Such is their thirst of blood, and such the rage
of war !

Now were thro' Thebes, by hopes of plunder
led,

Rapacious troops of hungry victors spread :
It hap'd a Captain of the Thracian horse
Into a widow's palace broke by force ;
With brutal rage he seiz'd the richest prey,
His soldiers bear the shining spoils away.
While the rude Chief, intent on further stealth,
Each private place explores, in search of wealth :
Hid in the inmost room the dame appears,
Fair amidst woe, and beauteous ev'n in tears.
Swift are the turns in bosoms prone to vice,
Now burning lust succeeds his avarice :
Still with a brutish fury hurried on,
Resolv'd to force, he throws the fair-one down.
Her strength she knew, nor prayers would her
avail,

Yet hopes from female arts she might prevail :
' Ah ! why, my Lord, is us'd this needless rage ?
' Where youth, and where that manly form
engage,

' I by those charms am doubly captive led,
' Nor come unwilling to my hero's bed :
' But first, my Lord, the bridal dower receive,
' While yet 'tis in thy handmaid's pow'r to
give :

' Command your soldiers from yon court to rise,
' There, in a pit, my secret treasure lies,
' Large golden goblets, by my father giv'n,
' And gems resplendent as the stars of heav'n.'
Caught by the tale, he quits the trembling fair,
And spoil again becomes the wretch's care ;
Retiring troops their leader's voice obey,
As thither hasty now he bends his way :
Anxious with hopes of the approaching gain,
The Lady follows, with her virgin train.
' Here is, my Lord, (said she) the pit I meant,
' These stones are plac'd to cover the descent.'
Those, soon remov'd, in two large heaps are
thrown,

And eager he is by a cord let down.
Now, from the bottom, sounds a doleful noise,
The hollow echo of the monster's voice :
While thus she speaks :— There, with thy gold,
remain,

' Nor let thy crimes again the earth profane.'
Downwards, with all her force, a stone she threw,
Quick to the work her ready damsels flew ;
Descending heaps soon fill the echoing grave,
And thus, at once, both death and tomb they
gave.

The victor's soul relenting at the sight
Of mangled bodies, slaughter'd in the fight,

By the loud trumpet's sound, command is spread,
That of the Thebans blood no more be shed.
Their Chieftain's death now by his soldiers
found,

Lo! fast in chains the heroic fair is found,
Forth straight she's hurried to the farthest
gate,

Where, on's tribunal, Alexander fate.
Array'd in purple is the Monarch seen,
Of comely grace, and more than mortal mien.
The charge set forth, he bids the dame declare
Her name, and of what house her parents were:
'Sir (she replied) Timoclia is my name,
'And of an honourable stock I came:
'Theagines will best my lineage tell,
'My brother, who at Chæroneia fell;
'Where the Greek freedom first your arms
o'erthrew,

'And I, his sister, share his virtues too.
'To shun a loath'd defilement of my bed,
'I slew your soldier, glory in the deed,
'And stand prepar'd for all that can succeed.' }
The aged Chiefs that round the Conq'rour fate,
Already, with moist eyes, deplore her fate:
Sternly the hero rose,— 'Why flow your tears?
'When Alexander judges, whence your fears?
'Is it some barbarous Prince about to speak?
'Or, as a King, am I no more a Greek?
'Hence with these chains,—Timoclia, be thou
free,

'And safe from harm all who depend on thee.'
With glad amazement shout the joyful throng,
And thro' all Thebes their loud applauses rung.

J. THOMPSON.

The disappointed COURTIER.

IF Fortune minds not when we woo,
We seem to grow indifferent too,
And thus we think we save our credit,
To bear a loss like folks of spirit:
A trick self-love puts men upon,
To undervalue what is gone.
Thus, in a moment, is despis'd
(Because it's lost) what most we priz'd.
A Courtier met most Courtiers fate,
Had waited long, and serv'd the State,
And after all his toil and pains
Another in his office reigns:
And thus, in lieu of being rewarded,
Finds himself shamefully discarded.
Then business, hurry, and affairs,
Was nonsense, trouble, plagues and cares;
The levees, visits, dinners, letters,
Were, to a man, so many fetters;
And House of Commons, Park, and Plays,
With invitations and Court-days,
Was what he never cou'd admire,
So in the country wou'd retire,
Where health, and exercise, and pleasure,
Books, building, gardening, and leisure
For twenty schemes besides all these,
Might, in their turn, be sure to please.
For who wou'd be a slave for ever
When he might live retir'd and clever?
Thus, new opinions he embraces,
The old makes over with his places.

Nor is the quiet country scheme
When put in practice all a dream;
It's better than the other much,
At least persuades himself it's such.
He likes to have his leisure hours
To sit among his shrubs and flowers;
And frankly own'd he had never past
Four months, so pleasant as the last.
But now the state wheels wou'd not move
Dispatches reach'd him in his grove,
And Fortune, for his past disgrace,
Presented him once more a place.
Now politics, dependance, waiting,
Flattery, party, and debating,
Return'd upon him in full force;
How easily he chang'd his course!—
'Twas having something for to do,
Seeing how things went, and who was who;
Levees, visits, and all that,
Was meeting friends, and hearing chat:
The idle life, and pastoral stile,
Did mighty well a little while;
But horrid senseless, and insipid,
Without a man was grown decrepid.
Thus he the various changes rung,
Then who'd believe a Courtier's tongue,
Who, vers'd and practis'd in deceits,
Himself, as well as others, cheats?

ODE to SPRING.

COME, gentle spring, be not dismay'd,
Hoary winter is afraid
To meet the brightness of your eyes,
Look but on him and he dies.
Yet have compassion on his years,
His icy beard and silver hairs;
Nor tear his snowy mantle off,
Nor break his age's-leaning staff,
Gently let him creep away,
Pinch'd with pain he cannot stay,
Tho' spiteful Boreas, to perplex you,
Urges him on in hopes to vex you;
Whilst little Zephyr, soft and mild,
With the fondness of a child,
Warms his feet and dries his beard—
And when his heart's a little chear'd;
'I would the kindness I impart,
'May make you able to depart,
'For smiling spring is hurrying on,
'And now it's time you should be gone,
'For laughing Flora's always with her,
'And age and youth don't suit together;
'You, poor man, have had your day,
'Therefore now you must away.
'Here's lively spring in freshest green,
'And Flora gay as May's bright Queen:
'Now frisk the lambs, now fall soft showers,
'Now sing the birds, now spring the flowers;
'The early crocus gold that blows,
'The violet sweet, and pale primrose,
'The snow-drop low, tall daffodils,
'The hyacinth, and faint jonquils,
'The cowslip spotted with bright red,
'The hare-bell blue that droops its head,
'All around us looks so gay,
'It's time, old man, to creep away.'

The SAGE, the BOY, and BUTTERFLY.

A F A B L E.

By the Rev. HENRY BATE, junior.

FIRST mark'd on wisdom's roll, a sage,
 The Plato of this modern age,
 Secluded far from Courts,—from strife,
 Breath'd with content a rural life.
 Calm virtue was his choice, his fame;
 He knew ambition but by name.
 A son to crown his years was giv'n;
 The dearest gift that comes from Heav'n.
 Ye Gods! what transport fill'd the fire!
 Loud roll'd the bells,—soft trill'd the lyre:
 Incessant joys proclaim'd the birth;
 The low-thro'th'd village rung with mirth;
 Time flew away, with rapid wing,
 Till Tommy bloom'd his seventh spring.
 Oh! then what joy!—what bliss! to find
 The bent, the genius of his mind,
 Wisdom confess'd her child with joy,
 And mark'd with partial hand the boy.
 If e'er he err'd for want of thought,
 Papa an application taught:
 So prun'd, while young, this tender spray,
 To blossom on some future day.

One morn in spring, to take the air,
 Hand link'd in hand walk'd forth this pair.
 The boy with prattling tales express'd
 The dictates of his youthful breast:
 The fire with bliss attends the child,
 And at each winning action smil'd.
 Thus thro' the garden's walks they stray'd,
 And Nature's blooming charms survey'd.

A Butterfly, exceeding gay,
 The product of the month of May,
 Quite heedless seeks the painted flow'rs,
 To enjoy the morning's fragrant hours.
 A rose attracts his wanton eye,
 Wafting its odours to the sky.
 Her foliage sweet invites his stay:
 Her charms would please the live-long day:
 But Tom beheld the gaudy fly,
 With inward joy—with sparkling eye.
 He left Papa with eager pace,
 He here—now there pursues the chace.
 Now from the myrtle springs his prey;
 From ev'ry herb,—from ev'ry spray.
 Now sure to gain the mottled prize,
 With bat in hand he furious flies.
 The fickle fly his art defies:
 The tears now start in Tommy's eyes:
 His little cheeks were mark'd with shame,
 Till in a tulip's cup his game
 Was snugly lodg'd.—Now inward fir'd,
 He press'd the flow'r,—the prey expir'd.
 Alas! how shock'd, deceiv'd he stands!
 He stamps the ground, he wrings his hands!

His tender bosom throb'd with grief;
 The fire was near, he brought relief.
 The scene he long beheld with joy,
 And now address'd th' attentive boy:
 'Thus, whilst thou tread'st life's giddy space,
 'Pleasure will court thee to the chace,
 'With glowing charms she'll meet thy eye:
 'Her emblem is—a Butterfly.
 'In the pursuit some joys are found:
 'But ah! she's darts that surely wound,
 'If thy too eager passions, blind,
 'Rush on impetuous as the wind,
 'In thy embrace she'll quickly cloy,
 'And then adieu each tranquil joy.
 'Mark then!—an eager grasp avoid,
 'Or pleasure's charms are sure destroy'd:
 'Reflections dire will break thy rest;
 'Content be banish'd from thy breast.

PROLOGUE, spoken by Mr. Arthur, at the
Opening the New Theatre at Bath, 1767.

IN Daily Advertiser oft you've seen
 My honest Landlord op'ning his New Inn:
 I'm He—from Top to Bottom, Great and Small,
 Highest and Lowest—you are welcome all.

He warrants all commodious and complete,
 The servants civil, and the chambers neat:
 He lays in fresh assortments of good wines,
 And cost and care, to please his masters, joins:
 If he succeeds, he hopes this job will make him,
 And his old customers will ne'er forsake him.

His guests and servants smile; and all goes
 well,

Till Envy, that Out-rider, post from Hell,
 Enters the gate; his bags with discord fill'd,
 And peace and concord to confusion yield:
 Straight, for dear Self, each servant plays the
 buffler;

Jack Boot-catcher aspires to be John Ofler:
 The Kitchen Mawkin whips into the bar;
 Waiters and Chambermaids are all at war:
 Doll curses Nan, Betty at Susan rails;
 Harry damps Will—for Will gets all the vails:
 Tapster must Master be, and in his airs
 Fairly kicks Landlord down the cellar stairs;
 Kisses his Mistress, robs her of the keys;
 And all drink what they will, and all do what
 they please.

Such is a Theatre,—and, for this disaster,
 No Doctors but yourselves—Call up the Master.
 No Landlord can keep open doors an hour;
 No longer Master than he keeps his pow'r.
 The Public are his Guests—well us'd his
 friends—

And nothing lost that for their sakes he spends.
 Protect the Manager, and save the Play'r—
 To 'serve you well' shall be his grateful care.

Comparative View of the Chinese and British Conduct in Life.

THE Chinese exceed all other nations
 of the world, in the truth and anti-
 quity of the History of their immense Em-
 pire, having for more than 4000 years

joined the history of the heavens to that
 of the earth, confirming the one by the
 other. Their Empire, at this day, is the
 largest, most populous, rich, and antient

in the world; and paternal authority, which there is never infringed, and on which their constitution is founded, makes them as it were one vast family, over which the Emperor presides as common father. They pay a sacred regard to the laws, customs, and manners of their ancestors, which have continued the same for upwards of four thousand centuries, by which they remain impenetrable to the taint of novelty, and that loose and wanton effeminacy of dress, and luxury of manners, which have of late so infected the minds and morals of the Europeans. In this Empire, the garden and paradise of the globe, virtue and merit are continually rewarded and encouraged; and vice and immorality as constantly reprov'd and punished. This is a practice worthy the imitation of all nations and communities, and the surest way to make their virtues famous, and their glory unfulfilled and immortal. In every state or country, the first great objects of the laws ought to be the reward of virtue, and correction of vice; and such laws should be simple, uniform, and concise, free from those intricacies and perplexities with which the laws of Britain unhappily too much abound. The punishment of vice alone is not sufficient to stir up a virtuous emulation in us, to the pursuit and practice of goodness, and noble actions; but the reward and encouragement of merit and virtue should be carefully attended to; and no rare and worthy action should be suffered to sink in oblivion, or pass unnoticed, however obscure may be the author. How often, in our military departments, do we see young ignorant boys in commission by purchase, placed, and exercising their authority, over the brave, honest, experienced veteran, who hath spent the best of his blood, and time, in the service of his King and country; and is now rewarded with the rebukes of a babe, or empty coxcomb, against whom his manly soul dares not rebel, or express his indignation thereat. In church and state, we daily see places, benefits, honours or dignities, conferred without any regard to merit, learning, or even common honesty: money or interest is the only recommendation that is paid any respect to, and be the candidate ever so learned, virtuous, or excellent, without one of these, he stands but little chance for advancement, unless by the power or interposition of a miracle.

Though we may in some of the arts and sciences boast a superiority over the Chinese, yet in a constant regard to the en-

couragement of virtue we must yield them the palm: In filial piety, and social endearments, they excel us, as well as in the study and practice of morality. This happy people live in a country, productive of all the richest and choicest bounties of nature, even to excess; and yet they are far more temperate than we, never indulging in the use of rich wines, or strong liquors, which impair the constitution, weaken the understanding, and degrade human nature; the drunkard being both unfit for society, and the discharge of the religious, or other necessary duties of life; a burthen to himself, and a shock to decency and good manners. The Chinese adore and worship one God, and were never known to cut one another's throats about matters of religion, or those ceremonious inventions of Priests, Monks, Friars, &c. &c. on whose account Europe hath so often been deluged with blood, to the eternal disgrace of all concerned therein. In history they surpass us, we having none of our own country, but what are tainted with party, prejudice, or faction, and very often with all. Though they knew the use of the magnet long before us, they sail not to strange and distant countries, to invade and plunder the natives of their property, murder or make them captives, selling them as beasts in public markets, contrary to common justice and humanity; but, content with what their country affords, they seek no more, living in constant rest and happiness: And though the vices or errors incident to human nature are found among them, nevertheless, their laws do not authorise the robbing, murdering, or plundering those people and nations who never did them harm; nor to whose goods they have any claim, either of a legal, or equitable nature. We are proud of copying those vices and manners of the Romans, by which their mighty Empire, founded on blood and rapine, was overthrown and annihilated; but neglect those virtues, and bright examples, by which alone it so long subsisted and flourished, and by which the Chinese have for thousands of ages been increasing in population, strength, riches, and happiness. We dream that we are a free, mighty, and respectable people; but, in reality, the shadow of greatness is all that remains, and a declension feeds on our vitals, while we loll in the lap of security, and soon or late will leave us a prey to those who with eager eye are watching our downfall. Which God avert!

ANIMADVERSIONS *on* STATE-QUACKERY.

THE Body politic has often been compared to the body natural. Both, indeed, are composed of several members; both are subject to various disorders, and both occasionally fall into the hands of empirics and mountebanks, who pretend to undertake their several cures.

As to the State, every new Minister has a new nostrum, and, upon being first called in, declares, like all other Quacks, that Madam England is old, and in very great danger, and that nothing but his specific can restore the shattered Constitution of his patient. Accordingly each of them puts the old Lady under a new Regimen, to which she is obliged to submit. The cure, however, becomes more and more hopeless; the physician gives her over; and, to the surprise of all the world, the patient recovers.

It is a most certain, as well as melancholy truth, that the Remedy is often worse than the Disease. The doctor not only exhausts the purse of the patient by most exorbitant Fees, but drains the very vital sources. In one circumstance all the practitioners agree: They all make pompous professions; all procure the King's Patent; and all leave the object of their attention worse than they found it. Were an antient citizen of Rome, or Athens, to revive, and visit Britain, he would think, on reading the first and last pages of a news-paper, where Hill and Redmond, Rock and Walker, announce their medical talents and discoveries, that it was impossible for an Englishman to die, or be sick. Were he afterwards to be transported to certain assemblies near Westminster, hearing the patriotic professions of those great men in Power, and those great men out of power, he would cry, like Murphy's upholsterer, How are they ruined? and would imagine that Astræa

had left the skies, to take up her residence in Palace-Yard.

It is certain, however, notwithstanding the medicines of Hill and his associates, that the bills of mortality do not decrease; and that, in spite of even the Earl of Chatham, or the Honourable Mr. George Grenville, that it is agreed on all hands, that the nation is in a very bad Way. If, indeed, you send a howd'ye to any of the declared friends of the Administration, they tell you that the most salutary measures are pursued, and that Old England, like a Lady lying-in, is as well as can be expected. But, if you make inquiries after the national welfare of any of the opposite party, they represent Britannia as at her last Gasps, and that nothing but a Consultation, composed of their friends, can afford the most distant hopes of her recovery.

Upon these considerations, I have long accustomed myself to consider the State-Quacks and Common Empirics in the same light. Walpole and Misaubin, Pelham and Ward, Pitt and Rock, are, in my eye, characters equally respectable. Each boast their panacæas and restoratives, and each with the same justice and success. I could wish, therefore, as every political mountebank is attached to some particular mode of prescription, some darling remedy for every public evil, which he earnestly and disinterestedly recommends to his countrymen, that they would (like their Brother-Quacks) advertise their medicines, and set forth their own skill, and the virtues of their several specifics, in journals and hand-bills. We might then be told in plain terms, by some ministerial Jack-pudding, that a second-sighted doctor, with a cure for the king's-evil, was just arrived from Scotland; or a High German, with Baume de Vie, from Bath.

Scots Pills
American Pine-buds
Bosem, or Oriental Balsam
Corn Salve
Jesuits Drops
Panacæa &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

might be advertised by

The Earl of Bute.
The E. of Chatham.
Lord Clive.
Lord Mansfield.
Hon. C. Townshend.
Marquis of Rockingham.

Extract from a Treatise, just published, discovering the present successful Method of Inoculating for the SMALL-POX. — There is no Name prefixed to this Treatise; but, by the Regimen and Physic prescribed, it appears to be SUTTON's Method; which indeed is no Novelty in the Materia Medica, having been long since recommended by Hoffman and other experienced Physicians; and, if our Readers are pleased to look back to our Magazine for March, 1762, Page 125, they will there find the true Antidote of the Small-Pox; from which, it may be presumed, most of our Inoculators have taken the Hint of their present Practice.

THE Author observes, that, as preparing the body to receive the infection of the small-pox is very material, he hopes none, who intend to be inoculated, will be so far enemies to themselves, as not to be strictly careful and attentive to the rules here laid down; which are meant to lower the blood and humours, and render the body sufficiently prepared to receive the infection in the most favourable manner.

You must, he says, abstain from all salt provisions whatever; nor must you eat any kind of meat or butter; nor drink beer or spirituous liquors, not even wine; cheese and spiced foods are likewise prejudicial.—But, to make it more clear, I have set down a regimen, or method of preparing, which must be continued and persevered in for nine days at least, and is as follows:

Directions for preparing for Inoculation.

THE DIET for BREAKFAST.

Tea, coffee, or chocolate, with dry toast or ordinary cake; rice milk, milk gruel, skimmed milk, honey and bread, &c.

For DINNER.

Plum or plain pudding with vinegar sauce, which is made by adding sugar and vinegar to a proper quantity of boiled flour and water; rice-pudding, apple-pudding, apple-pye, rice-milk, frumenty; and the productions of the kitchen-garden, with the use of salt.

For SUPPER.

Any of the above spoon-meats, roasted potatoes, turnips, &c. But, if it can be complied with, going to bed supperless, and to eat sparingly even at other meals, will be most proper; and, as observed above, to abstain from all flesh, butter, cheese, and spiced food. Most kinds of fruits may be eaten at pleasure, except on the physical days.

D R I N K.

In common it may be toast and water, milk and water, lemon and water, or Im-

perial water; abstaining from all spirituous, vinous, and malt liquors. Moderate exercise withal is necessary.

Directions for Taking the Preparative POWDERS.

After having strictly observed the foregoing rules for nine days, you must take one dose of the preparative powders at bed-time, in the pulp of a roasted apple or any jelly, and next morning an ounce of Glauber's salts, dissolved in a little boiling water, drinking plentifully of water-gruel, cheese-whey, or small tea, as they work. The patient should be very careful of cold, during the operation of the physic; and if it does not operate six or eight times in about six hours, it will be necessary to take half an ounce more of salts (more or less as occasion requires.) Or if they be vomited up shortly after being taken, as soon as the sickness is entirely off, half an ounce more of salts must be given. More powders and salts are to be taken as above, omitting three days between each dose. It will be requisite for the patient to have a stool on each of the intermediate days during the preparation, in order to which, stewed prunes, roasted apples, or tamarinds, should be eaten occasionally.

THE PREPARATIVE POWDERS.

Take ten grains of calomel (or mercurius dulcis) and one grain of factitious cinnabar, and mix them well together for one dose.

N. B. Three of these doses are to be taken, omitting three days between every dose.

Notwithstanding three doses only are ordered before inoculation; yet, for those who have lived freely, and for strong constitutions, it would be adviseable to take five or six doses, omitting two days between each dose. They act as a purge, and it is a most useful and necessary precaution to observe, to keep the body open; as the salts of the bile are the grossest, and seem to have the greatest connection with the various symptoms of the distemper. From the

the opportune use of purging in the beginning of the disease, the greatest advantages accrue through the whole progress of it; as, the bilious salts being discharged by their proper channel (the humours not being impregnated with them) have less acrimony, and the irritation has of course been diminished.

A child of six years old may take a fourth part of a dose; from eight years old to twelve, half a dose; and from twelve years old to fifty, a whole dose; from sixty years old to an hundred, half a dose; be careful not to omit taking the salts in the morning as before ordered. A grown person may take from half an ounce to an ounce, children half an ounce only. These powders greatly cleanse the blood; are not only very effectual to prepare the body for the small-pox, but may also be depended upon as a never-failing remedy for worms, as it scours away those roped viscid humours which are apt to breed them in the bowels. They may be taken with the greatest safety by men, women, and children, observing the above rules. They are good likewise in cutaneous disorders, such as foulness of the skin, or sores, or ulcers, and tetterous eruptions, the itch and leprosy: And those who are unwilling to be inoculated, yet fearful of catching the small-pox in the natural way, may in a great measure be secured from it, by taking the above powders; for they purify the blood in such a manner, as to render it less liable to receive the infection. Or, if the distemper should be caught after taking the powders, the patient may depend upon having it in a more favourable manner. These powders are also very valuable as a common purge in the spring of the year; and with this advantage, that they are very easy in their operation, and never occasion those griping pains which so frequently attend the common purges; but salts must, in all cases, be taken after them. Observe, that when children, from two to five years old, are to be inoculated, it will not be proper to give them the powder, but instead of it you must give them a dram of manna dissolved in warm milk or water; repeat it each day, and continue it for a week or ten days, at the end of which time you may inoculate them.

After the patient has sufficiently prepared himself by strictly following the directions for the regimen; that is, having dieted himself one week, and the next week,

dieting as before, has taken his powders, he is now fit for inoculation, which is very easily performed as follows: You must get some matter out of a ripe pock upon the point of a needle, sharp-top pen-knife, or lancet, and with any of these instruments (having the flesh matter on its point) you must make a small incision or prick on the arm, between the elbow and the shoulder; you need only make the smallest drop of blood appear, and wiping the mattery part of the instrument on the place, it is done. In about four or five days, the inoculated part will grow a little red; in a few days more it will rise to a kind of pustule, having matter in it; after which it decreases and goes away of itself. Several patients have only had this eruption, and no other appearance of the small-pox upon them; but it is as effectual as having a large number of pustules. In about six or seven days after the inoculation, the patient sometimes feels a kind of a slight pain in the inoculated arm, in his back and head, but all those symptoms soon go off. About five days after the inoculation, the patient (if of a robust gross habit of body) must at night, going to bed, take one of the repellent pills; if it operates but little, take another in the morning; if that should have no considerable effect, take two more pills again at night; on the contrary, take only one, the remainder to be taken the next morning. The intention of these pills are to carry off the matter which would occasion eruptions. The pills are made as follows*.

The REPELLENT PILL.

Take ten grains of kermes mineral, twenty grains of the best socotrine aloes, and ten grains of camphor; add a sufficient quantity of spirits of wine, to make them into a mass for pills, which is done by beating them together in a mortar; of this composition make four pills.

N. B. You must first pound the camphor with a few drops of spirits of wine, then mix the other ingredients. But now these pills are but little used, as regularity in preparation is sufficient without them.

Some few have a slight fever at the time of breeding the pock, those are desired to drink plentifully of the following decoction, or punch, as it is termed in Essex.

The patient may have it made, or make it himself, the design of which is to carry off

* The patient must observe to continue strictly to the regimen till all the symptoms of the small-pox have left him; Which, from the preparation to the recovery, is generally about three weeks.

off the fever. The receipt is as follows.

Take unground oats a handful, and boil them for some time in a quart of spring-water, then strain it, with which mix half an ounce of antimoniated nitre, half an ounce of citron or lemon-juice, and an ounce and half of the syrup of violets. About six or seven days after inoculation this liquor should be drank very plentifully, as it tends, from its cooling quality to carry off every symptom of the fever.—[The ingredients may be had at any apothecary's; nor must the patient be without it.]

But to make this useful liquor more cheap and easy to the poor, another method is here set down, which in a great measure will answer all the intentions of the first, and is as follows:

Boil a handful of oats in a quart of

spring-water, add to it, after it is strained, half an ounce of salt-petre; sharpen this liquor with a little lemon-juice or vinegar, and sweeten it to the palate with brown sugar or honey.

This will not be so pleasant as the first method of making it, though almost as effectual; by drinking plentifully of this the fever will be almost immediately lowered. The first taking of it should be to drink half a pint, or more, at going to bed at night.

The virtues of this decoction are not confined only to the small-pox, but will effectually cure most common fevers, if drank plentifully, observing, if the body should be costive, to keep it open by taking a dose of senna and prunes, by way of purge.

Abstract of an ACT to prevent Frauds and Abuses in the Admeasurement of Coals, sold by Wharf-measure, within the City of London, and the Liberties thereof; and between Tower-Dock and Limehouse-Hole, in the County of Middlesex:

MANY great frauds and impositions having been practised in the admeasurement of coals, to the great loss of the consumer, and discredit of the fair trader, many of whom are frequently harrassed with vexatious law-suits, for offences which, as the law now stands, are not in their power to prevent: For remedy whereof, it is therefore hereby enacted, That, from and after the first of June, 1767, a public Office is to be erected and continued within the city of London for the term of fourteen years, to be managed by John Evans, of the city of London, coal-merchant; which Office is to be kept open every day (Sundays excepted) from the 25th of March to the 29th of September yearly, during the continuance of this act, from 5 in the morning till 9 in the evening; and, from the 29th of September to the 25th of March yearly, from 6 in the morning till 6 in the evening.

The said John Evans and the principal Coal-meter, with their deputies and servants, are to be subject to the Court of the Lord-mayor and Aldermen of the City of London; and if, in case the said John Evans should die before the expiration of the above term of fourteen years, the Corporation are empowered to appoint another, he making oath, before two or more of his Majesty's Justices of Peace for the City of London, of his judgment and ability for executing the office of principal Land Coal-meter.

Labouring meters are also to be appointed, and to take like oaths, which oaths

are to be recorded. They are not to be interested in the sale of coals; the penalty of their not attending, on notice, is 3l. and their stations are to be frequently varied.

Coals are to be measured in presence of a labouring meter, whose fee is 4d. per chaldron. Tickets are to be delivered, under the penalty of 40s. for every offence by the labouring coal-meter; and 10s. by the carman or other person who may alter them; and no coals are to be carried without tickets.

The dimensions of the sacks are to be four feet in length, and two in breadth, under the penalty of 5l. for every offence; and the penalty on wharfingers, &c. bringing meters, over and besides the 4d. per chaldron, is 20l. and on the meters permitting deficient sacks to be used, for every offence, 40s. or otherwise not performing their duty, 5l. and be rendered incapable of ever serving thereafter in the office of a coal-meter. The penalty, also, on meters suffering coals to pass without being measured is 5l.

Coals may be remeasured, and the labouring coal-meter is to pay, for every bushel deficient, 20s. which, if not paid within five days next after conviction, may be recovered from the principal meter: And the coal-porters, also, for every bushel so wanting, are to pay the sum of 2s. 6d. but the carmen are to be paid 2s. 6d. per hour, when stopped to remeasure coals.

Dealers, offending under this act, are not liable to the penalties of the act of 3 Geo. II.

E e

Abstract

Abstract of an ACT for Granting to his Majesty additional Duties upon Bast, or Straw, Chip, and Horse-hair Hats and Bonnets, and upon certain Materials for making the same, imported into this Kingdom.

THE additional duties hereby granted are, 6s. per dozen upon hats and bonnets; and 6s. per lb. wt. upon the materials for making the same, to be paid down in ready money, without any discount, and to be raised and paid as the former duties: But the duties are not to be paid for such of the said goods as shall, upon landing, be secured under the King's

locks, till they are taken out of the warehouses; and, if duly exported, and certified for, within the space of 12 months, a drawback is to be repaid of one half of the duties. These duties are to be paid into the Exchequer, apart from all other monies; and to be applied as any act of this session shall direct.

News Foreign and Domestic.

March 28.

Leghorn, February 28.

A Letter has been received here from a Corsican at Macinaggio, of which the following is an extract.

Our Commander, after having taken all the necessary measures for striking a blow, caused to sail from this port, in the night between the 16th and 17th, fourteen vessels, feluccas, and armed boats, having on board 300 men, together with ammunition and provision. Two hours before day our people made a successful landing on the island of Capraja, which is situated over against the coast of Tuscany, and belonged to the Genoese; and, about an hour after the sun was up, found themselves masters of almost all the coasts of the island, having met with no resistance from the inhabitants, fifty of whom joined the Corsicans. In the evening of the same day our men obtained possession of the Tower of Barbigia; in the morning of the 19th, they took that of Genobito, and at seven in the evening entered the tower of the port; so that the Genoese have only one fortress remaining, situated on an eminence, but ill provided with necessities for a defence. They have indeed fourteen pieces of cannon, 36, 27, and 15 pounders; but, on the other hand, the garrison consists only of 36 soldiers, who have no provision except three and twenty sacks of flour and a little wood; whereas the besiegers have every thing in plenty. It is therefore supposed we shall soon be masters of the place, especially as the enemy's artillery is ill managed. We found in the two towers four pieces of brass cannon, a fourteen, a twelve, an eight, and a six pounder.

Genoa, March 7. The Republic having been informed, that six hundred of the Corsican malcontents had landed on the island of Capraja, immediately dispatched thither a pink and two large feluccas, with troops and provisions; but these vessels not being able to approach the port, at the entrance of which the malcontents had placed several pieces of ordnance; the Government have since sent out, under the command of the Senator Pinelly, three galleys, four pinks, and five feluccas. It is probable that the Corsicans must retire, unless they very soon receive assistance.

Constantinople, Feb. 3. On the 22d past, about eight o'clock in the evening, a great fire broke out near the Grand Vizir's palace, which consumed 100 shops and houses, and was not got under till it arrived at the gate of the Vizir's palace, and then with the greatest difficulty, as the wind was very high.

On Friday last, at half an hour after sunset, we had a severe shock of an earthquake, which lasted about 15 seconds; and it was followed sometime after by a slight shock, but did no mischief.

April 1.

A master of a Whitehaven ship, who used the African trade, was lately committed to Carlisle gaol, on suspicion of murdering one of his boys at sea, which was discovered in the following manner:—A postillion belonging to Sir James Lowther being brother to the boy, on hearing the ship was arrived, went on board to enquire after him, and was told by the other boys that the Master, after severe correction, tied some combustibles to his hair, and set them on fire, telling him, that as he was going to hell, these were the flames to shew him light; which so frightened the boy that he jumped overboard directly, and was drowned. On which the postillion laid the affair before Sir James Lowther, who ordered a Magistrate to examine all the boys and sailors on board the ship, when it not only appeared that the postillion's information was true, but that he had acted with the greatest cruelty and inhumanity to several other boys, particularly that he once turned three ashore on the Negro coast, who must have perished with hunger, or been destroyed by the Blacks, had they not, at the peril of their lives, ventured to swim on board another ship.

Monday last Richard Mihill, convicted of the murder of his own brother Robert Mihill, was conducted in an open cart from the gaol at Kingston, through the hamlet of Ham and Peterham, to a gibbet opposite the alms-house on Richmond-common, amidst the greatest number of spectators, it is thought, that has been seen, on such an occasion, since the year 1713, at Kingston upon Thames, at the execution of Richard Noble, Gent. for the murder of his client, — Sayer, Esq. The prisoner behaved very penitent, acknowledged the justice of his sentence,

and

and begged earnestly for the prayers of all the spectators, and forgiveness of all whom he had offended. He was attended by the vicar and curate of Kingston, with whom, for about half an hour, he prayed very fervently; and at twenty-five minutes after one he was turned off; and, after hanging the usual time, his body was cut down, and conveyed, by the Sheriff's-officers, to Mr. Strudwick, surgeon, near the Rising Sun, at Richmond, in order for dissection, and to be anatomised, pursuant to the statute.

On Monday night, as one Mr. Griffiths, a turner, at the bottom of Clerkenwell-green, Mr. Robert Would of Islington, Mr. Underwood, butcher, and Mr. Smith, Officer, were returning from a race, at Highgate, in a hackney-coach, they were stopped by three foot-pads, between the Angel and Crown and the turnpike at Lower Holloway, who demanded their money, when Mr. Griffiths declared he would not be robbed, on which one of the villains shot him through the cheek, and killed him on the spot: They afterwards robbed the others of a considerable sum, and made off towards Highgate.

On Monday a hackney coachman was taken on a warrant, on a complaint, before the Commissioners, for refusing to drive a Gentleman from St. Paul's church-yard to Chelsea, and for which he was fined 20 s. but not having goods whereon to levy the penalty, he was committed to Newgate.

Chester, March 25. Thursday last a conspiracy was raised among the felons in the Northgate gaol in this city, wherein one Evan Thomas, who was the ringleader, and who was to have been tried next assizes for a murder and a highway robbery, made his escape. Mr. Whitehead the gaoler, being alarmed by the cries of the turnkey, went to his assistance, when the said Evan Thomas ran a penknife into his throat, and killed him on the spot. A reward of fifty guineas is offered for apprehending him.

Durham, March 26. Last week a terrible accident happened at a colliery near Fatfield, in this county, belonging to Mr. Hudson, of Staithes: The pits had for some time been suspected of blowing up, being 80 fathoms deep, and troubled with foul air; and, on Friday morning last, when all hands were below at work, they went off with a great explosion, by which thirty-nine persons lost their lives; most of their bodies are got up, but in so mangled a manner as was quite shocking to the beholder. They had all, likewise, an uncommon stench, and some of their bones were crushed as if pounded in a mortar, yet had not the skin broke in any place. The owners are now giving 20 l. premium for men, and so great is the necessity of the poor, and the tempting bait, that they are already nearly supplied. It is remarkable that the same colliery blew up between 30 and 40 years ago, by which 80 persons were killed.

April 2.

The late Dauphiness of France has left some religious jewels to the Queen; her wedding-ring to the cathedral church of Chartres; a picture of Corregio, to the Bishop of Verdun, her first

Almoner, whom she has recommended to the King in her will, as well as M Pautier de la Breuille, her physician, and M. d'Artis, Valet de Chambre to the late Dauphin; a portrait of that Prince, with a precious relic, to the Duke de la Vauguyon; another relic to the Countess de Marfan, 'governante to her children; and a superb snuff-box to each of the Ladies of her chamber. She has also signified in her will, her desire that all her attendants and domestics may be amply rewarded.

April 3.

Friday last a remarkable cause was tried at Kingston assizes, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Clive, and a special Jury of freeholders of the county, between James Titchborn, Esq; plaintiff, and William Courtney, defendant; the action was upon a wager of one hundred guineas, which was reduced into writing, that the plaintiff procured three horses that should go ninety miles in three hours, which the defendant laid he did not: The plaintiff proved his case very well, but it appeared to the Court and the Jury that it was an unfair bett, and a mere juggle of jockeyship; after a hearing which took up some time of the Court, the Jury gave a verdict for the defendant. It seems the manner the plaintiff formed this undertaking was thus: He started all the horses together, so that they had but thirty miles apiece to run in the three hours, which was done with all the ease imaginable.

April 7.

Cadiz, March 13. The flota from Vera Cruz and the Havannah came into this Bay this afternoon. It consists of the following ships of war, the Santlago de Espanna, the San Carlos, and the Castilla; and of the four following merchant ships, the Perla, Orisflamme, Constanxa, and Almirante; the particulars of their cargo are not yet known.

The Triumphante from Vera Cruz, and the Portobelenna from Carthagen, were obliged to put back, being leaky, but may be expected soon.

In the church-yard of Caistor, Huntingdonshire, in which parish a brass Jupiter was lately discovered, in a fine Roman pavement, and on that spot one of the Roman Generals pitched his tent; from this place, northward to Stamford, is an old Roman road.

April 8.

Ipswich, April 3. Sunday last was seized, near Martlesham, by Mr. John Church, Mr. George Crabbe, and Mr. Samuel Aldrich, of Aldeburgh, three bags, containing near 1000 yards of muslin, upwards of 600 yards of lace, 130 yards of silk gauze, some tea and other goods, from three Foreigners, who were set on shore out of a Dutch hoy, at or near Sizewell; and the above-mentioned Mr. Church and Mr. Crabbe, with the assistance of another Officer, have seized the said hoy near Harwich, and carried her to Aldeburgh, where the goods are lodged in the Custom-house.

Yesterday Matthew Clarmont, Esq; was chosen Governor, and Sir Samuel Fludyer, Bart. Deputy-governor of the Bank of England, for the year ensuing. And this day came on the election

for twenty-four Directors, when the following Gentlemen were chosen :

Gustavus Brander, Esq;	Edward Payne, Esq;
Charles Boehm, Esq;	George Peters, Esq;
William Bowden, Esq;	Peter Theobald, Esq;
Barth. Burton, Esq;	John Weyland, Esq;
William Cooper, Esq;	S. Beachcroft, Esq;
John Cornwall, Esq;	Edward Darell, Esq;
Peter du Cane, Esq;	William Ewer, Esq;
Peter Gaussen, Esq;	John Fisher, Esq;
J. P. Langston, Esq;	Chris. Hake, jun. Esq;
Robert Marsh, Esq;	William Halhed, Esq;
Richard Neave, Esq;	Thomas Plumer, Esq;
James Plant, Esq;	James Sperling, Esq;

April 9.

So amazingly great is the difference in the price of provisions now, and two years ago, that a cow heel, which in 1764 would have cost but three half-pence, now sells for three pence half-penny ; and a calves foot is not to be purchased under a couple of groats, which, in 1765, might have been had for less than half that sum ; bacon also, which used to be sold from five-pence to eight-pence per pound, now sells from seven-pence to a shilling ; and if you talk with the market people on the subject, all the consolation they afford, is, that it will shortly be at eighteen-pence.

To such a height is the price of butchers meat risen, that no less than six-pence was on Tuesday asked, in Fleet-market, for a sheep's hart, which but two years ago used to sell for three half-pence.—If matters be thus suffered to go on, what must soon be the state of the poor ?

The corn lately imported into several parts of this kingdom, and said to be equal with native English, was actually exported from hence before the late prohibition.

April 10.

The number of changes in the superior offices and departments of the State, since the accession of his present Majesty, amount to no less than two hundred and fifty-five.

Upon the scrutiny for Directors of the East-India Company, which was reported yesterday evening at six, the following Gentlemen were chosen for the year ensuing, being the complete House List, whereby it appears, that the least number is 62 above the highest in the Proprietors List, excepting for the four Gentlemen who were in both Lists.

HOUSE LIST, Anno 1767.

Fitz. W. Barrington	587
Christopher Baron	587
o Benjamin Booth	586
o Henry Crabb Bolton	576
Joseph Creswicke	566
o Sir George Colebrooke	619
o Sir James Cockburn	580
o Peregrine Cust	610
† George Cuming	863
† Ed. H. Cruttenden	889
George Dudley	612
Peter Du Cane, jun.	601
† Robert Jones	844
o John Manship	623
John Pardoe	519
Thomas Rous	625

John Roberts	627
Henry Savage	596
Thomas Saunders	593
Luke Scrafton	571
† o William Snell	876
John Stephenfon	583
Edward Wheler	603
George Wombwell	540

N. B. Those marked with o are new ones and those with † are in both Lists.

PROPRIETORS LIST, Anno 1767.

o Charles Boddam	394
o Alexander Craufurd	320
E. H. Cruttenden	889
George Cuming	863
o George Dempster	377
o George Edwards	395
o Henry Fletcher	371
o W. Geo. Freeman	371
o Sir James Hodges	337
o Capt. William James	320
o Michael Impey	360
Robert Jones	844
o John Motteaux	371
o Richard Smith	374
o William Snell	876
o Laurence Sullivan	416
o John Townson	373
o Henry Vanfittart	457
o Samuel Waller	336
o Bouchier Walton	373
o Richard Warner	372
o William Webber	455
o Benjamin Winthorp	371
o John Woodhouse	341

N. B. Those marked with o are new ones.

The following was the state of the Lists as delivered in, viz.

House plumb,	312
Proprietors ditto,	199
House scratched,	259
Proprietors ditto,	127
Written Lists,	42
Compound ditto	12
Ditto scratched,	9

953

On the question for determining which of the two plans for an accommodation with the Government should be adopted, the numbers upon the ballot stood thus :

For the Directors plan,	546
For Mr. Sullivan's,	347
Majority for the Directors plan,	199
Total ballotted,	893

April 11.

Extract of a letter from Savannah la Mar in Jamaica, dated Dec. 10, 1766.

"No doubt you will have heard of the dangerous insurrection among the negroes ; it was in a short time happily crushed, and we are all now at peace, but I assure you it was very alarming ; for these desperate wretches, in their fury, spared nei-

neither age nor sex, nor even negro children; nor were they satisfied with killing the people, but they cut and mangled their bodies after a most shocking manner. It is impossible to describe what I myself was an eye-witness to. The whole was over in about an hour's time. Such of them as fell into our hands, were burnt alive on a slow fire, beginning at their feet and burning upwards. It would have surprized you to see with what resolution and firmness they bore the torture, smiling with an air of disdain at their executioners, and those about them. When they found themselves going, they called out to those who had suffered in the same cause and to their fathers and mothers (who had been long dead) that they would be with them soon."

April 13.

Friday the Court of Directors of the East-India company, chose Thomas Rous, Esq; their chairman; and Thomas Saunders, Esq; their deputy chairman.

On Friday one of the crimps who decoy men to go abroad, met with a young fellow whom he thought would answer his purpose, and told him that he would treat him with a pot of beer, if he would only say to a person just by that he was enlisted to serve the East-India company, by which he should win a wager; but the young man refused, on which the crimp pulled out a paper, and said he had a warrant against him for stealing a silver tankard from a public house, valued at above 12l. and thereupon insisted on his going with him; when a man passing by, enquired into the affair, and found it was a trick to get the young fellow to some lock-up house; he thereupon insisted on their going with him to the Mansion house, but it being late, they were both lodged all night in the Poultry Compter, and on Saturday were carried before the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, when the fact appeared to be as above, that the crimp had no real charge against the young fellow for theft, and that it was an artifice generally used to get men to lock-up houses, where they are confined in such a manner, that it is impossible for them to acquaint their friends of their situation; upon which the crimp was committed to Newgate, and the young fellow bound over to appear against him at the next sessions at the Old Baily.

April 15.

Exeter, April 2. The cause that has been depending upwards of two years between two Gentlemen in this neighbourhood, was determined at our last assizes. The action was brought against the defendant for carrying the produce of the harvest of the year 1764 without giving notice to the plaintiff's deputies of their intention of carrying the same, in order that the plaintiff, as owner of the tythes of the said parish, might send for his tenth of the produce; when, after a trial which lasted 14 hours, in which the plaintiff proved that it had been a custom during the lives of his father, grand-father, and great-grand-father, for 100 years last past, to have such notice given, and that it would be impossible for the owner of the tythes to receive a quarter part of his due, without the farmer was obliged to give

such notice, the extent of the parish being at least ten miles, a verdict was given in favour of the plaintiff, with full costs of suit.

Yesterday a baker was convicted before the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor in the sum of forty-five shillings, for selling a poor labouring man two quartern loaves nine ounces short of weight; half of which penalty is by law the property of the poor man; but his Lordship understanding he had a wife and six small children, two of which are twins, and the eldest of the six only five years and a half old, not only gave him the whole of the forty-five shillings, but as he was then out of employ, ordered him to be set to work immediately at the Mansion-house; and at the same time his Lordship was pleased to signify, that he was determined to do all in his power to lessen the price of bread; and that he would for the future publish in the daily papers the name and place of abode of all such bakers as shall be convicted before him for short weight, in order to effectually deter them from defrauding the poor in these hard times.

April 16.

Yesterday his Majesty went to the House of Peers, and gave the Royal assent to the following bills, viz.

The bill to continue an act for allowing the free importation of wheat, and wheat flour, barley, barley meal, and pulse, for a further limited time, from any part of Europe.

The bill for laying an additional duty on bast, or chip, straw, cane, and horsehair hats or bonnets imported.

The bill to enable his Majesty to grant certain annuities to his three brothers, their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of York, Gloucester, and Cumberland.

The bill for making the river Ure navigable from its junction with the river Swale to the Borough of Rippon in Yorkshire.

The bill for lightning, cleansing, and paving that part of the parish of St. Botolph, without Aldgate, and the precinct of St. Catherine's.

The bill to enable the trustees of the Museum to exchange, sell, or dispose of, any duplicates of books, medals, coins, &c. and to purchase others in lieu thereof.

The bill to enable Henry Duke of Buccleugh, a minor, to make a settlement on his intended marriage with Lady Elizabeth Montague.

April 21.

Madrid, April 2. On the 31st past, between eleven and twelve at night, large detachments of troops were sent to each of the six different houses of Jesuits in the city; and the doors being opened, the bells were first secured, and a centinel was posted at every cell, the occupier of which being obliged to rise, they were assembled, and the King of Spain's commands were signified to them. In the mean time, all the hired coaches and chaises at Madrid, together with a number of waggons, were properly distributed; and early in the morning the Jesuits, to the number of about three hundred and fifty, were in motion: They were allowed to carry every necessary along with them. They took the road to Carthagena, where they will

will embark for Rome. This method will be used in all parts of Spain, and vessels are disposed for the same purpose in several ports of the kingdom. It is assured that they are each allowed a pension of sixteen pounds a year.

April 28.

Yesterday the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, Recorder, &c. held the General Quarter Session of the Peace for this city, at Guildhall, when Capt. John Young pleaded guilty to an indictment preferred against him for violently assaulting and falsely imprisoning Henry Suppet, a poor sailor, who had been artfully decoyed into a lock-up house in Chancery-lane, wherein persons are confined until an opportunity offers to send them to the East Indies: The Court, upon hearing the evidence given against the prisoner, thought the offence of so heinous a nature, and so great an infringement upon the liberty of the subject, that the prisoner was ordered to be committed to Wood-street Compter till next session, when judgment will be passed upon him.

B I R T H S.

A SON to the Lady of Henry Raper, Esq; of John-street, in the King's-road.

A son to the Lady of Aaron Kendle, Esq; at Horsham, Suffex.

A son to the Lady of Lord Viscount Hinchbrook.

A son to Lady Elisabeth Wemyss, in Scotland.

A son to the Lady of the Right Hon. William Dowdeswell, Esq; in Upper Brook-street.

A daughter to the Lady of William Fermer, Esq; of Stockeld-park, near Wetherby.

M A R R I A G E S.

SIR John Eden, of Windleston, Durham, Bart. to Miss Johnson.

John Eason, Esq; a Carolina merchant, to Miss Sedgwick.

Benjamin Shields, Esq; of Upper - Grosvenor-street, to Miss Elisabeth Blackburn, of Berwick-street, Soho.

George Bentley, Esq; of Margaret-street, to Miss Susannah Bradley, of Argyle-buildings.

William Hartstongue, Esq; of the Inner Temple, to Miss Georgina Edmonds, of Cavendish-square.

Capt. John Brett, of Titchfield, Hants, to Miss Ward, of Gosport.

John Peers, Esq; of Southampton, to Miss Gray, of the same place.

Right Hon. the Earl of Barrymore, to the Hon. Lady Amelia Stanhope, third daughter to the Earl of Harrington,

Capt. Collingwood Rodham, of the Harcourt East-India-man, to Mrs. Buller, of Wellbeck-street, Cavendish-square.

George Duckett, Esq; of Russel-street, Bloomsbury, to Miss Sally Downes, of Queen-square.

George Wilson, Esq; of Bond-street, to Miss Maccartney, of Knightsbridge.

D E A T H S.

GEORGE Gordon, Esq; of Westminster. John Serjeant, Esq; in the New Buildings, near the Middlesex Hospital.

Montagu Brooke, Esq; of the city of Durham,

J. B. Harrison, Esq; Captain in the Hampshire militia.

John Dawney, Esq; in Hyde street, Bloomsbury.

Charles Miller, Esq; near Walthamstow, Essex.

Benjamin Dorelle, Esq; in Goodman's-fields.

Right Hon. Anthony Brown, Viscount Montacute.

John Peter Heinelt, Esq; in Frith-street, Soho.

Capt. William Pierman, in North-street, Red-lion-square.

Lord Viscount Doneraile.

Edward Ryves, Esq; of Woodstock, Oxfordshire.

Rev. Mr. Hest, at Swaffham, Norfolk.

Edward Ragley, Esq; at Kingston, Surry.

Theophilus Hutchins, Esq; in Southampton-street, Bloomsbury.

Col. Morris, at Carlisle.

Col. Dalrymple, of Mount-street, Grosvenor-square.

— Lambert, Esq; of Hopend, near Ludbury, Gloucestershire.

P R E F E R M E N T S.

REV. Mr. Cott, to the vicarage of Coggeshall, Essex.

Rev. Mr. Champness, to the living of Caddington, Bedfordshire.

Rev. Mr. Waring, to the living of Rensworth, Hertfordshire.

Rev. Mr. John Mulso to the rectory of Witney, Oxfordshire.

Rev. Mr. John Burrows, to the rectory of Hannington, near Basingstoke, Hants.

Rev. Mr. Ashburnham, to the Prebendary of Waltham.

P R O M O T I O N S.

HON. Robert Walpole, to be Secretary to his Majesty's extraordinary embassy to the King of Spain.

B—K—TS. From the GAZETTE.

FAulkner Bristow, of the Cliffe, near Lewes Suffex, merchant.

John Smither, of Foot's Cray, Kent, paper-maker.

John Marshall, of Crayford, Kent, linen-printer.

Charles Brown, of Basford, Nottinghamshire, hosier.

John Barrow, of Northwich, Cheshire, merchant.

Rowland Morris, of the city of Worcester, grocer.

Robert Atkins and Thomas Lyne, of the city of Bristol, mercers.

Francis Warren, of Camomile-street, merchant.

James Crisp, of Camomile-street, merchant.

John Hollingworth, of Liverpool, Lancaster, merchant.

Richard Holloway, of Isleworth, Middlesex, brewer.

Samuel Smith, of the borough of Southwark, hop-factor.

Francis Evatt, of Compton-street, St. Ann, Soho, upholder.

Joseph Shepherd, of Alborn, Wiltshire, brick-maker.

Joseph Atkinson, of Thorn, Yorkshire.

James Bonbonus, of the city of Bristol, merchant.

Robert Atkins, of the city of Bristol, mercer.

Benjamin Williams, of Fenchurch-buildings, London, broker.

Samson Darkin, of Whitechapel, chapman.

David Forsyth, of St. Martin's-lane, London, merchant.

Anthony Reboul, the younger, of Coleman-street, merchant.

William Tiffin, of Swaffham, Norfolk, grocer.

Job Cureton Margetts, of the borough of Warwick, tanner.

William Gibson, of New Bondstreet, book-feller.

Thomas Jorden, and Walter Jorden, of Cardiff, Glamorgan, iron-masters.

Stuart Beard, of Devereux-court, Strand.

William Paine, of St. Mary-le-bonne, brick-maker.

Isaac Scott, of Thames-street, dry-falter.

James Grant, of East Smithfield, victualler.

Redmond Keating, of Portsmouth, Hants, victualler.

John Kempster, of Edgeware, Middlesex, carrier.

John Thompson, of Prestcote-street, Whitechapel, victualler.

Elisabeth Blackwell, of Spring-gardens, St. Martin in the Fields, milliner.

Catharine Sayer, of Arundel-street, St. Clement Danes, taylor.

John Kelsall, of Liverpool, Lancaster, block-maker.

Thomas Smith, of Milk-street, oilman.

John Kitchin, of Ulverstone, Lancashire, dyer.

John Cross Dowding, of the city of Bath, Tinman.

Isaac Ware, of London, merchant.

Robert Daniel, of the parish of St. James, Duke's-place, plaisterer.

John Woolley, and James Wright, of Crayford, Kent, Whitsters.

Jonathan Nash, of the city of Bristol, hooper, and merchant.

James Allen, of St. James, Westminster, wine-merchant.

Anne Scott, and Isaac Scott, of Cousen-lane, Thames-street, dry-falters.

George Webber, of Exeter, tin-plate-worker.

John Willison, of the town of Cowbridge, Glamorganshire, sadler.

BOOKS published in April.

THE modern Universal History Vol. XLIV. 9 s. in Boards.

Observations on the Air and epidemic Diseases, from 1738 to 1748, Vol. II. by John Huxham, M. D. F. R. S. Hinton.

The Beauties of English Poesy selected; by Oliver Goldsmith, in 2 Volumes. Griffin, 6 s. bound.

Lines on the much-lamented Death of the Marquis of Tavistock. Doddsley, 6 d.

The Concubine, a Poem, Doddsley, 2 s. 6 d.

A View of all the Changes made in the Administration of Government since the Accession of his present Majesty. Almon, 1 s.

A Voyage round the World in his Majesty's Ship Dolphin. Newbury, 3 s. 6 d. sewed.

Letters on the British Museum, Doddsley, 2 s. sewed.

The Memoirs of the Count of P—— shewing the dreadful Consequence of Vice, and the Happiness of being virtuous. Doddsley, 6 s.

An Enquiry into the Principles of political Oeconomy; by Sir James Stuart, Bart. Millar, 2 l. 2 s. in Boards.

The Vanity of Human Life, a Monody. Doddsley, 1 s.

Tables and Tracts relative to several Arts and Sciences; by James Ferguson, F. R. S. Millar, 5 s. bound.

An Essay on perfecting the fine Arts in Great Britain and Ireland. Newbury, 1 s.

Debates in the Asiatic Assembly. Nicoll, 1 s.

A Scheme for the Improvement of the Broad Wheels; by R. Whitworth, Esq. Baldwin, 6 d.

Philodamus, a Tragedy, in Quarto. Doddsley, 2 s. 6 d.

Anglo-Norman Antiquities considered in a Tour through Part of Normandy; by Dr. Ducarel, illustrated with 27 Copper-plates, in Folio. 1 l. 11 s. 6 d. in Sheets.

Letters from the Countess de Soncerre, to the Count de Nance, her Friend; by Madame Riccoboni, in two Vols. Beckett, 5 s. sewed.

An Essay on original Genius. Dilly, 4 s. sewed.

Letters to the Earl of Pomfret, Earl of Corke and Orrery, &c. &c. by Samuel Derrick, Esq. Davis and Reymers, 4 s. sewed.

Great events from little Causes. Newbury, 2 s. 6 d. sewed.

Free and candid Disquisitions relating to the Dissenters, Part I. Johnson and Davenport, 2 s. sewed.

BILLS of Mortality, from March 31, to April 21, 1767.

Buried.		Christened.	
Males	862	Males	652
Females	853	Females	625
Under 2 years old		1715	
Between 2 and 5		1277	
5 and 10		109	
10 and 20		416	
20 and 30		762	
30 and 40		428	
40 and 50		1715	
50 and 60		432	
60 and 70		472	
70 and 80		392	
80 and 90		419	
90 and 105		1715	
		1715	

PRICES of STOCKS from March 27, to April 27, 1767, inclusive.

	BANK STOCK.	INDIA STOCK.	South Sea STOCK.	South Sea old Ann.	South Sea new Ann.	3 per C. Ind. Ann.	3 per C. B. reduc'd.	1. per C. B. consol.	3. per C. B. 1751.	3 1/2 Bank 1756.	3 1/2 Bank 1758.	4 per C. 1762.	Subscrip. 1763.	Nav. Bills. 1766.	Exc. Bills. 1. s.	In. Bonds. 1. s.
27		245 1/2	101 3/4	87 3/4				88 7/8	87	95	93 3/8					0 17
28		247 3/4		87				89								0 18
30		245 1/2		87				88		95	93 3/4					0 16
31		245 1/2		87				88								0 16
1		245 1/2		87				88	87 5/8	95	93					0 15
2		246		87				88	86 5/8	95	93					0 14
3		246		87				88			93 3/8					0 15
4		247 1/2		87				88	87	95	93					0 15
6		246		87				88			93 3/8					0 18
7		249	101			87 3/8		88	86 5/8	94 7/8	93			1 1/8		0 14
8		253		87				88			93 1/8					0 12
9		254		87				88				100 5/8				0 9
10		253		87				88			93	100				0 11
11		253 1/4		87				88			93 1/4	101				0 11
13		254		87				88	86 5/8	94 7/8	93	101				0 12
14		256		87				88			93 1/2	101				0 14
15		255		87			87 3/4	89	86 5/8	94 7/8	93	101		2 5/8		0 15
16		256 1/4	101 3/4	87 3/4				88	86 5/8			101				0 16
17		256		87				88				101	101 1/8			
18		257 1/4		87				88				101				0 16
20																
21																
22		258		87 1/2				88	86 1/2			101 1/4		2 1/8		0 15
23	141	255						88	87			101		2		0 13
24	141 1/4	255 1/2						88			93 5/8	101	101 1/8			0 13
25	141 1/2	255 1/2				85 1/4	87 3/8	88	86 1/2			101				0 13
27	142	256						88	87			101				0 13

Bear-key.

Wheat, 40s to 50s.

Barley, 25s to 28s. od.

Rye, — 22s to 25s.

Oats, — 13 to 18s. od.

LONDON, Exchanges on April 24, 1767.

Hamburg 35 10 2 1/2 Uf.

Paris 1 day's date 31 1/2

Ditto 2 Uf. 31 3/8

Bourdeaux ditto 31 1/4

Amsterdam 34 11 2 1/2 Uf.

Ditto at sight 34 6

Rotterdam 34 11 2 1/2 Uf.

Antwerp, no price

Genoa 48 5/8

Venice 50 3/4

Lisbon 56 1/4

Oporto 56 1/4

Cadiz 39 1/2

Madrid 39 1/4

Bilboa 39 1/4

Leghorn 48 1/2

Dublin 9 3/8

Agio of the Bank of Holland 3 1/4

Peck loaf 2 s. 8 d.

Bags from 40s. to 56s. per C.

Pockets from 50s. to 80s. per C.



AB. This Road will be continued in Plate XI, to the Lands-end.

THE annexed PLATE, being the Xth in our Magazine, of the Roads of England, contains the Road, measured from the Standard in Cornhill, in London, to the 204th Mile-stone, in the Way to the Land's-end, in Cornwall. — This Road is carried from London, through Brentford, Staines, Basingstoke, Whitchurch, Andover, Salisbury, Shaftsbury, Sherborne, Crookhorn, Axminster, Honiton, Exeter, Chudleigh, Ashburton, and Brent: — It will be continued, in our next, to the Land's-end.

DISCOURSE on NATIONAL FELICITY.

Remember, Man, the UNIVERSAL CAUSE
Acts not by partial, but by gen'ral Laws;
And makes what HAPPINESS we justly call
Subsist not in the Good of One, but All.

POPE's Essay on Man.

MAN is, by nature, the Member of a Community; and, when considered in this capacity, the individual appears to be no longer made for himself. He must forego his happiness and his freedom, where these interfere with the good of society. He is only part of a whole; and the praise we think due to his virtue is but a branch of that more general commendation we bestow on the member of a body, on the part of a fabric or engine, for being well fitted to occupy its place, and to produce its effect.

If this follow from the relation of a part to its whole, and if the public good be the principal object with individuals, it is likewise true, that the happiness of individuals is the great end of civil society: For in what sense can the public enjoy any good, if its members, considered apart, be unhappy? That, therefore, is the most happy State, which is most beloved by its subjects; and they are the most happy men, whose hearts are engaged to a community, in which they find every object of generosity and zeal, and a scope to the exercise of every talent, and of every virtuous disposition.

Nations are different, in respect to their extent, numbers of people, and wealth; in respect to the arts they practise, and the accommodations they have procured. These circumstances may not only affect the manners of men; but even, coming into competition with the article of manners itself, are supposed to constitute a national felicity, independent of virtue; and give a title, upon which we indulge our own vanity, and that of other nations, as we do that of private men, on the score of their fortunes and honours.

But, if this way of measuring happiness, when applied to private men, be ruinous and false, it is so no less, when applied to nations. Wealth, commerce, extent of

territory, and the knowledge of arts, are, when properly employed, the means of preservation; and the foundations of power. If they fail in part, the nation is weakened; if they were intirely withheld, the race would perish: Their tendency is to maintain numbers of men, but not to constitute happiness. They will, accordingly, maintain the wretched, as well as the happy. They answer one purpose, but are not, therefore, sufficient for all; and are of little significance, when only employed to maintain a timid, dejected, and servile people.

Great and powerful States are able to overcome and subdue the weak; polished and commercial nations have more wealth, and practise a greater variety of arts, than the rude: But the happiness of men, in all cases alike, consists in the blessings of a candid, an active, and strenuous mind. And, if we consider the state of society merely as that into which mankind are led by their propensities, as a state to be valued from its effect in preserving the species, in ripening their talents, and exciting their virtues, we need not enlarge our communities, in order to enjoy these advantages. We frequently obtain them in the most remarkable degree, where nations remain independent, and are of small extent.

To increase the numbers of mankind may be admitted as a great and important object; but to extend the limits of any particular State is not, perhaps, the way to obtain it; while we desire that our fellow-creatures should multiply, it does not follow, that the whole should, if possible, be united under one Head. We are apt to admire the Empire of the Romans, as a model of national greatness and splendor: But the greatness we admire, in this case, was ruinous to the virtue and the happiness of mankind; it was found to be inconsistent with all the advantages which that

conquering people had formerly enjoyed, in the articles of government and manners.

The emulation of nations proceeds from their division. A cluster of States, like a company of men, find the exercise of their reason, and the test of their virtues, in the affairs they transact, upon a foot of equality, and of separate interest. The measures taken for safety, including great part of the national policy, are relative, in every State, to what is apprehended from abroad. Athens was necessary to Sparta, in the exercise of her virtue, as steel is to flint in the production of fire; and, if the cities of Greece had been united under one Head, we should never have heard of Epaminondas or Thrasibulus, of Lycurgus or Solon.

When we reason in behalf of our species, therefore, although we may lament the abuses which sometimes arise from independence, and opposition of interest; yet, whilst any degrees of virtue remain with mankind, we cannot wish to crowd, under one establishment, numbers of men who may serve to constitute several; or to commit affairs to the conduct of one Senate, one Legislative or Executive Power, which, upon a distinct and separate footing, might furnish an exercise of ability, and a theatre of glory, to many.

This may be a subject upon which no determinate rule can be given, but the admiration of boundless dominion is a ruinous error; and in no instance, perhaps, is the real interest of mankind more intirely mistaken.

The measure of enlargement, to be wished for by any particular State, is often to be taken from the condition of its neighbours. Where a number of States are contiguous, they should be near an equality, in order that they may be mutually objects of respect and consideration, and in order that they may possess that independence in which the political life of a nation consists.

When the kingdoms of Spain were united, when the great fiefs in France were annexed to the Crown, it was no longer expedient for the nations of Great Britain to continue disjoined.

The small republics of Greece, indeed, by their subdivisions, and the balance of their power, found almost in every village the object of nations. Every little district was a nursery of excellent men, and what is, now, the wretched corner of a great Empire was the field on which mankind have reaped their principal honours. But, in modern Europe, republics of a similar extent are, like shrubs, under the shade of

a taller wood, choked by the neighbourhood of more powerful states. In their case, a certain disproportion of force frustrates, in a great measure, the advantage of separation. They are like the trader in Poland, who is the more despicable, and the less secure, that he is neither master nor slave.

Independent communities, in the mean time, however weak, are averse to a coalition, not only where it comes with an air of imposition, or unequal treaty, but even where it implies no more than the admission of new members to an equal share of consideration with the old. The citizen has no interest in the annexation of kingdoms; he must find his importance diminished, as the state is enlarged: But ambitious men, under the enlargement of territory find a more plentiful harvest of power, and of wealth; while government itself is an easier task. Hence the ruinous progress of empire; and hence free nations, under the shew of acquiring dominion, suffer themselves, in the end, to be yoked with the slaves they had conquered.

Notwithstanding the advantage of numbers and superior resources in war, the strength of a nation is derived from the character, not from the wealth, nor from the multitude of its people. If the treasure of a state can hire numbers of men, erect ramparts, and furnish the implements of war; the possessions of the fearful are easily seized; a timorous multitude falls into rout of itself; ramparts may be scaled where they are not defended by valour; and arms are of consequence only in the hands of the brave. The band to which Agesilaus pointed as the wall of his city, made a defence for their country more permanent, and more effectual, than the rock and the cement with which other cities were fortified.

We should owe little to that Statesman who was to contrive a defence that might supersede the external uses of virtue. It is wisely ordered for man, as a rational being, that the employment of reason is necessary to his preservation: It is fortunate for him, in the pursuit of distinction, that his personal consideration depends on his character; and it is fortunate for nations, that, in order to be powerful and safe, they must strive to maintain the courage, and cultivate the virtues, of their people. By the use of such means, they at once gain their external ends; and are happy.

Peace and unanimity are commonly considered as the principal foundations of public felicity; yet the rivalry of separate

rate communities, and the agitations of a free people, are the principles of political life, and the school of men. How shall we reconcile these jarring and opposite tenets? It is, perhaps, not necessary to reconcile them. The pacific may do what they can to allay the animosities, and to reconcile the opinions, of men; and it will be happy if they can succeed in repressing their crimes, and in calming the worst of their passions. Nothing in the mean time, but corruption or slavery, can suppress the debates that subsist among men of integrity, who bear an equal part in the administration of state.

A perfect agreement in matters of opinion is not to be obtained in the most select company; and, if it were, what would become of society? 'The Spartan Legislator, says Plutarch, appears to have sown the seeds of variance and dissension among his countrymen: He meant that good citizens should be led to dispute; he considered emulation as the brand by which their virtues were kindled; and seemed to apprehend, that a complaisance, by which men submit their opinions without examination, is a principal source of corruption.'

Forms of government are supposed to decide of the happiness or misery of mankind. But forms of government must be varied, in order to suit the extent, the way of subsistence, the character, and the manners of different nations. In some cases, the multitude may be suffered to govern themselves; in others, they must be severely restrained. The inhabitants of a village, in some primitive age, may have been safely intrusted to the conduct of reason, and to the suggestion of their innocent views; but the tenants of Newgate can scarcely be trusted, with chains locked to their bodies, and bars of iron fixed to their legs. How is it possible, therefore, to find any single form of government that would suit mankind in every condition?

It is a common observation, that mankind were originally equal. They have indeed by nature equal rights to their preservation, and to the use of their talents; but they are fitted for different stations; and, when they are classed by a rule taken from this circumstance, they suffer no injustice on the side of their natural rights. It is obvious, that some mode of subordination is as necessary to men as society itself; and this, not only to attain the ends of government, but to comply with an order established by nature.

Prior to any political institution what-

ever, men are qualified by a great diversity of talents, by a different tone of the soul, and ardour of the passions, to act a variety of parts. Bring them together, each will find his place. They censure or applaud in a body; they consult and deliberate in more select parties; they take or give an ascendant as individuals; and numbers are by this means fitted to act in company, and to preserve their communities, before any formal distribution of office is made.

We are formed to act in this manner; and, if we have any doubts with relation to the rights of government in general, we owe our perplexity more to the subtilties of the speculative, than to any uncertainty in the feelings of the heart. Involved in the resolutions of our company, we move with the croud before we have determined the rule by which its will is collected. We follow a leader, before we have settled the ground of his pretensions, or adjusted the form of his election: And it is not till after mankind have committed many errors in the capacities of magistrate and subject, that they think of making government itself a subject of rules.

If therefore, in considering the variety of forms under which societies subsist, the casuist is pleased to inquire, What title one man, or any number of men, have to controul his actions? he may be answered, None at all, provided that his actions have no effect to the prejudice of his fellow-creatures; but, if they have, the rights of defence, and the obligation to repress the commission of wrongs, belong to collective bodies as well as to individuals. Many rude nations, having no formal tribunals for the judgment of crimes, assemble, when alarmed by any flagrant offence, and take their measures with the criminal as they would with an enemy.

But will this consideration, which confirms the title to sovereignty, where it is exercised by the society in its collective capacity, or by those to whom the powers of the whole are committed, likewise support the claim to dominion, where-ever it is casually lodged, or even where it is only maintained by force?

This question may be sufficiently answered, by observing, that a right to do justice, and to do good, is competent to every individual, or order of men, and that the exercise of this right has no limits but in the defect of power. But a right to do wrong, and commit injustice, is an abuse of language, and a contradiction in terms. It is no more competent to the collective body of a people, than it is to

any single usurper. When we admit such a prerogative in the case of any Sovereign, we can only mean to express the extent of his power, and the force with which he is enabled to execute his pleasure. Such a prerogative is assumed by the leader of banditti at the head of his gang, or by a despotic Prince at the head of his troops. When the sword is presented by either, the traveller or the inhabitant may submit from a sense of necessity or fear; but he lies under no obligation from a motive of duty or justice.

The ancient philosophers treated of government commonly under three heads; the democratic, the aristocratic, and the despotic. Their attention was chiefly occupied with the varieties of republican government; and they paid little regard to a very important distinction, which Montesquieu has made, between despotism and monarchy. He too has considered government as reducible to three general forms, and, to understand the nature of each, he observes, 'it is sufficient to recal ideas which are familiar with men of the least reflection, who admit three definitions, or rather three facts: That a republic is a state in which the people in a collective body, or a part of the people, possess the sovereign power: That monarchy is that in which one man governs, according to fixed and determinate laws: And a despotism is that in which one man, without law, or rule of administration, by the mere impulse of will or caprice, decides, and carries every thing before him?

Montesquieu has pointed out the sentiments or maxims from which men must be supposed to act under these different governments.

In democracy, they must love equality; they must respect the rights of their fellow-citizens; they must unite by the common ties of affection to the state. In forming personal pretensions, they must be satisfied with that degree of consideration they can procure by their abilities fairly measured with those of an opponent; they must labour for the public without hope of profit; they must reject every attempt to create a personal dependence. Candour, force, and elevation of mind, in short, are the props of democracy; and virtue is the principle of conduct required to its preservation.

How beautiful a pre-eminence on the side of popular government! and how ardently should mankind wish for the form, if it tended to establish the principle, or were, in every instance, a sure indication of its presence!

But perhaps we must have possessed the principle, in order, with any hopes of advantage, to receive the form; and, where the first is intirely extinguished, the other may be fraught with evil, if any additional evil deserves to be shunned where men are already unhappy.

At Constantinople or Algiers, it is a miserable spectacle when men pretend to act on a foot of equality: They only mean to shake off the restraints of government, and to seize as much as they can of that spoil, which, in ordinary times, is ingrossed by the master they serve.

It is one advantage of democracy, that, the principal ground of distinction being personal qualities, men are classed according to their abilities, and to the merit of their actions. Though all have equal pretensions to power, yet the state is actually governed by a few. The majority of the people, even in their capacity of Sovereign, only pretend to employ their senses; to feel, when pressed by national inconveniences, or threatened by public dangers; and with the ardour which is apt to arise in crowded assemblies, to urge the pursuits in which they are engaged, or to repel the attacks with which they are menaced.

The most perfect equality of rights can never exclude the ascendant of superior minds, nor the assemblies of a collective body govern without the direction of select Councils. On this account, popular government may be confounded with aristocracy. But this alone does not constitute the character of aristocratical government. Here the members of the state are divided, at least, into two classes; of which one is destined to command, the other to obey. No merits or defects can raise or sink a person from one class to the other. The only effect of personal character is to procure the individual a suitable degree of consideration with his own order, not to vary his rank. In one situation he is taught to assume, in another to yield the pre-eminence. He occupies the station of patron or client, and is either the Sovereign or subject of his country. The whole of the citizens may unite in executing the plans of state, but never in deliberating on its measures, or enacting its laws. What belongs to the whole people under democracy, is here confined to a part. Members of the superior order are, among themselves, possibly, classed according to their abilities, but retain a perpetual ascendant over those of inferior station. They are at once the servants and the masters of the state, and pay with their personal attendance and their blood for the civil or military honours they enjoy. To

To maintain for himself, and to admit in his fellow-citizen, a perfect equality of privilege and station, is no longer the leading maxim of the member of such a community. The rights of men are modified by their condition. One order claims more than it is willing to yield; the other must be ready to yield what it does not assume to itself: And it is with good reason that Montesquieu gives to the principle of such governments the name of moderation, not of virtue.

The elevation of one class is a moderated arrogance; the submission of the other a limited deference. The first must be careful, by concealing the invidious part of their distinction, to palliate what is grievous in the public arrangement, and by their education, their cultivated manners, and improved talents, to appear qualified for the stations they occupy. The other must be taught to yield, from respect and personal attachment, what could not otherwise be extorted by force. When this moderation fails on either side, the constitution totters. A populace enraged to mutiny may claim the right of equality to which they are admitted in democratical states; or a Nobility bent on domination may chuse among themselves, or find already pointed out to them, a Sovereign, who, by advantages of fortune, popularity, or abilities, is ready to seize for his own family, that envied power, which has already carried his order beyond the limits of moderation, and infected particular men with a boundless ambition.

Monarchies have accordingly been found with the recent marks of aristocracy. There, however, the Monarch is only the first among the Nobles; he must be satisfied with a limited power; his subjects are ranged into classes; he finds on every quarter a pretence to privilege, that circumscribes his authority; and he finds a force sufficient to confine his administration within certain bounds of equity and determinate laws.

Under such governments, however, the love of equality is preposterous, and moderation itself is unnecessary. The object of every rank is precedency, and every order may display its advantages to their full extent. The Sovereign himself owes great part of his authority to the sounding titles and the dazzling equipage which he exhibits in public. The subordinate ranks lay claim to importance by a like exhibition, and for that purpose carry in every instant the ensigns of their birth, or the ornaments of their fortune. What else could mark out to the individual the relation in which

he stands to his fellow-subjects, or distinguish the numberless ranks that fill up the interval between the state of the Sovereign and that of the peasant? Or what else could, in states of a great extent, preserve any appearance of order, among members disunited by ambition and interest, and destined to form a community, without the sense of any common concern?

Monarchies are generally found, where the state is enlarged in population and in territory, beyond the numbers and dimensions that are consistent with republican government. Together with these circumstances, great inequalities arise in the distribution of property; and the desire of pre-eminence becomes the predominant passion. Every rank would exercise its prerogative, and the Sovereign is perpetually tempted to enlarge his own; if subjects, who despair of precedence, plead for equality, he is willing to favour their claims, and to aid them in procuring what must weaken a force, with which he himself is, on many occasions, obliged to contend. In the event of such a policy, many invidious distinctions and grievances peculiar to monarchical government may, in appearance, be removed; but the state of equality to which the subjects approach, is that of slaves, equally dependant on the will of a master; not that of freemen in a condition to maintain their own.

The principle of monarchy, according to Montesquieu, is honour. Men may possess good qualities, elevation of mind, and fortitude; but the sense of equality, that will bear no incroachment on the personal rights of the meanest citizen; the indignant spirit, that will not court a protection, nor accept as a favour, what is due as a right; the public affection, which is founded on the neglect of personal considerations; are neither consistent with the preservation of the constitution, nor agreeable to the habits acquired in any station assigned to its members.

Every condition is possessed of peculiar dignity, and points out a propriety of conduct, which men of station are obliged to maintain. In the commerce of superiors and inferiors, it is the object of ambition, and of vanity, to refine on the advantages of rank; while, to facilitate the intercourse of polite society, it is the aim of good breeding to disguise or reject them.

Though the objects of consideration are rather the dignities of station than personal qualities; though friendship cannot be formed by mere inclination, nor alliances by the mere choice of the heart; yet men so united, and even without changing their order,

order, are highly susceptible of moral excellence, or liable to many different degrees of corruption. They may act a vigorous part as members of the state, an amiable one in the commerce of private society; or they may yield up their dignity as citizens, even while they raise their arrogance and presumption as private parties.

In monarchy, all orders of men derive their honours from the crown; but they continue to hold them as a right, and they exercise a subordinate power in the state, founded on the permanent rank they enjoy, and on the attachment of those whom they are appointed to lead and protect. Though they do not force themselves into national councils, and public assemblies, and though the name of Senate is unknown; yet the sentiments they adopt must have weight with the Sovereign; and every individual, in his separate capacity, in some measure, deliberates for his country. In whatever does not derogate from his rank, he has an arm ready to serve the community; in whatever alarms his sense of honour, he has aversions and dislikes, which amount to a negative on the will of his Prince.

Intangled together by the reciprocal ties of dependence and protection, though not combined by the sense of a common interest, the subjects of monarchy, like those of republics, find themselves occupied as the members of an active society, and engaged to treat with their fellow-creatures on a liberal footing. If those principles of honour which save the individual from servility in his own person, or from becoming an engine of oppression in the hands of another, should fail; if they should give way to the maxims of commerce, to the refinements of a supposed philosophy, or to the misplaced ardours of a republican spirit; if they are betrayed by the cowardice of subjects, or subdued by the ambition of Princes; what must become of the nations of Europe?

Despotism is monarchy corrupted, in which a Court and a Prince in appearance remain, but in which every subordinate rank is destroyed; in which the subject is told, that he has no rights; that he cannot possess any property, nor fill any station, independent of the momentary will of his Prince. These doctrines are founded on the maxims of conquest; they must be inculcated with the whip and the sword; and are best received under the terror of chains and imprisonment. Fear, therefore, is the principle which qualifies the subject to occupy his station: And the Sovereign,

who holds out the ensigns of terror so freely to others, has abundant reason to give this passion a principal place with himself. That tenure which he has devised for the rights of others, is soon applied to his own; and from his eager desire to secure, or to extend, his power, he finds it become, like the fortunes of his people, a creature of mere imagination and unsettled caprice.

Whilst we thus, with so much accuracy, can assign the ideal limits that may distinguish constitutions of government, we find them, in reality, both in respect to the principle and the form, variously blended together. In what society are not men classed by external distinctions, as well as personal qualities? In what state are they not actuated by a variety of principles; justice, honour, moderation, and fear? It is the purpose of science, not to disguise this confusion in its object, but, in the multiplicity and combination of particulars, to find the principal points which deserve our attention, and which, being well understood, save us from the embarrassment which the varieties of singular cases might otherwise create. In the same degree in which governments require men to act from principles of virtue, of honour, or of fear, they are more or less fully comprized under the heads of republic, monarchy, or despotism, and the general theory is more or less applicable to their particular case.

Forms of government, in fact, mutually approach or recede by many, and often insensible gradations. Democracy, by admitting certain inequalities of rank, approaches to aristocracy. In popular, as well as aristocratical governments, particular men, by their personal authority, and sometimes by the credit of their family, have maintained a species of monarchical power. The Monarch is limited in different degrees: Even the despotic Prince is only that Monarch whose subjects claim the fewest privileges, or who is himself best prepared to subdue them by force. All these varieties are but steps in the history of mankind, and mark the fleeting and transient situations through which they have passed, while supported by virtue, or depressed by vice.

Perfect democracy and despotism appear to be the opposite extremes to which constitutions of government are sometimes carried. Under the first, a perfect virtue is required; under the second, a total corruption is supposed. Yet in point of mere form, there being nothing fixed in the ranks and distinctions of men, beyond the casual and temporary possession of power,

er, societies easily pass from a condition in which every individual has an equal title to reign, into one in which they are equally destined to serve. The same qualities in both, courage, popularity, address, and military conduct, raise the ambitious to eminence. With these qualities, the citizen or the slave easily passes from the ranks to the command of an army, from an obscure to an illustrious station. In either, a single person may rule with unlimited sway; and, in both, the populace may break down every barrier of order, and restraint of law.

If we suppose that the equality established among the subjects of a despotic state has inspired its members with confidence, intrepidity, and the love of justice; the despotic Prince, having ceased to be an object of fear, must sink among the croud. If, on the contrary, the personal equality which is enjoyed by the members of a democratical state, should be valued merely as an equal pretension to the objects of avarice and ambition, the Monarch may start up anew, and be supported by those who mean to share in his profits. When the covetous and mercenary assemble in parties, it is of no consequence under what leader they enlist, whether Cæsar or Pompey; the hopes of rapine or power are the only motives from which they become attached to either.

In the disorder of corrupted societies, the scene has been frequently changed from democracy to despotism, and from

the last too, in its turn, to the first. From amidst the democracy of corrupt men, and from a scene of lawless confusion, the tyrant ascends a throne with arms reeking in blood. But his abuses, or his weaknesses, in the station which he has gained, in their turn, awaken and give way to the spirit of mutiny and revenge. The cries of murder and desolation, which in the ordinary course of military government terrified the subject in his private retreat, are carried through the vaults, and made to pierce the grates and iron doors of the seraglio. Democracy seems to revive in a scene of wild disorder and tumult: But both the extremes are but the transient symptoms of paroxysm or languor in a distempered state.

If men be any where arrived at this measure of depravity, there appears no immediate hope of redress. Neither the ascendancy of the multitude, nor that of the tyrant, will secure the administration of justice: Neither the licence of mere tumult, nor the calm of dejection and servitude, will teach the citizen that he was born for candour and affection to his fellow-creatures. And, if the speculative would find that habitual state of war which they are sometimes pleased to honour with the name of the state of nature, they will find it in the contest that subsists between the despotic Prince and his subjects, not in the first approaches of a rude and simple tribe to the condition and the domestic arrangement of nations.

Observations on a Stone formed in the Nose of a Woman, by Dr. Gabriel Clauderus, of the Academy of the Curious in Germany.

FEW are ignorant that there are often stones formed in different parts of the bodies of animals; yet the following fact seemed to me rare and curious enough to deserve being mentioned. — A woman sixty years old, of a phlegmatic constitution, was, during some years, subject, especially in autumn, to a very abundant flux through the nose, of a clear matter, which was accompanied with a sort of painful obstruction of the right nostril. This made the sound of her voice disagreeable, and occasioned her to snuffle, or speak through the nose, as children when it is stopped by an over-abundant mucosity. A surgeon, having introduced a probe into this woman's nose, felt a foreign body in it, which made us at first apprehensive

of a polypus being therein formed; but this we could hardly persuade ourselves of, because this body, whatever it was, not only did not yield to the probe, as all other fleshy parts do, but emitted a sort of sound, when touched. This woman was made to take different remedies, such as purgatives, sudorifics, sternutatories, alteratives, &c. but none of those remedies were of service to her, till at last, being seized with a violent sneezing, this body separated from the bone to which it adhered, and, the surgeon having extracted it, it appeared to us of the bigness of a nut, but rounder: It had on each side a flattened protuberance in form of wings, and it was so hard, that it was with difficulty broke by striking on it with a hammer.

THOUGHTS upon several SUBJECTS.

IT is not the part of a wise man to be eager after any thing, but improve-

ment in goodness. All things else may be dispensed with.

To learn to talk well, learn first to hear.
Resist vice at the beginning, and you will conquer it in the end.

A clear conscience is better than a clear estate.

Has not fashion a considerable share in the charities of the age? Let every one who gives, carefully consider from what motives he acts.

If you have a well-disposed mind, you will go into no company more agreeable, or more useful, than your own. All is not well with those to whom solitude is disagreeable.

It is no shame to learn. The shame is to be ignorant.

Forgive every body rather than yourself.

If you have health, a competency, and a good conscience, what would you have besides? Something to disturb your happiness?

Accustom yourself to think the greatest part of your life already past; to contract your views and schemes, and set light by a vain and transitory state, and all its vain enjoyments.

To feel old-age coming on will so little mortify a wise man, that he can think of it with pleasure; as the decay of nature shews him that the happy change of state, for which he has been all his life preparing himself, is drawing nearer. But the case of an old man, who has no comfortable prospect for futurity, and finds the fatal hour approaching, which is to deprive him of all his happiness, is too deplorable for any words to represent.

It is easy to live well among good people. But shew me the man, who can preserve his temper, his wisdom, and his virtue, in spite of strong temptation and universal example.

It is hardly credible what acquisitions in knowledge one may make, by carefully husbanding and properly applying every spare moment.

It is a shame, if any person poorer than you is more contented than you.

Strive to excel in what is truly noble. Mediocrity is contemptible.

A bad reputation will lie as a stumbling-block in your way to rising in life, and will disable you from doing good to others.

If ever you was dangerously ill, what fault or folly lay heaviest upon your mind, take care to root it out, without delay, and without mercy.

An unjust acquisition is like a barbed arrow, that must be drawn backward with horrible anguish; else it will be your destruction.

The meanest spirit may bear a slight affliction; but in bearing a great calamity, there is great glory, and great reward.

A wise man will improve by studying his own past follies. For every slip will discover some weakness still uncorrected, which occasioned the misbehaviour; and will set him upon finally redressing every failure.

To be drawn into a fault shews human frailty. To be habitually guilty of folly shews a corrupt mind.

Take care of those vices which resemble virtues.

To abuse the poor for their poverty is to insult God's providence.

Seek virtue rather than riches. You may be sure to acquire the first, but cannot promise for the latter. No one can rob you of the first without your consent; you may be deprived of the latter a hundred ways.

Moral truths are as certain as mathematical. It is as certain, that good is not evil, nor evil good, as that a part is less than the whole, or that a circle is not a triangle.

It little matters what you know, if you do not know yourself.

Preserve, if you can, the esteem of the wise and good. But more especially your own. Consider how deplorable a condition of mind you will be in, when your conscience tells you, you are a villain.

It is not eating a great quantity of food, that nourishes most: Nor devouring of books that gives solid knowledge. It is what you digest, that feeds both body and mind. Have your learning in your head; and not in your library.

You had better find out one of your own weaknesses, than ten of your neighbour's.

If you give only with the view to the gratitude of those you oblige, you deserve to meet with ingratitude. If you give from truly disinterested motives, you will not be discouraged or tired out by the worst returns.

If a temptation solicits, think whether you would yield to it, if you knew you should die next day.

It is in any man's power to be contented; but it is in the power of very few to be rich. The first will infallibly make you happy, which is more than you can depend on from the latter.

If you can find a place, where you may be hid from God, and your conscience, do there what you will.

If you act only with a view to praise, you deserve none.

Listen to conscience, and it will tell you, whether you really do as you would be done by.

Virtue, in theory only, is not virtue.

Of all virtues, patience is ofteneft wanted. How unhappy must he be, who is wholly unfurnished with what is wanted every moment?

Perhaps no created nature could be happy, without having experienced the contrast of unhappiness.

As no character is more venerable than

that of a wise old man, so none is more contemptible than that of an old fool.

The folly of some people, in conversation, is beneath criticism. The only way of answering them is to go out of hearing.

It may be often necessary to find fault; and the only way to do it, so as to be regarded, is to keep up your own dignity. A master, who blusters and swears at his servant, is despised; while he who reproves with mildness and gravity, is likely to be revered and obeyed.

The Fair Marseillian; an Arabian Story.

THE Caliph Montasser, the thirtieth successor of Mahomet, had reposed a part of his confidence in a virtuous and brave Officer, particularly remarkable for his disinterestedness; a rare quality in an Asiatic court. Taher was the name of this Officer: He was never an abettor, much less an accomplice of his master's crimes, who had ascended the throne by the murder of his own father. He always served him faithfully, considering himself as his subject, and not as his judge; and being sent into Egypt by the Caliph, and charged with a very important commission, he acquitted himself of it with as much zeal as success.

Taher, in traversing Egypt, sojourned for some time at Alexandria. He was busy in visiting the port of that city, when a Corsair of Tunis arrived there. Among several precious merchandizes that composed the ship's cargo, there was one of inestimable value: It was a young slave worthy of the rank and title of Queen, if beauty alone could bestow them. She even joined with this extreme beauty all the talents that contribute to enhance its value. The charms of her voice were particularly admired, as well as her art and taste in singing. Taher saw her, and was surprized at the impression she made on his mind. He was arrived at the age of thirty-five, and was still unacquainted with all lively passions, except that of glory. He even hoped never to know any other. The sight of this young slave undeceived him. He loved her as one loves the first time; that is, excessively.

The beautiful captive was born at Marseilles; she spoke Arabic very well, being a natural consequence of the great commerce carried on between that city and the East. She answered all Taher's questions, and put a good many to him, yet all related only to herself. She informed him of her origin, name, and all the circumstances of her captivity. Her name was Isaura;

her family were possessed of the first posts in her city, but, accidents having stripped them of their wealth, they had lost a good part of their splendor. Isaura herself, who had been left an orphan, and under the care of a relation already much advanced in years, had the misfortune to please him, and the vexation to hear him plead his passion; which he did with all the importance and authority of a guardian. She answered him with the submission of a ward, that dared not manifest her intire dislike, yet could not perfectly disguise it. She, however, bethought herself of means to withdraw from the impending misfortune. Some of her family had taken refuge in Italy: She resolved to imitate this example, and to go and live with relations who might not have the same views as her guardian, or who might deserve better to entertain them. A ship, ready to sail for Venice, furnished her with an opportunity which she availed herself of. Unhappily an African Corsair attacked and took the Marseilles vessel. There was sufficient merchandize in it to satisfy amply the pirate's avidity; Isaura, notwithstanding, was full of apprehensions of becoming a prey to his brutality. But the African was still more covetous than dissolute: He judged that to use violence against her was to hurt his price, and this reflection saved her from that danger. Isaura saw herself reserved for some powerful personage of the Caliph's empire, supposing the pirate could not have access to bargain with the Caliph himself.

Taher thought of profiting himself of these dispositions. He was free to see and entertain the young captive every hour of the day, as any person might be free to examine several times over a diamond, or any other jewel a merchant sets up for sale. He even believed he perceived that the amiable Isaura found in his visits a sort of mitigation of her disgrace. He was not deceived; and, with little less modesty, he

could have discovered more than he dared to suspect. Taher added to a very engaging and noble figure that air of candour and amenity which always pleases minds to which those virtues are not foreign, and often such even as least know them. Could Isaura, who intirely possessed them, not find them dear to her in our Asiatic? It seldom happens that the heart gains upon itself to confer upon such matters; but when reason prevents it, and it agrees with reason, it is still more rare that it rejects it. The beautiful Marseillan, who had no hopes of seeing again her country, ought to have wished, and indeed she ardently wished to get clear out of the pirate's hands. She did not imagine that it was practicable without passing into other hands, and Taher seemed to her to deserve the preference. She would even have given it to him over the Caliph.

But, whilst her wishes seconded so favourably those of the amorous Mussulman, he was sunk into an excess of grief. The pirate valued the young slave at so high a price, that it surpassed all that he could offer for her. It has been already observed, that Taher was a disinterested Courtier; but he then had like to regret his having carried that virtue so far. It was the first time undoubtedly that, for want of a pretty moderate sum, the favourite of a powerful Monarch found himself incapacitated to satisfy a fond desire, or even a mere caprice. It may be well presumed that the Corsair made the same reflection. Taher, as little wealthy, appeared to him necessarily as little considered by his master, and still less worthy of possessing Isaura, being not in a condition to pay for her.

It is easy to fancy the desolate state of this unfortunate favourite. O Virtue! cried he, to what trials must we be put, to follow thee without going astray? But that which I now undergo is surely the most cruel of all. He returns to the beautiful slave, who was ignorant of a part of his uneasiness; he lays it open to her, and makes her affliction equal to his own. Yes, charming Isaura, added he, I begin to believe that gold is really precious, since it is the only thing that can assure to me your possession; and no other proof is wanting to convince me of its value. Alas! replied Isaura, the tears starting from her eyes, all this still proves to me better the horror of my state. In vain my heart would fain bestow itself; my whole person is set up at auction, and I must be his who shall bid most for me. O God! cried out again Taher, how can I

resolve to see her pass into hands perhaps unworthy of possessing her; and, though they might be worthy, would my grief be less real, and the loss of her less irreparable? Isaura made no reply; but her tears still flowed, a sort of expression that spoke sufficiently in the place of any other. Taher could no longer stand the shock. He took a resolution which cost him much to take, because it seemed to run counter to all his former conduct. It was to have recourse to the Governor of Egypt, not for his interposing his authority in this affair, but to borrow from him what he wanted of the sum required by the pirate. A rich citizen of Alexandria, who esteemed Taher's virtue, and whom chance informed of his embarrassment, prevented him by offers, which, in any other case, would not have been accepted. They were on this pressing occasion. Already Taher believed himself at the height of his wishes; already Isaura shared in the satisfaction she read on his countenance: A new incident involved him again in new alarms.

The great beauty of the young slave was celebrated in all parts of Alexandria. Achmet, Governor of Upper and Lower Egypt, had early information, and was desirous to be a judge of it himself. He gave orders to the pirate to bring before him this famed beauty. This order arrived the same instant that Taher believed he had no other obstacle to conquer, and when he was ready to pay the price required by the Corsair for delivering up Isaura to him. But the African judged that it was first necessary to satisfy the Governor's curiosity. This was less a tractable humour on his side, than refined avarice. He made no doubt but that the charms of his young captive would make the strongest impression on that Commandant's mind, and he hoped to make a better bargain by a man who at pleasure could distress and exact money from a whole state, than by a favourite who had made a vow never to distress any one.

Taher in vain opposed this resolution. At last he thought it most advisable to go himself in person, and inform Achmet of what had passed. His view was to divert him from the desire of seeing Isaura, persuaded he should have him for a rival the moment she appeared before him. The Governor, who, in the main, hated him, could not, however, refuse him his esteem, and chiefly on account of the great regard the Caliph had for him; so that he was ready to desist from all pretensions to Isaura, when unfortunately the pirate arrived,

rived, accompanied by the young slave, whom he had with great reluctance on her side conveyed to the palace. At this sight, Achmet changed language, or rather he seemed to lose suddenly the faculty of speech; but his silence was expressive. That of Taher was still more, but he soon broke it, betraying some indignant emotions. He demands Isaura to be delivered to him without delay. But so prompt a decision was now no longer relished by Achmet. He took infinite pleasure in contemplating Isaura, who, on her side, was regardless of any but Taher. The irresolution, or rather the too visible change of the Governor, irritated him to a great degree; and it was worse when he saw him interrogate the young slave concerning her different talents, and demand from her, among other things, a specimen of the charms of her voice. The pirate added an absolute order to this demand. But, instead of singing, nothing could be obtained from Isaura but sighs, sobs, and tears. Taher, beside himself, cried out that Isaura was his property, and was no longer under the command of any one. Brave Taher, said the Governor answering him, Isaura is the property of an African Corsair, and next after him of either of us that can give the greatest price for her. This then is a kind of contention in which one may hope to conquer you. Be contented with having triumphed so often elsewhere. Achmet accompanied these words with an offer that exceeded all his rival's abilities. It was accepted. Isaura shewed all the anguish of affliction, and Taher became furious. Do you not blush, said he to the Governor, to make so ill an use of the riches that are thy shame, to insult a poverty that is my glory? The pirate's behaviour to me is nothing astonishing, as agreeing exactly with his profession; but thy behaviour is a thousand times more reprehensible than his.

Achmet remained for some moments lost in thought. Afterwards assuming a strain of irony; 'Well,' said he, wise Deputy of the Commander of the Faithful, is it not enough for you to be reputed the most disinterested man in his vast empire? Is this glory nothing in your eyes? and is it proper that at the same time you should enjoy the advantages procured by wealth?

Taher was going to answer, but Isaura prevented him, which greatly astonished the pirate, Achmet, and Taher himself. 'Your riches, said she to the Governor, may dazzle him who believes himself to

be the master of my destiny; him who, by forcibly separating me from my family, thinks he has a right to sell me to the highest bidder. An Asiatic slave might obey without murmuring, or allowing herself the least reflection; but the air breathed in my country inspires those of my sex with other sentiments. Accustomed to the homage of your sex, they regulate their pleasures, and willingly share in their labours, and, sometimes, dangers: In short, we are their companions, and not their slaves. Never therefore hope to exercise over me the authority of an imperious and absolute master. Tho' the Corsair has transported my body into a foreign climate, he has not changed my soul: It remains free amidst my chains. It is not enough to purchase to obtain me: 'Tis I that must give myself.'

The treatment you will receive from me, replied Achmet, shall conquer the untractableness of your heart. Tremble, said Taher, if thou makest the least attempt, if thou committest the least violence against Isaura. Remember I shall rather perish than not revenge her. At present I shall have recourse to the Caliph's authority; but take care to anticipate his decision; he only is to be our judge. Be it so, replied the Governor; but, in the mean time, Isaura may abide in this palace in all security. This promise appeared but indifferently the amorous Taher: It grieved him to the heart to leave his mistress in his rival's power, but it was what he could not then help. Isaura, on her side, spoke to him in the properest manner to inspire him with confidence, if, in such circumstances, a lover can be without fear.

Their separation was exceeding painful. Fortunately no state affair detaining Taher longer in Egypt, he used all possible expedition to repair to Bagdat, where the Caliph resided. His favourable reception promised him much. First he entered into some details relative to the commission he was charged with; and they gained for him the Sovereign's approbation, who afterwards asked him concerning what he had seen remarkable in his journey. 'Lord Commander of the faithful, said he to the Caliph, what I most admired in that country, so fertile in wonders, is a particular that defaces them all, and whose privation would be the unhappiness of my life, as its possession would be intire happiness.' This preamble exciting the Prince's curiosity, he desired Taher to explain himself without any figurative speech, which was what the latter wanted. He informed him

of all the circumstances of his adventure, but with so much warmth, that it was easy to see that the philosopher had given place in him to the lover. The Caliph seemed to hear him with great attention, and remained for some time after lost in thought. This was enough to alarm Taher in the greatest degree. But what should he think when for only answer he heard the Prince charge him with a new commission, for a country quite opposite to that of Egypt, and with orders to depart immediately!

He was to repel an army of Greeks that had entered unexpectedly on the Caliph's territories. An employ of this nature could not be decently refused. He accepted it, but it was with a reluctance, which was rather conquered by duty than ambition. 'My Lord, said Taher to the Caliph, I am going to fight, and, as I hope, to vanquish your enemies; but let me, I pray, be not conquered by the Governor of Egypt.' 'Is it possible, cried the Prince, that the remembrance of a slave should divide the cares of a General, in whose thoughts glory seemed always to have the only ascendant? Go and ravage the provinces of Greece, and you will find therein a choice of slaves to your mind.'

Taher saw that any further reply would have been superfluous. He was at a loss how to interpret the Caliph's answers. One time he attributed them to the natural harshness of his disposition, which inclined him to mortify those he was even fondest of; another time he dreaded his being in love with the young slave from the picture himself had drawn of her. And what should it be, cried Taher to himself, if he was to see Isaura's person? Thus the amorous Mussulman perceived nothing on all sides but motives of fear, without perceiving the least motive for hope.

He set out, and revenged himself on the Greeks for all the disquiets he had felt in his own country. The enemy was beaten, and pursued into the interior of their provinces. There it was easy for Taher to avail himself of the Caliph's counsel. He could have carried off with him a number of amiable Greek damsels. He saw several whose charms might have seduced him, if he had been less captivated with those of Isaura. But he did not even strive to divert the remembrance of her. Full of his uneasiness and jealousy, he had little relish for the satisfaction a General feels after victory.

He arrives at Court, and honours are heaped upon him by the Caliph. Those honours would have flattered him at any other time; but then his thoughts were

intirely taken up with one object, and that only. Was Isaura to be restored to him? Was his judge to become his rival? In the midst of these embarrassed thoughts, the Caliph asked if he kept still in mind the beautiful slave. 'Heavens! Do I keep her still in mind?' cried Taher: Her image follows me every-where, and will not forsake me till I sink into the grave. Will you suffer her, Great Prince, to remain longer in the unjust Achmet's power? The Caliph made no answer, or rather, for only answer, kept Taher to sup with him.

This favour, which was not rare at the Court of the Caliph, appeared to Isaura's lover a decision contrary to his desires, and a thundering though tacit sentence. He made no doubt but that his mistress was adjudged to his rival, or that the Caliph had taken her for himself; and these his doubts soon seemed to him to be realised. The Prince, during supper, spoke to him again of the young slave, and among other things asked him if Isaura's voice was really so perfect as he had told him. Taher assured him again it was. I believe, however, replied the Caliph, I have a young singer among my slaves who may dispute the prize with yours. With these words, he made a sign to one of his eunuchs, and, on another sign made by the eunuch to one unseen by Taher, an affecting and harmonious voice was heard. The ear was charmed by it, the heart was moved. These sensations, however, were nothing compared with what Taher felt. He sighed, changed colour, was involuntarily agitated, and ready to lose breath; in a word, the melodious accents of the young slave appeared to him absolutely the same as those of Isaura; it was Isaura he fancied he heard, and he therefore judged her to be intirely lost to him.

The modulations of the invisible slave were plaintive, languishing, and characterised a mind affected with the deepest melancholy. They were, besides, in a language that neither the Caliph, nor Taher, understood; and this was a new motive of conviction to Taher, that they came from Isaura. The Caliph examined all his emotions and asked him the reason of them. 'Ah! my Lord, cried the amorous Mussulman, either my troubled imagination transports me into Egypt, or the amiable Isaura is in this palace.'

The Caliph, without answering, made another sign. Then, a great curtain being laid open, Isaura herself, the very Isaura, appeared to the eyes of her lover, clad incredibly magnificent, and under the exterior of a Queen of all the East, rather than
of

of an European slave. At this sight, Taher fetched a cry of astonishment and grief. He could no longer doubt of his misfortune. Every thing immediately figured to him the Caliph's love, and Isaura's frailty; and what completed his affliction was the slave's silence, immoveable posture, and downcast looks. So cold an attitude transported him quite out of himself. 'My Lord, said he to the Caliph, falling at his knees, permit me to decline a trial too much above my strength. Isaura ought to have preferred you to me; but do not expect that I should approve her conduct, and let me not, I beg, be any longer a witness of it. I always served you with an unremitting zeal, and let the reward of it be my seeking a retreat in some remote desert, where I may endeavour to forget the only object that ever touched my heart, or, at least, bewail, at leisure, her forgetfulness.'

The sighs and tears of Isaura interrupted the close of this speech. It was not easy

for Taher to penetrate the true motive of them, whether they proceeded from remorse, or pure tenderness. At last, the Caliph believing he should put an end to this dismal perplexity, 'Chear up, said he to his favourite, I have too long abused thy deception. Isaura is thine; she was designed for me by Achmet, and I make a sacrifice of her to thee: I resign her to thee such as I received her. I only wanted to divert myself a little with thy embarrassment.'

'It is I that prescribed to Isaura the conduct she has held, and which has cost her so much. I might be allowed, no doubt, to require from her that frivolous complaisance, having debarred myself even the will of requiring any thing further.'

Taher, now at the height of joy, had the satisfaction of seeing Isaura share it with him. Esteem, in love, is productive of a peaceful and placid confidence, and Taher had the happiness to esteem what he loved.

*Observation on Madness cured by Bleeding, repeated upwards of thirty times—
from the Ephemerides of the Curious.*

EXperience teaches us that the blood of hypochondriacs is vitiated, and of a quality very different from the natural state. It is even sometimes clotted, as I observed in having a woman of condition let blood in my presence, whose blood ceased all of a sudden to flow, though the orifice made for bleeding her was very large; but, when her veins were rubbed down, there came out clots of the bigness of a pea. Thus bleeding suits melancholic persons, rather in regard to the quality of their blood, than its quantity; and the physician's view should be principally directed to accelerate its circulation, and to set in motion that which is stagnant in the capillary vessels. It were to be wished, that the mezaraic veins of hypochondriacs could be opened, as thereby undoubtedly speedy relief might be procured for them, since we see the hæmorrhoidal flux cures them, as Hippocrates has remarked, Aphor. III. sect. 6. 'Tis a certain truth, that the quality of the animal spirits depends on that of the blood; and that the functions of the soul are subject to those of the animal spirits. The blood of hypochondriacs being black, thick, and viscid, it should therefore affect the functions of the brain. We very often unsuccessfully undertake to correct the bad quality of their blood by alterative remedies, for, in those ailments, there is in some respect the property of vinegar, which alters and assimilates

the greater part of the liquors wherewith it is mixed. In fact, the physician will attain his end better in evacuating by bleeding this vitiated blood, as may be seen by the history of the following disease.

An Officer, on his return to France, was suddenly seized with so violent a fit of melancholy, that he became mad; and, after being treated for two months by physicians who prescribed for him all the remedies customary in his case, his ailment, far from abating, increased, so that he seemed to be every moment threatened with a mania. I had him first bled, which had been neglected till then, and on seeing his blood, which was very black, very thick, and so viscid that after being cold it could be held up on the edge of a knife, I judged that if it was possible to take it intirely from him, and to fill again his vessels, by a sort of transfusion, with other blood of better quality, his health might soon be recovered. This I endeavoured to effect in some respect by having him let blood every second day, first tying him up to prevent accidents. Blood was therefore first taken from his right arm, then from his left; afterwards he was successively bled in the right and left foot, and lastly in the frontal vein. The bleedings were repeated upwards of thirty times; and according as the blood lost its black colour, and became more florid and less thick, I sensibly perceived that his health was mending,

ing, and that he was recovering the use of reason. Four ounces of blood were at first taken from him at a time, and afterwards six or eight, according as his strength could bear it. Towards the close of his illness he was let blood but twice a week, and he was made to take, on the days he was not bled, some chalybeate, laxative wine, with other the best specific remedies against hypochondriac affections: For steel is in fact, according to Julius Cæsar Claudinus, the antidote of melancholy; according to Zacutus Lusitanus, the panacæa of the cachectic; according to Etmuller, the most perfect digestive of melancholic humours; and, in my opinion, the best purgative of those same humours; because the vitriolic acid contained in steel, expels by urine and stool the excrementitious and thick matter that alters the quality of the humours. To justify this practice, I might also cite examples of two other mad patients, who were in like manner cured by frequent bleeding, one of whom had varicose veins in the feet, which I had opened every day. I have been often astonished that there were authors, who attributed the cause of all diseases to the first qualities alone; and so it is that there have been physicians who regard acid as the only and immediate cause of the hypochondriac affection, and employ nothing but alkaline salts for the cure of that disease. But, if this principle has any foundation, why do we scarce ever see any hypochondriacs in Pomerania, tho' both the country-people and the inhabitants of towns eat habitually and abundantly of pickled cabbage, a sort of aliment that must undoubtedly contain a considerable quantity of acids, this cabbage being seasoned with salt and vinegar, and preserved in that kind of pickle? What a prodigious quantity of alkali's must there be for absorbing all the acid such an aliment must necessarily produce in the body of a man who uses it habitually? But it is certain that this disease has often another cause. Such was the Officer's illness, whose blood, after a long journey performed during the greatest heats of summer, was thereby divested of its spirituous parts; and yet the excess of heat to which he had been constantly exposed in his journey, could not alone be sufficient to produce the fit of hypochondriac affection he had been seized with at his return. For, why should not heat have produced the same effect on the companions of his journey? We must

therefore necessarily suppose a certain disposition in the humours, which makes one man more susceptible of this disease than any other. It is not therefore without reason, that Bier Lingius observes, that the extraordinary and often terrible symptoms which accompany madness and the hypochondriac affection, are a proof that the cause of this distemper is very obscure and hidden, which the ancients were not ignorant of: And it may be said with Sennertus, l. 1. c. 8. that nothing is more difficult than to explain the mechanism of this disposition against nature. Whence I conclude with the celebrated practitioner Thonerus, Obs. 1. de Convul. Epilept. that those who do not consider the particular type of every disease, in vain pretend to cure all by only purgatives and aperitives. The greater part having their peculiar characteristic symptoms, I am persuaded that, in order to the cure of them, no remedies should be used but those that are capable of acting in a specific manner.

Notes on this Observation.

John Bapt. Tavernier, l. 1. Itin. Ind. c. 13. relates, that, when he was in the Indies, he had observed, that almost all the sick who were sent into the hospital of Goa, died there, from the little care that was taken of them, and the bad method of treating the patients; but that means had been afterwards found to save some, by frequent bleeding to the amount of thirty or forty times, and even as long as the blood taken from them seemed to be different from the natural state: That he had himself experienced this treatment in a disease he was taken ill of at Surat, and that, when this corrupt blood was intirely evacuated, the patient was out of danger.

Among the surgeon operators in Germany, that go from town to town to exercise their profession, it is a pretty common practice, in the treatment of maniacs, to open their mouth forcibly, and make them first swallow an infusion of white hellebore, to which they add a sufficient dose of emetic syrup made with crocus metallorum; afterwards to open a vein, and often two at a time, and so take from them a very great quantity of blood: By this means their madness abates, they become more gentle and tractable, and the empirics continue bleeding them once every day, till they have recovered health with the use of reason.

VOLCKAMER.

Though we have given, in the Supplement to the first Volume of our Magazine, a Head with the Life of that illustrious Statesman of consummate Abilities and irreproachable integrity, JOHN Lord Somers, Lord High Chancellor of England; yet, as that Life was short, and contained but few interesting Memoirs, we here lay before our Readers another Life, which is fuller, better authenticated, and illustrated by the Strictures of Mr. Walpole, on the different Characters given of this Lord by Mr. Addison and Doctor Swift.

JOHN Lord Somers was descended of reputable parents in the city of Worcester, where he was born in the year 1652. His father, Mr. John Somers, was an Attorney-at-Law, possessed of a good estate, which his Lordship inherited; and his mother, Mrs. Catharine Ceaverne, was a Gentlewoman of a good family in Shropshire. His grandfather was also a citizen of Worcester of good substance. Being put to the college-school at Worcester, he was soon taken notice of for the quickness and solidity of his parts, and had the character of being the brightest boy in it, when he was removed to Oxford, and admitted a Gentleman-commoner of Trinity-college. In the University, the same good sense grew into a judicious and elegant taste of classical learning, and he would certainly have become equally the delight and boast of that eminent seat of the muses, had he stayed longer in it; but he left it without taking any degree.

His father, having always intended to breed him to his own profession, the law, had entered him a clerk to Sir Francis Winnington for some time; after the expiration of which he was removed to the Middle Temple. Here two different talents were observed to concur in his genius, which are almost certain indications of the possessor's becoming a great man: To an exquisite taste of polite literature was joined a turn to business in the practice of the law. This implied solidity of judgment, and prompted an industrious application; whilst the other furnished delicacy of sentiment, and an elegant diction. Accordingly we find an unwearied diligence following Mr. Somers through all the stages of his life, which gave him such a thorough insight into the laws of the land, that he passed for one of the greatest masters of his profession, at his first appearance in it: At the same time he found leisure to read and digest the finest authors both of the learned and modern languages, and was engaged with several of the politest writers of the age, in the English translation of Plutarch's Lives in prose, and Ovid's Epistles in verse; in the first, he

performed the life of Alcibiades, and in the other Dido's epistle to Æneas, and that of Ariadne to Theseus. Neither in his profession could such accomplishments be confined wholly to the lucrative part of it; on the contrary, he was not satisfied with occasionally looking into the history and original of such particular laws and customs, as his practice led him to; he made the knowledge of the constitution in general a distinct branch of his studies; so that he became a master in it; and, siding against the Court, he early published several pieces in the political way, which were universally esteemed. As, in pleading at the bar, his oratory was masculine and persuasive, free from every thing trivial and affected; so his style in writing was chaste and pure, but at the same time full of spirit and politeness, and fit to convey the most intricate business to the understanding of the reader, with the utmost clearness and perspicuity. One of the first of these tracts was his History of the succession of the Crown of England, written in favour of the attempt to exclude the Duke of York.

In this curious piece he endeavours to prove the Parliament's power to settle the descent of the Crown, by the constitution of our kingdom. To which purpose he produces all the remarkable instances from the earliest ages to the reign of King James I. wherein the succession by proximity of blood was broken, and overruled by the States of the realm. He proceeds to declare, that it was as easy to shew, that in all other kingdoms the next in blood hath been frequently excluded from the succession. As an illustrious instance, (the reasoning in it being such as in his sentiments extends to all) he recites the speech, which the Ambassadors sent from the States of France, made to Charles of Lorrain, when they had solemnly rejected him, and placed Hugh Capet upon the throne. They told him, that every body knew the right of succession to the Crown of France belonged to him, and not to Hugh Capet; but yet, say they, the very same laws which gave you the right of

of succession, do judge you also unworthy of the same; for that you have not hitherto endeavoured to frame your manners according to the prescript of the laws, nor according to the usages of your country, but have rather allied yourself with the German nation, our enemies, and have loved their vile and base manners. Wherefore, as you have forsaken the ancient virtue and sweetness of your country, we have also forsaken and abandoned you, and have chosen Hugh Capet for our King; and this without any scruple of conscience at all, esteeming it better and more just to live under him, enjoying our ancient laws, customs, privileges, and liberties, than under you, the heir by blood, in oppression, strange customs, and cruelty. For as those who are to make a voyage at sea, do not much consider whether the pilot be the owner of the ship, but whether he be skilful and wary: So our care is to have a Prince to govern us gently and happily; (which is the end for which Princes were appointed) and for these ends we judge this man fitter to be our King. Our author then proceeds to answer the objections, which he reduces to four. In speaking to the third, which is of those who maintain, that, as William the Conqueror subdued the kingdom, the descent, being settled by him, becomes unalterable; he observes, 'That, granting, for argument sake, the absolute conquest by King William, yet that Prince did not institute a succession by proximity of blood; and it is plain he never designed the Crown should so descend, but gave it to his second son; and thereby gave an example of excluding and pretermittting the unworthy.' To the fourth objection, that the fundamental laws of the land, against which no act of Parliament can be of force, had so established the succession, that the course of it cannot be altered; having first observed, that this argument is answered by the foregoing history, he turns it against the objectors, in asking them, by what authority those laws were made? If by the King alone, then no doubt but he may change them too; if by the people, they run, before they are aware, into the guilt of worshipping that idol, the multitude; and make a great step towards placing the government upon contract and consent. He then challenges them to shew this law; and when the maxim, that 'the descent of the Crown purges all defects whatsoever', is alledged to be a part of this law, he remarks, that the first mention of that maxim is in the year-book of Henry VII, where the

Judges declare, that the King is a person able, and discharged from any attainder, ipso facto, that he took upon himself the government, and to be King. He remarks—shrewdly, that Henry VII. was then King, de facto, and in possession of the throne; and it was somewhat of the latest to consider, whether he was qualified or not. Certainly, says he, it would have been strange self-denial in the Judges, and a neglect of themselves, which is not usual with them, to have alledged an incurable disability in the King, from whom they had their patents and authority. That not above three years before this opinion of the Judges, in the first of Richard III, the whole Parliament did not only give their opinion, but assured Richard, that all learned men of that time held clearly, that an attainder did hinder the descent of the Crown, and incapacitate the attainted person to take it; and, in the following words of the act of the 7th Edward IV, George duke of Clarence was attainted of treason; by reason whereof all the issue of the said George was, and is, disabled, and barred of all right and claim, that in any case he or his issue might have or challenge by inheritance to the Crown and Dignity royal of these realms. After that, continued they, we consider, that you [Richard] be the undoubted heir, &c. and so they proceed, in affirming, that all learned men in the laws do approve his title.' He concludes his answer with observing, 'that either the Judges intended no such thing by their opinion, or else at least, that extra-judicial opinions were then as apocryphal as they have been since.' This sting at the Judges will, perhaps, be better understood, when we consider the complaisance paid by the Bench to the Crown at this time, when the Commons voted an impeachment against three of them, for drawing the proclamation against petitioning for a Parliament. 'But when, continues our author, I reflect what sort of men I am arguing with, and how willingly they used to submit to authority, I think I shall convince them best by citing the opinions of two great men, the one a Cardinal, the other a Lord Chancellor, both of them martyrs for the Papal supremacy! I mean Fisher and Sir Thomas More. 'Tis well known how resolutely, even to death, they refused the oath of succession, which the Parliament had framed, because therein the King's supremacy was avowed; and therefore they cannot be suspected to dissemble, when, at the very same time, they declared, that, if that supremacy was left out, they would willingly

ingly swear an oath to maintain the succession of the Crown to the issue of the King's present marriage, as it was then established by Parliament, for which they gave this reason, that this was in the power of a Parliament to determine, but not who was supreme head of the Church. Sir Thomas went farther, and owned a very strange opinion of their power in this point, but he says it expressly at the same time, that the Parliament had unquestionable authority, in ordering of the succession; and that the people were bound to obey them therein.' In answer to the objection, that an act of Parliament to disinherit the next heir is unjust, and without a sufficient ground, Mr. Somers writes thus: 'I will not, at present, enter into a dispute, how far the difference of religion, which will also necessarily draw on a change in the government, does justify men in seeking to preserve the two dearest things on earth in an orderly and lawful way. I will not, though I safely might, challenge those men to tell me, whether ever any settled nation, which had laws of their own, and were not under the immediate force of a conqueror, did ever admit of a King of another religion than their own. I will not insist on it, that the Crown is an inheritance accompanying an office of trust, and, that if a man's defects render him incapable of the trust, he has also forfeited the inheritance. I need not say how far a nation is to be excused for exercising justice summarily, and without the tedious formality of law, when the necessity of things requires haste, and the party flies from justice, and his confederates are numerous and daring, and the Prince's life in danger. But this I will say, that if the Parliament has power in this thing, which I need not prove by shewing, that the ordinary course of law allows heirs to be disinherited by fines and recoveries; and that the parliament in all ages has frequently done it, by making the strongest settlements, where equity has dictated it, tho' the heirs were never in any wise criminal. These, according to Sir Thomas More's opinion, the people are bound in conscience to obey; and must not pretend to inquire whether they were made upon just grounds. For, by the same reason, they may pretend that all other laws were made without just cause, and refuse obedience to any of them; and surely those that should do so, would be an excellent loyal party.'

This was the great political subject from the year 1678, till the dissolution of the Parliament in 1681; which year he had a

considerable share in another piece, intitled, 'A just and modest vindication of the proceedings of the two last Parliaments,' in answer to K. Charles II'd's declarations to all his loving subjects, touching the causes and reasons that moved him to dissolve the two last Parliaments. This piece was first written by Algernon Sidney, but new drawn by Somers, and corrected by Jones, Attorney-general to King Charles. In it, among other things, is suggested, that dissolving the Parliament was an arbitrary act, wherein the King had exceeded the power of his prerogative in breach of the constitution, diverse statutes having provided both for the holding of annual Parliaments, and that they should not be prorogued or dissolved till all the petitions and bills before them were answered and redressed; and that Parliaments should thus meet, and thus sit, continues he, is secured to us by the same sacred tie, by which the King, at his coronation, does oblige himself to let his Judges sit to distribute justice every term, and to preserve inviolably all other rights and liberties of the subjects.

The same year he was the reputed author of another piece, written in defence of the Grand Jury, for not finding the bill of indictment for high-treason against the Earl of Shaftesbury. In the same spirit he appeared Counsel for Pilkington and Shute, Sheriffs of London, Cornish and Bethel, Aldermen, together with Ford, Lord Grey of Werk, Sir Thomas Player, Mr. John Jekyl, father of Sir Joseph Jekyl, and several others, who were tried on the 8th of May, 1683, for a riot in the city at the election of the Sheriffs the preceding year.

As he foresaw a change in the government established by law, would unavoidably follow a change in the religion of the Governor, and upon that account had promoted every orderly and legal way of compassing the exclusion of the Duke of York; so he continued to oppose all the illegal and arbitrary proceedings of K. James II, and being employed as Counsel in the trial of the seven Bishops in 1688, he argued with great firmness of speech, and perspicuity of reason, against the dispensing power usurped by that unfortunate Prince. Being the youngest Counsel employed on that side, his turn was to speak last of all. But this, which is ordinarily a great disadvantage (especially where some of the most eminent lawyers are retained, as in the present case) our young Barrister, by the force of his excellent parts, converted it into an occasion of displaying his superior merit. Among other things he produced the case of Thomas and Sorrel in the Ex-

chequer Chamber, upon the validity of the dispensation of the statute of Edward the Sixth, touching selling of wine, arguing, 'that there it was the opinion of every one of the Judges, that there never could be an abrogation or a suspension (which is a temporary abrogation) of an act of Parliament but by the legislative power : That indeed it was disputed, how far the King might dispense with the penalties in such a particular law, as to particular persons ; but it was agreed by all, that the King had no power to suspend any law ; of which there could be no dispensation, but by an act of Parliament. That by the laws of all civilised nations, if the Prince does require something to be done, which the person who is to do it takes to be unlawful, it is not only lawful, but his duty, *rescribere Principi* ; which is all the Bishops had done here, and that in the most humble manner. That the matter of fact, alledged in the Bishops' petition, had been proved perfectly true, by the journals of both Houses ; that there could be no design to diminish the prerogative by it, because the King has no such prerogative. That the petition could not be seditious, because it was presented to the King in private, and alone ; nor false, because the matter of it was true ; nor malicious, for the occasion was not sought, the thing was pressed upon them ; nor in short a libel, because the intent was innocent, and they kept within the bounds set by act of Parliament, that gives the subject leave to apply to the King when he is aggrieved.' What Mr. Somers had urged in this short, but very just argument, made more than ordinary impression on the Jury ; and it has been often said that this cause was the first event that produced him in the world.

With these principles and such abilities, it is no wonder that he was admitted into the most secret counsels of the Prince of Orange, and was one of those who concerted the measures for bringing him over. After his arrival in England, he was chosen Representative for his native city of Worcester, in the Convention which met upon the summons of that Prince, January 22, 1688-9 ; and, in the conference between the two Houses about the word 'Abdicated,' he was appointed one of the managers for the House of Commons, whereby the Lords were induced to agree to make use of that term against their own amendment. In the beginning of May, 1689, he was made Solicitor-general, and knighted. While he had this post, came on the trials of the Lord Preston, Mr. Ash-

ton, and Mr. Elliot, for high-treason ; and, in that of Lord Preston, the Solicitor made a very distinguished figure. Having informed the Jury, that the general design of the conspiracy was to depose the King and Queen, which was to be effected by a French army, and a French fleet, he proceeds in these terms : 'It will be easily granted, that nothing more dreadful can enter into the imagination of an Englishman, than the destruction of our fleet, and the conquest of the kingdom by the arms of France. But yet it will be part of the evidence that we shall offer to you, that the prisoners and others of the conspirators seem to be of another mind ; for, among the papers which were taken with the prisoners, you will see one which is stiled, 'The result of a conference,' wherein they pretend to shew the possibility of restoring K. James by the power of the French King, and yet to preserve the Protestant Religion, and the laws and liberties of the kingdom. They themselves went no farther than to think it possible, and I believe it will be hard to persuade any other Englishman that it is possible, unless some one instance could be given that the French King ever employed his arms for setting up any body but himself, his own religion, and his own government. I never heard, that he did pretend to form any part of his glories upon the virtue of moderation or self-denial : And there can hardly be imagined a greater instance of self-denial, than for the French King, after he had destroyed the Dutch and English fleets, and subdued our forces at land, not to make use of his success, so as to add these three kingdoms to his conquests, and possess himself of the uncontested dominion of the sea for ever, but only to intitle him, at so great a hazard and expence, to become a mediator between King James and the people of England, and by his mediation to establish the Protestant Religion, and the liberties of the people. And yet, absurd as this seems, you will find this to be the result of one of their conferences, &c.

When the legality of the act, in the Convention for recognizing their Majesties, was called in question by one of the members of the House of Commons, as not being summoned by writ, he spoke with remarkable spirit in defence of it. Bishop Burnet, who furnishes this particular, gives us the substance of his speech, and tells us, he said, if that was not a legal Parliament, they who were then met, and had taken the oaths enacted by that Parliament, were guilty of high-treason ; the laws repealed by it were still in force ; so they must presently

sently return to King James: All the money seized, collected, and paid, by virtue of that act of Parliament, made every one that was concerned in it highly criminal. This, continues the Bishop, he spoke with much zeal, and such an ascendant of authority, that none were prepared to answer it. So the bill passed without any more opposition. The right reverend historian concludes with a remark, that this was a great service done in a very critical time, and contributed not a little to raise Somers's character.

On the 2d of May, 1692, he was made Attorney-general, and was thence advanced to the post of Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, on the 23d of March ensuing. He had now an opportunity of displaying all those extraordinary improvements in learning and knowledge, which he was eminently possessed of, in the business of his profession; yet the temper which he invariably preserved on all occasions whilst he sat on this bench, rendered him more particularly conspicuous. He was fair and gentle almost to a fault, considering the dignity of his post; and had all the patience and softness, as well as the justice and equity, becoming a great Magistrate. However, it was not the ability and unblemished integrity of the Judge, that recommended him to that confidence, which King William expressed for him on all occasions: It was the uncommon reach of his capacity for all affairs of public concern, that made that Prince consider him above all his Ministers; and several persons of real worth felt the happy effects of the share he had in the royal favour.

After the death of Archbishop Tillotson, in 1694, Sir John Somers, who had held the strictest friendship with him for many years, made use of his interest to procure an additional annuity for his widow from the King; and, a few years afterwards, he obtained a handsome allowance, to enable Mr. Addison to complete his education, by making the tour of Italy. From 1695, the first year after the death of Queen Mary, he was constituted one of the Lords Justices of the kingdom, during his Majesty's absence abroad, every year as long as he held the Great Seal. This honour was indeed nothing more than an appendage to his place. In the mean time, the title of it was raised into that of Lord High-Chancellor of England, on the 22d of April, 1697, when he was also called to the Peerage, by the title of Lord Somers, Baron of Evesham in the county of Worcester. For the support of these honours and dignities, his estate not being sufficient,

his Majesty made him a grant of the manors of Reygate and Howleigh in Surrey, and another grant of 2100l. per annum, out of the fee-farm rents.

He was now at the head of the Whigs, and it was reckoned, that the chief strength of that party lay in his credit with the King, and the prudent methods he took to govern the party, and to moderate that heat and those jealousies with which his Majesty had been so long disgusted in the first years of his reign. However, his conduct did not escape the censure of some of his own party, for being too compliant with his royal Master's humour and notions, or at least for being too soft, or feeble, in representing his errors to him. Upon the discovery of the assassination plot in 1695, such an alteration was made by him in the Commission of the Peace, as gave great disgust to many people; and, not long after the conclusion of the treaty of Ryswick, his influence in Parliament began visibly to decline, his Majesty being not only obliged by the new Parliament, which met in December 1698, to reduce his army to a very low state both in England and Ireland, but also to send home his Dutch guards, notwithstanding the great reluctance he expressed on that occasion. The King, before his departure for Holland the preceding summer, communicated to the Lord Chancellor a proposition made by Count Tallard, to prevent a war about the succession of Spain, upon the death of the then feeble Monarch of that kingdom; and the Chancellor received, in August following, a letter from his Majesty, then in Holland, informing him, that fresh offers had been made to the same purpose, and requiring him privately to dispatch full powers, under the Great Seal, with the names in blank, to empower his Majesty to treat with the aforementioned Count. The order was punctually complied with, and, the negotiations being immediately entered upon, a treaty was concluded. This was the first partition treaty; and in the next session of Parliament, which began Nov. 16, 1699, great complaints were made in the House of Commons against the Chancellor: And the House having resolved, on the 6th of December, to push the resumption of the grants of the Irish forfeited estates, by tacking it to the land-tax bill; an address was concerted, April 10, 1700, praying, 'that John Lord Somers, Lord Chancellor of England, should be removed for ever from his Majesty's presence and council,' which was then passed in the negative. The Parliament being prorogued the next

day, his Majesty, on the 19th, retired to Hampton-Court, where, in a few days, sending for the Lord Chancellor, he wished him to surrender the seals voluntarily; which being declined by his Lordship, the King sent to demand them, and they were accordingly delivered up at the close of that month. This step was the occasion of his Majesty's losing many of his friends, especially of the Whig party; but, though his removal displeased numbers, yet it seemed not to affect his Lordship, who retired with content and temper; and upon all occasions in Parliament served the King, as if he had not lost his place. On the 14th of April, 1701, the House of Commons, having first, at his own request, admitted him to speak before them in his own defence, sent up an impeachment of high crimes and misdemeanors against him to the Lords, and, in consequence thereof, an address was presented on the 23d to his Majesty, to the same purport with that which miscarried in the preceding session, and, on the 19th of May, the articles of his impeachment were exhibited to the Lords; but, upon a quarrel between the two Houses, he was acquitted by the Lords, on the 17th of June, without any further prosecution of the Commons. King William dying not long after, his Lordship, being in no favour at the new Court, withdrew to a private way of life, passing his time with universal esteem in the most polite and useful studies; for he was not more conspicuous as a patriot and a statesman, than as a person of universal knowledge and learning. As, by dividing his time between the public scenes of business and the private retirements of life, he took care to keep up both the great and good man; so by the same means he accomplished himself not only in the knowledge of men and things, but in the skill of the most refined arts and sciences. He enjoyed in the highest perfection two talents, which do not often meet in the same person, the greatest strength of good sense, and the most exquisite taste of politeness. Without the first, learning is but an incumbrance, and without the last is ungraceful. My Lord Somers was master of these qualifications, in so eminent a degree, that all the parts of knowledge appeared in him with as much additional strength and beauty, as they want in the possession of others. If he delivered his opinion of a piece of poetry, a statue, or a picture, there was something so just and delicate in his observations, as naturally produced pleasure and assent in those who heard him.

During this retirement, he was chosen President of the Royal Society, of which he had been long a member; yet he attended in the House of Lords, and, persevering in his principles, he opposed the bill to prevent occasional conformity, and was one of the managers for the Lords in the conference between the two Houses upon it in 1702; and, when it was brought in to the House next year, he gave his vote in the negative. In 1706, though unpossessed of any public employ, he projected a plan for uniting the two kingdoms, which was generally approved, and, this being a point which Queen Anne had greatly at heart, her Majesty took notice of his merit, and appointed him one of the managers of the Union. The same year he proposed a bill for preventing delays and expences in the proceedings at law; as also some regulations with regard to passing private acts of Parliament. Upon a change in the ministerial measures in 1708, he was placed at the head of the Ministry, in the post of President of the Council; and he concurred in rejecting the proposals for a general peace, offered by the French in 1709, at Gertruydenberg, and in the resolution for carrying on the war. The same year he also voted for the condemnation of Dr. Sacheverell; and the next year 1710, upon the new change of hands, he was dismissed from the President's post, and succeeded by the Earl of Rochester the Queen's uncle. After this removal, he made a distinguished figure in the debates of the House of Lords for some time; but it was not long before he grew very infirm in his health, which impaired his understanding so much, as rendered him incapable of executing any office under King George I, after whose accession, therefore, he had no other post than a seat at the Council-table, and he attended there upon some occasions till the year 1716, when he was seized with an apoplectic fit, which carried him off the stage of this world, on the 26th of April that year. His Lordship was never married, so that his estate fell to his two sisters, the youngest of whom was married to his friend Sir Joseph Jekyl, Master of the Rolls; and the eldest, Mary, was wife to Charles Cocks, Esq; of Worcester, whose daughter by her was the Lady of the Earl of Hardwicke, late Lord Chancellor of England, who was her second husband.

His Lordship's character has been represented by two very eminent pencils, but under very different principles, Dean Swift and Mr. Addison. Mr. Walpole has passed a criticism upon both, and given

us the chief features of his character in the following terms: 'Lord Somers, says he, is one of those divine men, who, like a chapel in a palace, remain unprofaned, while all the rest is tyranny, corruption, and folly. All the traditional accounts of him, the historians of the last age, and its best authors, represent him as the most uncorrupt Lawyer and the honestest Statesman, a master orator, a genius of the first taste, and as a patriot of the noblest and most extensive views; as a man who dispensed blessings by his life, and planned them for posterity: He was at once the model of Addison, and the touchstone of Swift; the one from him, and the other for him. The former, however, has drawn a laboured, but diffuse and feeble, character of him, in the *Freeholder* for May 14, 1716, neither worthy of the author nor his subject. It is known that Lord Somers survived the powers of his understanding. Mr. Addison says, his life, indeed, seems to be prolonged beyond its natural term, under that indisposition which hung upon the latter part of it, that he might have the satisfaction of seeing the happy settlement take place, which he had proposed to himself as the principal end of his public labours.—A very wise way, indeed, of interpreting the delay of Providence! as if a man was preserved by heaven in a state of dotage, till an event should arrive which would make him happy, if he retained his senses! Equally injudicious is another passage intended for encomium, where we are told, that he gained great esteem with Queen Anne, who had conceived many unreasonable prejudices against him. Mr. Addison might as well have said, that the Queen had at first disbelieved, and was afterwards converted to, Sir Isaac Newton's System of Comets. Her Majesty was full as good a judge of Astronomy as of Lord Somers's merit. In truth, Mr. Addison was sometimes as weak a writer, when he wrote seriously, as he was admirable in touching the delicacies of natural humour. He says that my Lord Somers was often compared with Sir Francis Bacon, and gives the preference to the former, because he, all integrity, did not behave so meanly, when persecuted by the House of Commons, as the other under the confusion of guilt. This argument is as poor as the panegyric. To argue from their behaviour, they should have been in similar circumstances. If they are to be compared, the superior penetration of genius cannot be denied to Bacon; the virtue will all be Somers's. If he must be compared with another Chancellor, it

must not be with Clarendon, who was more morose and severe, and had less capacity, and a thousand prejudices. De l'Hopital, the great Chancellor of France in 1560, seems to resemble Somers most in the dignity of his soul, and the elegance of his understanding. This Chancellor made the public good of the kingdom, and the true interest of his master, the King, the rule of his actions. It was observed, that in his countenance he resembled Aristotle. In religious matters he was acted by the same spirit of moderation as Lord Somers, rather inclined to shew favour to, than to persecute, the Hugonots, upon which account he underwent the same fate with Lord Somers; and in spite of the gravity of his aspect, and the strictness of his morals, he is charged with being neither Calvinist nor Catholic; with having no religion of any kind, and being really an Infidel. Among other things Swift makes a like charge against Lord Somers, in his *History of the four last years of Queen Anne*, where, in his way, he draws the out-lines of his Lordship's character in these terms: '—— The Lord Somers, says he, may very deservedly be reputed the head and oracle of the Whig party. He hath raised himself by the coincidence of many circumstances to the greatest employments of the State, without the least support from birth or fortune: He hath constantly, and with great steadiness, cultivated those principles under which he grew. That accident, which first produced him into the world, of pleading before the Bishops whom King James had sent to the Tower, might have proved a piece of merit, as honourable as it was fortunate; but the old Republican spirit, which the Revolution had restored, began to teach other lessons, that, since we had accepted a new King from a Calvinistical Commonwealth, we must also admit new maxims in religion and government. But since the Nobility and Gentry would probably adhere to the established Church, and to the rights of Monarchy, as delivered down from their ancestors, it was the practice of these politicians to introduce such men as were perfectly indifferent to any or no religion, and who were not likely to inherit much loyalty from those to whom they owed their birth. Of this number was the person I am now describing. I have hardly known any man with talents more proper to acquire and preserve the favour of the Prince, never offending in words or gesture, which are in the last degree courteous and complimenting, where he set an excellent example to others his colleagues,

legues, which they did not think fit to follow. But this extreme civility is universal and undistinguished, and in private conversation, where he observeth it as inviolably as if he were in the greatest assembly, it is sometimes censured as formal. Two reasons are assigned for this behaviour; first, from the consciousness of his humble original, he keepeth all familiarity at the utmost distance, which otherwise might be apt to intrude; the second is, that, being sensible how subject he is to violent passions, he avoideth all incitements to them, by teaching those whom he converseth with, from his own example, to keep a great way within the bounds of decency and respect: And it is indeed true, that no man is more apt to take fire upon the least appearance of provocation, which temper he strives to subdue with the utmost violence upon himself; so that his breast has been seen to heave, and his eyes sparkle with rage, in those very moments, when his words, and the cadence of his voice, were in the humblest and softest manner. Perhaps that force upon his nature may cause that insatiable love of revenge, which his detractors lay to his charge; who, consequently, reckon dissembling among his chief perfections. Avarice he has none, and his ambition is gratified by being the uncontested head of his party. With an excellent understanding, adorned by all the polite parts of learning, he hath very little taste for conversation, to which he prefers the pleasure of reading and thinking; and, in the intervals of his time, amuseth himself with an illiterate Chaplain, an humble companion, or a favourite servant. These are some few distinguishing marks in the character of that person, who now presideth over the discontented party; although he be not answerable for all their mistakes; and, if his precepts had been more strictly followed, perhaps their power would not have been so easily shaken. I have been assured, and heard him profess that he was against engaging in that bloody persecution of Dr. Sacheverell, as what he foresaw was likely to end in their ruin, and he blamed the rough behaviour of some persons to the Queen, as a great failure in prudence; and that when it appeared, her Majesty was firmly resolved upon a treaty of peace, he advised his friends not to oppose it in its progress, but find fault with it after it was made; which would be a copy of the like usage they themselves had met with after the treaty of Ryswic; and the safest as well as most probable way of disgracing the promoters and advisers.

Mr. Walpole has made this attempt of

Swift, not less than that of Addison, the subject of his ridicule. He observes; that it is a character of Lord Somers very different from what he had given in his catalogue, and from the picture drawn of him in the Dedication of a Tale of a Tub. Yet, continues he, distorted as the features are in this new History, it is a pleasure to find party malice attempting to discolour rather than to alter them. How lovely does a character burst forth, when the greatest objections to it are, that it was steady to its principles, of universal civility, conscious of an humble birth, of no avarice, of satisfied ambition, that the person so accused did violence to himself to govern his passions, and (one can scarce repeat seriously such a charge) preferred reading and thinking to the pleasures of conversation.—The momentous times in which he lived, adds Mr. Walpole, gave Lord Somers opportunities of displaying the extent of his capacity, and the patriotism of his heart. The excellent balance of our constitution never appeared in a clearer light, than with relation to this Lord, who, though impeached by a misguided House of Commons, with all the intemperate folly that, at all times, disgraced the free States of Greece, yet had full liberty to vindicate his innocence, and manifest his integrity; which could never have shone so bright, unless it had been juridically aspersed. In our constitution, Aristides may be traduced, clamoured against, and, when matter is wanting, severe witnesses may be made, proposed, or voted for removing him for ever from the service of the Government; but, happily, the factious, and the envious, have not a power to condemn by a shell (alluding to the ostracism of the Greeks) which many of them cannot sign. It was no inglorious part of this great Chancellor's life, that, when removed from the Administration, his labours were still dedicated to the service of the Government of his country. In this situation, above all the little prejudices of a profession (for he had no profession but that of Solon and Lycurgus) he set himself to correct the grievances of the law, and to amend the vocation he had adorned. The union of the kingdoms, too, was projected by him; and it was not to his disgrace, that the Princess, whose prejudices he had conquered, and whose esteem he had gained, offered him up, as one of the first sacrifices, on the altar of Utrecht. Such deathless monuments of his parts and virtue diminish the regret we should otherwise feel, that, though Lord Somers wrote several tracts, we are ignorant even of



of the titles of many of them. So little was fame his object.

A few years ago, came out a Collection of scarce Pieces, in four parts, each consisting of four volumes in 4to, from pamphlets chiefly collected by Lord Somers. But a much more valuable treasure, his

Lordship's Collection of original Papers and Letters, was lost by a fire in the Chambers of the Honourable Charles Yorke, Esq; then his Majesty's Solicitor-general, which happened in Lincoln's-Inn-Square, on Saturday morning, January 27, 1752.

The Compendious Peerage of England, continued, from Page 204 of our last, with the Arms finely engraved, and a genealogical Account of the Family of the Most Noble Montagu, late Duke of Montagu.

THAT the surname of this family was anciently written, in Latin, de Monte-Acuto, and, in old English, Montacute, is evident from Doomday-book, and other records; but the original name was Montagu, denominated from the town of Montagu, in Normandy; of which name and family there are still remaining many persons of distinction in France.

Drogo de Monteacuto was one of those noble warriors, who came over with William, Duke of Normandy, in the retinue of Robert Earl of Morton, half-brother to the Conqueror; as appears by the possessions he held under that great Earl, at the time of the general survey, and were undoubtedly given him in consideration of his services.

He left issue, William his son and heir, whose successor was Richard de Montacute, and to this Richard succeeded Dru his son; which Dru was succeeded by William de Montacute, and he by his son named also William. To this William and Berta his wife, John de la Hind by deed, without date, grants the manor of Bromfield, in Wiltshire; and their son and heir was Simon de Montacute, who married Aufricia, daughter and at length heir of Fergusius, King of the isle of Man, descended from Orry, King of Denmark; which Aufricia discerning her brother Orry, and all of his blood, to be overcome by Alexander III. King of Scotland, fled into England with the charters of that isle; and being honourably received by King Edward I. she was by him given in marriage to this Simon Lord Montacute, who with the King's aid recovered the isle of Man, and in her right enjoyed it many years; and had issue by her William, his son and heir, and Simon de Montacute, who had to wife Hawise, daughter of Almerick, Lord St. Amand.

William de Montacute, the eldest son of Simon, Lord Montacute, married Elisabeth, daughter of Sir Peter de Montfort, of Beaufert, in Com. Warwick, by whom he had divers children beside William his heir. His eldest son was John,

who died before him; Simon was his third son, and Edward the fourth son.

Before I proceed to treat of the actions of William, the eldest surviving son, I shall give some account of the younger sons. Simon de Montacute was constituted Bishop of Worcester; and, on the death of Bishop Hotham, was translated (by Pope Ben. II.) to Ely, about the middle of March, 1336. He began the building of that beautiful Lady chapel on the north side of the cathedral church, and bestowed great sums of money thereon, but his death prevented his finishing of it.

Sir Edward de Montacute, the youngest son, had in 11 Edw. III. a grant of an annuity of Cl. per annum, till a better provision was made for him, that he might the better support himself in the degree of Knighthood, which was that year conferred on him by Prince Edward, Duke of Cornwall.

This Sir Edward was Governor of the castle of Werk, under his brother William Earl of Salisbury, who had it by a grant from King Edward, in the 7th year of his reign, together with the manor thereto belonging, on condition to repair the fortress and defend it against the Scots. Which castle of Werk endured a memorable siege in 15 Edw. III. the story whereof giving rise to King Edward's falling in love with the Countess of Salisbury, I shall relate in what manner it came about. King David of Scotland, having taken the city of Durham, he, in revenge of all his losses for many years preceding, especially being urged even beyond his nature, by the importunate instigations of the French auxiliaries then with him, commanded men, women, and children, monks, priests, and all, without distinction, to be put to death, which was accordingly executed without pity or remorse. And having gotten a great booty out of the churches, monasteries, &c. he was retiring with it to his own country. But in his return toward Berwick, lying one night near Werk, which he did not judge proper to attack, being laden with booty, and the fortress

fortress thought too inconsiderable to employ so great an army; wherefore, early next morning they began their march for Scotland; Prince Robert Stuart, heir apparent to that Crown, being in the van, the King himself, with most of the booty and carriages in the middle, and the Lord William Douglas bringing up the rear. Sir Edward Montagu, viewing from the battlements of the tower of Werk, that the Scots were resolved to leave him in quiet, and were so charged with heavy carriages, that their horses could hardly sustain their burthens, presently mounted forty spears, and at the head of them sallied out of the castle, and, covertly following the rear of the Scots, overtook them as they were entering into a wood, and set on them with such vigour, that he presently slew and hurt of the Scots more than 200, and took from them above 120 horses laden with spoil, which he drove back toward the castle. Sir William Douglas, who had the charge of the rear, and was already passed the forest, on this alarm looked back, and, seeing his men flying in disorder, he sent word thereof to the King, and forthwith pursued the English, even to the foot of the castle. But before he came to the barriers, the English were all entered with the spoil they had recovered. However, the enraged Douglas falls immediately to the assault with great fury, and was received with as much bravery; this action continuing till the whole army, and King David himself, were returned before the castle. Next morning King David gave command for a general assault, which was received by the besieged with great bravery; and the Countess of Salisbury being in the castle, shewed such a masculine spirit, that, instead of receiving courage from others, she added heart to all. She distributed her gold and silver largely among her soldiers, telling them King Edward, their Lord, would soon come to her assistance, and spoke in so engaging a manner, that every man performed his part with great resolution. Wherefore the dispute was on both sides maintained with great ardour and animosity; but the assailants were exposed to infinite hazards, the presence of their King making them venture on any thing; while the besieged fought with all possible care and discretion, as well as courage, as being guardians of beauty and virtue, besides the charge of their own lives, and the honour of their King and country, which they were to maintain against a cruel and numerous enemy. The Scots carried thither timber, faggots, and other stuff, intending to fill

up the ditches, whereby their engines might better approach the walls, but, after a long and bloody contest, the assailants were obliged to retire, weary and well beaten, and leaving great numbers slain; on which King David ordered the engines, for that night, to be guarded, being fully resolved the next day to renew the attack.

Sir Edward Montagu, Governor of the castle, called a Council of war in the interim, where it was resolved that somebody must adventure to pass through the Scotch camp, and ride post to King Edward, (who, as they heard, had been some time at York, forming his forces) to tell him their condition. Hereupon Sir Edward Montagu threw down a purse of gold, offering it as a reward to him who would adventure to do so signal a service, and his best gelding to carry him: But it seemed so desperate an undertaking, that none offered to engage in the attempt. Sir Edward, seeing this, said, 'Well, Gentlemen, however I am sufficiently convinced of the loyalty and good-will that you all bear to my Lady of this castle; wherefore, for her sake, and yours, I'll put my life in hazard to do this errand myself: For I have such knowledge of you, that I doubt not but you will make a shift to hold out till my return: And I repose such a confidence in the goodness of our Sovereign Lord the King, that he will shortly send me back unto you with such relief as will please you: And then believe it, his Majesty will so well reward you, that you shall all remain highly satisfied.' With these words the noble Countess, and the rest with her, were resolved to abide all extremities: So when night came, he provided all things for his purpose, and Heaven was propitious to the enterprise; for it rained so hard, that the Scotch centinels kept all under shelter, whereby he passed through the army unhurt, and unperceived. About day-break, when near half a league from the utmost limits of the Scotch camp, he met with two Scots, driving two oxen and a cow toward the army, and wounded them both in several places, for he would not kill them, that they might tell their King what he was gone about; saying to them, 'Now go your ways, and tell your King that I am Edward Montagu, who have this night broke through his camp, and am now going to direct the King of England hither with his army; and then he set forward on the spur.

This news being quickly brought to the King of Scots, he renewed the assault with all the fury imaginable, but gained nothing. Whereupon the Lords of his Council

Council, who had seen so many attacks made to no purpose, and that his army was daily diminished, having lain before the castle 12 days, advised their King to return home. So early the next morning he passed the Tweed with his army, taking to the forests of Gedeors, there to wait King Edward's motions, whether he would break up his army and return, or pierce into Scotland.

That very day at noon, King Edward came with his army to the same place where the Scots had lain, and in such haste with hopes to give them battle, that his infantry were much wearied. The King, after giving orders to incamp there that night, said, 'He intended to see the castle, and give a visit to the noble Lady, the Countess of Salisbury: For (says Froissart) he had not seen her since she was married,' which was 14 years, as may be gathered from the age of her eldest son, who was 15 years old two years after this, as appears by record. When King Edward had unarmed himself, he took 10 or 12 of his Barons with him, and went to the castle to salute the Countess, and see the manner of the Scots assaults, and the defence that was made against them. As soon as the Countess heard of the King's coming, she commanded the gates to be set open, and, the King being admitted, it is said by some historians, he was so captivated with her beauty and deportment, that from her the cognisance of the order of the Garter had its rise.

Mr. Barnes, in his History of Edw. III, has rightly observed, that the said Countess of Salisbury, being by some of our historians called Joan, and by Froissart Alice, when her real name was Catharine, he concludes the story of King Edward's amours with her to be a fiction. But, though it must be confessed, that the foundation of the most noble order of the Garter was a martial institution, yet in all probability it had its rise, as well as the cognisance of the Order, viz. the Garter, in the manner suggested by Froissart, Polydore Virgil, and others: Nor can the motto on the Garter, 'Honi soit qui mal y pense, Evil to him that evil thinks,' have any interpretation given to it, or be applied so justly to any subject, as to a reproof to censorious persons, who ridiculed an action, which was no other than an act of gallantry in King Edward.

Sir Edward Montagu had afterwards an honourable share in the French wars, though his particular actions are not delivered to us; but in 23 Edw. III. he was at Ghent in Flanders, and, doing there his

homage to the King, had livery of all those lands which descended to Alice his wife, daughter and coheir to Thomas of Brotherton, Earl of Norfolk, and Marshal of England, who was 5th son of King Edward the First. By this wife he left an only daughter Joan.

I now return to William de Montacute, eldest son and heir of William Lord Montacute, last mentioned. This William, for the many extraordinary services, rendered by him to the King in his wars, and as a recompence for the hardships, dangers, and expences he had sustained, was, in the 11th Edw. III. in a full Parliament held at Westminster, advanced to the title and dignity of Earl of Salisbury. Some time after he was appointed, with Henry Earl of Derby, Ambassador, to treat with Alphonso, King of Castile, for the composing certain differences betwixt the subjects of that King, and the subjects of King Edward: And taking their journey with all haste into Spain (with many great Lords and valiant Knights of England, France, and Bretagne) they found King Alphonso at the siege of Algezira, before which he had now lain a long time: And here the English, under these two valiant Earls, fought twice with the Pagans (who came to relieve the place) and, to their great honour, behaved so well, that at length, after a siege of three years, the city was yielded to the King of Spain. Thus the two English Earls, as our historians have observed, went not only in quality of Ambassadors from their King, but were also champions of Christ; and having happily performed all matters, both of war and peace, shortly after returned home with great glory.

Soon after this noble Earl's return to his native country, his Sovereign, to encourage martial exercises, began to hold his round table at Windsor, and having issued out his Royal letters of protection, for the safe coming and return of foreign Knights, their servants, &c. who, being desirous to try their valour, should come to a solemn joust to be holden at Windsor, on Monday after the feast of St. Hilary (which then happened on the 19th day of January). There was a splendid convention of the Lords of England, foreign Lords, &c. who exercised themselves in all knightly feats of arms, as jousts, tournaments, running at the ring, &c. In these martial sports, this great Earl of Salisbury, through his immoderate courage and labour, for three or four days together, was at last so bruised and wearied with those boisterous encounters, that, thereby falling into a fever, he died within eight

eight days after, in the 43^d year of his age, on the 30th of January, 1344, to the infinite regret of the King and all the Court, as well strangers as English, of whom Walsingham takes his leave in the following words: 'This year departed this life the Lord William Montagu, Earl of Salisbury, King of Man, and Marshal of England; of whose valorous acts worthily to write would be a work of great commendation.

Besides two sons, William and John, he left issue four daughters, viz. Sibyl, wife of Edmund, son of Edmund, Earl of Arundel; Philippa, of Roger de Mortimer, Earl of March; Elisabeth, of Giles, Lord Badlesmere; and Agnes, who in 9 Edw. III. was contracted to John de Grey, son and heir of Roger Lord Grey of Deffrencloyt, her portion being a thousand marks. Their mother was Catharine, daughter to William, Lord Grandison (and Sibylla his wife, daughter and heir of John de Tregoz, a great Baron) and sister and heir to Otto, Lord Grandison, her brother, whose son Thomas died without issue.

William, Earl of Salisbury, eldest son of the said Earl of Salisbury, was, on the institution of the renowned order of the Garter, the 7th Knight elected. He contracted marriage with Joan (commonly called 'The fair maid of Kent') daughter to Edmund Plantagenet (third son of King Edward the First) Earl of Kent; but Sir Thomas Holland, in his petition to Pope Clement the VIth, alledging a pre-contract from her with him, and carnal copulation, and that the Earl unjustly withheld her from him, the Pope gave judgment against the Earl of Salisbury, who, complying therewith, married another noble Lady, Elisabeth, eldest daughter, and at length one of the three coheirs of John Lord Mohun (one of the first of the most Noble Order of the Garter) and by her had William, his only son and heir, unfortunately slain at Windsor, in 6 Richard II. by his own hand in a tilting. He deceased on the 3^d of June in 20 Richard II. leaving Sir John de Montacute, Knt. his cousin and next heir (viz. son of Sir John de Montacute, Knt. deceased, brother of him the said Earl) at that time 40 years of age.

This Sir John de Montacute, as well as his predecessor, was a person of great note in his time. He married Margaret, daughter and heir of Sir Thomas Monthermer, Lord Monthermer, in Essex, and of other great possessions, being son and heir of Ralph de Monthermer (who had the ti-

tle of Earl of Gloucester and Hereford) and of Joan of Acres his wife, daughter of King Edward the First: In whose right he was summoned to Parliament among the Barons of the realm, from 31 Edw. III. until 13 Rich. II. inclusive, when he departed this life 25 Feb. He left issue by her four sons, John his heir, Thomas Dean of Salisbury, Richard, and Simon, ancestor to the late Duke of Montagu, of which branch of the family we now treat; and three daughters, Sibyl, Catharine, and Margaret.

The late Duke of Montagu's father was Ralph, Lord Montagu, who was created Viscount Monthermer, and Earl of Montagu, 9 April, 1689, 1 Will. and Mar. and Marquis of Monthermer, and Duke of Montagu, April 12, 1705, 4 Q. Anne. His Grace married the Lady Elisabeth, daughter of Thomas Wriothesly, Earl of Southampton, and widow of Joceline Percy, Earl of Northumberland, by whom he had issue, John late Duke of Montagu, and Anne, born in 1674, married first to Alexander Popham of Littlecote in Com. Wilts, Esq; (who left by her a daughter Elisabeth, married to Edward, Lord Viscount Hinchinbroke; 2^{dly}, to Daniel Harvey, Lieutenant-general and Governor of Jersey). John, late Duke of Montagu, succeeded his father in his titles and estate, the 9th of March, 1708-9, and was installed Knight of the Garter, April 30, 1718. On the 13th of June, 1723, a patent passed the seal for granting him the government and property of the islands of St. Lucia and St. Vincent in America; and on the 27th of May, 1725, he was created a Knight of the Bath, and made first Great Master at the revival of that order. His Grace, assisting at the coronation of King George II, carried the scepter with the cross. He was Lord-lieutenant of the counties of Northampton and Warwick, and was appointed Governor of the isle of Wight, the 27th of August, 1733; and in June, 1734, Captain of the band of Gentlemen Pensioners. In Jan. 1736, he was sworn of the Privy-council. In June, 1737, on being appointed Colonel of the 1st troop of Guards, he resigned his post of Captain of the band of Pensioners; but in September following quitted this also, and was again Captain of the band of Pensioners. He was, July 17, 1739, declared Lieutenant-general of Horse. On the 12th of May, 1740, he was appointed Master-general of the Ordnance, and Colonel of the Queen's regiment of Horse, and was several times nominated one of the Lords-justices during his Majesty's absence. On March 24, 1747-8, he was declared

declared General of the Horse. His Grace, in 1705, married the Lady Mary Churchill, youngest daughter and one of the co-heirs of that victorious General, John Duke of Marlborough, by whom he had issue John Marq. of Monthermer, born Nov. 1, 1706, and died Aug. 26, 1711; also George and Edward, Marquisses of Monthermer, who died infants; Lady Isabella Montagu, married first to William, Duke of Manchester, by whom she had no issue; and, 2dly, to Edward Hussey, of the kingdom of Ireland, Esq; who takes the name of Montagu, pursuant to the will of his Grace, the Duke, who died without issue male, in the 66th year of his age, at his house in the Privy-

garden Whitehall, July 6, 1749, whereby the title of Duke of Montagu became extinct. His eldest daughter, the said Lady Isabella, has by her said husband Edward Montagu, created Knight Companion of the most noble order of the Bath, in August 1753, one son and a daughter. He was since created Lord Beaulieu, 2 George III, 1762. His Grace's youngest daughter and co-heir, Lady Mary Montagu, is married to George, the present Earl of Cardigan, who has issue, by her Ladyship, which we shall recite under that title. The arms of the late Duke of Montagu are the same with those of the present Duke of Manchester; the only difference is in the motto.

Difficulty, in some Cases, of making a Physician's Prescription operate to good Effect.

A Physician, finding it extremely necessary to have a purge administered to a sick Magistrate, was doubtful of the success of its operating, on account of his cold, phlegmatic constitution, and consequently slow for admitting motion. He long meditated on the nature of his ailment, and at last hit upon this expedient: Taking the patient's valet de chambre aside, he desired him, if possible, to put his Master in a passion, and, as soon as he perceived any sensible emotion in him, to make him swallow down directly the physic. The valet de chambre promised to neglect nothing that might facilitate the desired success. Accordingly, coming at break of day to his Master's bed's side, he drew open the curtains with a precipitation capable of surprising and angering a man whose sleep was suddenly interrupted. But the patient, not in the least disturbed, asked quietly: 'What o'clock is it?' The valet de chambre, vexed at having missed his aim, took it in his head to burn his Master's shirt, which he had desired him to air; and he brought it to him all in flames. The patient, still quite cool, con-

tented himself with saying: 'Air then another.' All this being of no effect, the servant, with a push of his elbow, broke five or six Venetian glasses, and some beautiful porcelaine cups, which his Master greatly prized and was very choice of: But, as little moved as before, he said very gently: 'It is a great pity, they were fine.' In short, the servant, now despairing of success, was at a loss what to contrive; when a man arrived, who had some knotty affair there was a present necessity for laying before the Magistrate. This man happened to be clad in camblet composed of silk and hair; and, as he spoke with some heat of action in reporting and stating the case, his coat made a kind of hissing and rustling, which, irritating the sick Magistrate, put him out of patience, and made him say, in anger: 'Sir, you must impose silence on your cloaths, if you are willing I should hear you.' The valet de chambre, seeing his Master moved, ran up to him immediately with the physic; and it operated to good advantage.

The HISTORY OF ENGLAND continued, from Page 194 of our last.

There was, also, a very good act passed, this session, concerning the privilege of Parliament. Peers had, by law, a custom and privilege, for themselves and their servants, during the session, and at least twenty days before and after. Of late, they had reckoned forty days before and after, in which neither they nor their servants could be sued in any Court, unless for treason, felony, or breach of the peace. The House of Commons had also possessed themselves of the same privilege, but with this difference, that the Lords pretended

theirs was a right, not subject to the order of the House of Lords; whereas the Commons held, that their privilege was subject to the authority of their House. Of late years, sessions were long, and continued by intermediate prorogations, so that the whole year round was a time of privilege. This made a great obstruction in the course of justice, and none who were so protected could be sued for debt. The abuse was carried farther by the protections which some Lords gave, or rather sold, to persons who were no way concerned in their affairs;

affairs; but, when they needed this shelter, they had a pretended office given them, that was a bar to all arrests. After many fruitless attempts to regulate these abuses, a bill was brought into the House of Commons, that took away all privilege against legal prosecutions in intermediate prorogations, and did so regulate it, during the sitting of Parliament, that an effectual remedy was provided for a grievance that had been long and much complained of. These were the only popular things that were done by this Parliament; the rest of their proceedings shewed both the madness and fury of parties.

The misunderstanding between the two Houses was so great, that there was hardly any public bill passed without amendments and conferences. The last contest was about a bill, sent up by the Commons, for appointing Commissioners to examine and state the public accounts. To this bill the Lords having made some amendments, the Commons refused to consent to them, insinuating their reasons, that there had been immense sums of the public money embezzled by those that had the management of it: 'Many millions (say they) have been given to his Majesty, by the Commons, for the service of the public, which remain yet unaccounted for.' To interrupt these disputes, the King, without taking any notice of them, thought proper to put an end to the session of Parliament on the 24th of June, 1701, when he made the following speech to both Houses:

'My Lords and Gentlemen,

'THE sessions being now come to a conclusion, I must return you my hearty thanks for the great zeal you have expressed for the public service, and your ready compliance with those things which I recommended to you at the opening of this Parliament. And I must thank you, Gentlemen of the House of Commons, in particular, both for your dispatch of those necessary supplies, which you have granted for the public occasions, and for the encouragements you have given me to enter into alliances for the preservation of the liberty of Europe, and the support of the Confederacy; in which, as it shall be my care not to put the nation to any unnecessary expence, so I make no doubt, that whatsoever shall be done, during your recess, for the advantage of the common cause in this matter, will have your approbation at our meeting again in the winter.

'My Lords and Gentlemen,

'I shall conclude with recommending

to you all the discharge of your duties in your respective counties, that the peace of the kingdom may be secured by your vigilance and care in your several stations.'

Then the Lord-keeper, by his Majesty's command, prorogued the Parliament to the 7th of August.

Thus ended the session of Parliament, which had the worst aspect of any that had sat during this reign. The new Ministers pressed the King to turn out some of the Whigs who were in employments, the Lord Haversham in particular, who was in the Admiralty: But the King could not be prevailed with to do any thing; yet he kept himself so much on the reserve, that, when he went out of England, it was not certainly known, whether he intended to dissolve the Parliament, or not. The state of the King's health very ill consisted with his uneasiness at the opposition to his measures at home, and his concern for the success of his negotiations abroad. He was thought to conceal his ill opinion of his own decaying constitution, even from his most favoured confidants, to prevent its taking air, which would have been fatal in the forming the intended confederacy, the Princes intirely depending on his wisdom, courage, and zeal for the common cause. To provide against accidents, he gave the command of the troops that were ordered to Holland (making in all ten thousand men) to the Earl of Marlborough, and appointed him to be Plenipotentiary to the States-general, as knowing him to be equally qualified for Council and action. On the 28th of June, the King nominated, to be Justices in his absence, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Sir Nathan Wright, Lord-keeper; the Earl of Pembroke, First Commissioner of the Admiralty; the Duke of Devonshire, the Earl of Jersey, and the Lord Godolphin. Three days after, the Gentlemen who were imprisoned for delivering the Kentish petition, being discharged of course at the end of the session, were splendidly entertained at Mercers-hall, at the charge of the Citizens, being accompanied by several of the Nobility and Gentlemen of the first rank. They were likewise very honourably received, upon their return into their own country.

This year died suddenly Henry Howard, Duke of Norfolk, who had been educated a Papist, but, leaving the church of Rome about the time of the Popish plot, continued to his death firm to the church of England, and had been a zealous promoter of the Revolution. His place of Earl-marshal

marshal was conferred on the Earl of Carlisle, during the minority of his nephew, the Lord Thomas Howard's eldest son (who succeeded the Duke in his honour and estate) if at the age of eighteen he should conform to the Church of England.

On the first of July, the King embarked at Margate, and two days after arrived in the Maese, and went that night to the Hague. The next day, he went to the Assembly of the States-general, to whom he addressed himself in this manner :

‘ High and Mighty Lords,

‘ I ALWAYS come into this country with joy, but more especially in this dangerous conjuncture of affairs, because I foresee my presence will be necessary for the service of the State. I was in hopes, and desired, to have passed the rest of my days in repose and peace ; and, after the end of my days, to have left this State in a quiet and flourishing condition. To which end I have always laboured, particularly after the conclusion of the last peace. But, since, there have happened such great alterations in the affairs of Europe, that we know not what will be the disposal of Divine Providence concerning them. Nevertheless, I can assure your High Mightinesses, that, whether affairs may be accommodated without coming to further embroilments, or whether we must be obliged to take arms again, I persist in the same affection, and the same zeal, which I ever had for the service and prosperity of those Provinces ; and will contribute, as far as lies in my power, whatever may tend to advance the welfare of this State, the maintenance of their liberties and religion, and their particular security, as well as that of Europe. I am overjoyed to find all things still in a quiet condition ; which, next to the blessing of the Almighty, must be ascribed to the speedy and unanimous resolution of your High Mightinesses to put yourselves in a posture of defence. I am persuaded, that the respective Confederates will contribute strenuously towards it ; which I look upon as the only means to prevent a war ; or, in case of a rupture, to defend the State from the danger that threatens it. It is a great satisfaction to me, that I can assure your High Mightinesses, not only of my affection, but of the whole English nation ; and that they are ready to assist this State, and strongly to contribute towards their defence, and to whatever may tend to the common security : And this is what your High Mightinesses will be fully convinced of. I hope the Great God will bless the means,

which you have made use of, either by way of negociation, or by force of arms, in case of a rupture, to attain the end proposed, that is to say, reasonable security for the common cause, and particularly the preservation of this State in their liberties and religion. There is nothing which I wish with more fervency ; and I will contribute towards it whatever lies in my power. This is what I thought necessary to say at present ; only that I desire the continuance of your High Mightinesses affection and amity.’

To this the States-general returned an answer to this effect :—‘ That they thanked his Majesty with all their hearts, for the honour he had done them to come again into their Assembly ; and, at the same time, testified their inexpressible joy to see his happy arrival. That they were sensible how much his Majesty's presence was necessary among them, in such a difficult conjuncture, to settle affairs in a good condition, and so to preserve them, with the assistance of God, out of the great confidence which they all had, from the highest to the lowest, in his Majesty's prudence and extraordinary abilities. That they were extremely obliged to his Majesty, and most heartily thanked him, for his persevering in his kind inclinations for their repose and tranquillity. That they were fully convinced, that, since the last treaty of peace, his Majesty's care and application had tended to the preservation of the said peace and the public tranquillity. That they were overjoyed that their conduct, since the strange mutations in general affairs, had met with his Majesty's approbation. And, in regard the State was in so much danger, that their religion and liberties lay at stake, they were resolved to use all possible means for the preservation of those inestimable pledges. That they could not omit to thank his Majesty for his assurances, not only in his own, but in the name of the English nation, in favour of themselves and the common cause ; well knowing how much they might rely upon a people, whose courage and valour had gained so much reputation in the world. That they were always of opinion, that their interests were inseparable from those of England. In the mean time, they most ardently besought the Almighty to bless his Majesty and his counsels, and to grant him long life, health, and strength, that he might be able to continue his cares for the public good, and the welfare of his own kingdoms and their State ; assuring him of their perseverance in that amity and high

high esteem, which they have always had, and ever shall be bound to have, of his Majesty, so long as their State endures.'

After this, the King went to view the frontier garrisons, and, returning to the Hague, found that Count D'Avaux had delivered a letter from the French King to the States, accompanied with a memorial of his own, to notify his being recalled home. The letter was as follows:

' Most dear Great Friends, Allies, and Confederates,

' WE have thought fit to recal the Count D'Avaux, our Ambassador Extraordinary to you, seeing the little fruit those conferences have produced, which you desired of us, and which you have since often interrupted. We are not the less inclined to the establishing of the peace, as he will further declare his intentions to you before his departure. Nothing remains for us, but to assure you, that it still depends on you to receive marks of our ancient friendship for your Republic, and of our desire to give you proofs thereof upon all occasions. So we pray God, that he may have you, most dear Great Friends, Allies, and Confederates, in his holy keeping. Given at Versailles, the 18th of July, 1701.

' Your good Friend, Ally, and Confederate,

' LEWIS.

' Colbert.'

The memorial, which accompanied this letter, contained, in substance, ' That his Excellency was in hopes, that their Lordships would have had that confidence in his Master's affection, and his desires of peace, that would have dissipated those vain fears, which the advancement of his grandson to the throne of Spain had infused into them, and that he should return to the King, his Master, with the satisfaction of having been employed in preventing the new troubles that threatened Europe. Which hope was confirmed, when, by their acknowledging the lawful rights of the King of Spain, they wrote to congratulate him, and seemed thereby to disown the injustice of foreign pretensions, whatever they might persist in demanding for themselves; so that all things seemed to be in a fair way towards settling of peace, when the proposals, made by your High Mightinesses and the King of England's Envoy, gave occasion to judge, that war rather than peace would be the fruit of that strict union, which the conformity

of proposals denoted between that Prince and your High Mightinesses. They protested, that their excessive demands were the effects of a just fear, grounded on the King's power. But, if that fear, so lively expressed in their letter to the King of Great Britain, during the sitting of the Parliament, were real, and that they had no other end in representing them than to prevent them, the means of doing it were in their own hands; there was no need of making all those preparations for the greatest war. That their Lordships had desired the conferences, and it depended upon them to render them useful; but their Lordships had again delayed the conclusion of them, by demanding the admission of the King of England's Envoy into the conferences; which if he opposed for some time, it was out of his sincere desire to remove all obstacles, which the enemies to peace are continually laying in the way. Nor did his Majesty believe their Lordships would so easily have insisted upon the pretended satisfaction to be given to the Emperor, confounding the interests of other Princes with their own, and set themselves up for Arbitrators between the Houses of France and Austria; that so wise a Republic should, in favour of the House of Austria against France, resolve to break these treaties, which they had looked upon as the confirmation and seal of their Sovereignty; that they should engage themselves, at the expence of their Provinces, their countries, and their wealth, to support foreign interests, when, a little before, they had acted quite the contrary, by acknowledging the King of Spain.

' That his Excellency should abuse his Master, should he write to him, that any success was to be expected from the conferences; that his Master had too discerning a judgment, after the King of Great Britain's Envoy had declared that his Master would never depart from the interest of the Emperor, and that he would not enter into any proposals of accommodation, unless satisfaction were given to that Prince; that the ties between their Lordships and the King of Great Britain were too strict, and had too well made known their blind submission to the sentiments of that Monarch; and, no doubt, that they had already taken a resolution to make the same declaration to the Most Christian King's Ambassador. Indeed, they had done it already beforehand, by declaring, That the Commissioners should not continue the conference, without the intervention of the English Envoy; so that, if he should exclude himself, the conferences were suspended;

ended; and therefore it would be to no purpose for the Most Christian King's Ambassador, sent only for the sake of those conferences, to continue any longer at the Hague; where, if he has not the satisfaction to fulfil his Majesty's intentions in establishing a durable peace between him and the United Provinces, yet it will be some consolation to him, that he had made known his Majesty's desire to contribute whatever depends on him to prevent a rupture of the public peace. That he has taken arms in the defence of his grandson only; and that, if it had been his design to make new conquests, he might have done it, when his forces, upon the frontiers of their Republic, afforded him the means to have made his advantage of their weakness. He concluded with wishing, that their Lordships, convinced by his Majesty's conduct of the sincerity of his intentions, would, while it was yet time, take such resolutions as might be conformable to their true interests.'

To this memorial the States-general returned an answer, which was to this effect:

'That they were obliged to the Most Christian King, for sending hither the Count D'Avaux, as his Ambassador Extraordinary. They wished, that sufficient means might have been found in the conference to have obtained a general peace, and reasonable security for themselves, and that he had tarried till that had been done. They were troubled, that he should be recalled before those things were effected; and so much the more, that the cause of it should be imputed to their conduct. That, upon his Most Christian Majesty's signifying to them, that he accepted the will of the late King of Spain instead of the treaty of partition, they gave him their reasons why they could not come to a speedier resolution in that affair; and, as soon as their constitution would allow it, they offered to enter into a conference with any that his Majesty should think fit to appoint. That they appointed Deputies accordingly to treat with the Count D'Avaux, and, in compliance with his Majesty, owned the new King of Spain, that they might remove all occasions of delays, and give a convincing proof of their desire to preserve the grand peace. They cannot apprehend how they should obstruct the same by the intervention of the King of Great Britain, who was one of those concerned in the treaty of partition; or by the intervention of any other Potentate, who has an interest in preserving the general peace. That they had not thereby

owned the justice, or injustice, of the pretensions of a third party; nor separated their interests from any who are concerned in the general peace. That, since his Majesty's Ministers had represented to them, that the end of the treaty of partition might be as well attained by the acceptance of the will, they desired the Count D'Avaux might make proposals for the general peace, and their particular security; and, he excusing himself, and desiring proposals from them, they had, in concert with his Majesty of Great Britain, delivered him proposals. They cannot comprehend, why the effect of that union betwixt them and the said King should be rather war than peace, since his Majesty of Great Britain has, on all occasions, given sufficient proofs of his inclinations to peace. That they were strictly united with him by alliances, many years ago, for their mutual security. That he was one of the chiefest parties in the treaty of partition; and that they declared, before their proposals were communicated, that they thought his consent necessary, as well for those reasons, as for his private relation to their republic; and no objection was then raised against it. They were sorry to see the King of France had returned no answer to their proposals; which though they had heard to be called 'excessive,' nobody had undertaken to prove them such. That the general peace could not be preserved without satisfaction to the Emperor, whose pretensions were so far owned by the King of France himself, in the treaty of partition, that it was agreed how the same should be satisfied. That, therefore, there was nothing in this article of their proposal, that could be called 'excessive'; and what they had demanded for their own security was not equal to what they had before the death of the late King of Spain, or to what they had acquired by the treaty of partition. That their forces were not grounded alone on their own private sentiments, but on the opinion of their allies, who had not scrupled to send them the assistance they were obliged to by their alliances. That, had it been in their power to extricate themselves out of their difficulties, without arming, seeking new alliances, and drowning their country, they would certainly have done it. That the difficulties raised about admitting the English Envoy were not from them, but from the Count D'Avaux, and not chargeable upon them, for the reasons before-mentioned. That the King of France had reason to think they would insist on satisfaction to the Emperor, seeing that was the first of their proposals, which

which the King of France himself thought just and necessary. That they had given no cause to think, that they presumed to set up as Umpires betwixt France and Austria, or to determine which of the two last Kings of Spain had a right to alter the laws of the succession to that crown; but desired his Majesty to remember, that he himself, as well as the King of Great Britain and the States, thought a war would be unavoidable, if, upon the death of the late King of Spain, either he or the Emperor should insist upon the pretensions of their families to the succession; and therefore they entered into the treaty of partition. That their owning the King of Spain could not be judged to be a step contrary to this, since it did not hinder giving reasonable satisfaction to the Emperor: And the King of France ought to be convinced, that they would do nothing to the detriment of their Provinces, commerce, or riches, but what was absolutely necessary to their preservation. They had done nothing that could be construed a breach of the treaties, which confirmed and sealed their Sovereignty, and did not well apprehend the meaning of that assertion: Their Provinces were always free and sovereign; their ancestors spent their lives and fortunes to assert their freedom; and they resolved to do the like. They were sorry to hear, that the Count D'Avaux expected no success from the conferences, because of the English Envoy's declaring, that satisfaction must be given to the Emperor. They owned, that the King of Great Britain, and themselves, thought it reasonable to treat of satisfaction to that Prince; and that the Emperor should, in order thereunto, be invited into the negotiation. That the States did not blindly follow the King of Great Britain's sentiments, but had a great deference for his advice, because they were persuaded that he was wholly inclined to preserve peace;

and convinced, that he sought nothing but the welfare of their republic. That, if the conferences were suspended upon that account, they should look upon it as a great misfortune; but, if the King of France had thought fit to let them continue, and to allow satisfaction to the Emperor, they had hopes of a good conclusion. That they had been obliged indeed to arm, but did not begin to do it, till they saw their barriers in the Spanish Netherlands, that cost them so much blood and treasure, possessed by French troops, their own forces detained, and great preparations of war made there. That their jealousy was, besides, considerably increased by the strict union that appeared every day between France and Spain, though the treaty of partition was made for this, among other reasons, to prevent jealousies from the union of too many States. That they had endeavoured, by all possible means, to preserve friendship; but, if they must, contrary to their own inclination, enter into a war, they have no cause to blame themselves for it, and therefore hoped, that God would protect them.

Thus all the pretensions of the French, to give the States a reasonable security, went off with the Count D'Avaux; who yet was willing to retire without any open breach, and therefore took his leave of the States in very obliging terms, accepted from them the present of a gold chain and medal, and left his Secretary behind, under colour of renewing the negotiations, when he had made a report of them to his Master. But the States understood the artful recess of the Ambassador, and therefore daily augmented their army with the troops arrived from Ireland, and with other auxiliary forces; and were indefatigably at work on the fortifications of their frontiers.

[To be continued.]

A Letter to his Grace the Duke of GRAFTON, First Commissioner of his Majesty's Treasury.

My LORD,

I AM not yet recovered from the astonishment into which I was thrown by your Grace's verbal message, in answer to my letter of the first of November. In a conversation I had with Colonel Fitzroy, at the hotel d'Espagne, he did me the honour of assuring me, that I should find his brother, my real and sincere friend, extremely desirous to concur in doing me justice; that he was to tell me this from your Grace; but that many interesting

Paris, Dec. 12, 1766.

particulars, relative to me, could not be communicated by letter, nor by the post. I fondly believed these obliging assurances, because, on a variety of occasions, your Grace had testified a full approbation of my conduct; had thanked me in the most flattering terms, as the person the most useful to the common cause in which we were embarked; and had shewn an uncommon zeal to serve a man who had suffered so much in the cause of liberty.

I returned

I returned to England with the gayest and the most lively hopes. As soon as I arrived at London, I desired my excellent friend, Mr. Fitzherbert, to wait on your Grace, with every profession of regard on my part, and the resolution I had taken of intirely submitting the mode of the application I should make to the throne for my pardon. I cannot express the anxiety which your Grace's answer gave me, 'Mr. Wilkes must write to Lord Chatham.' I then begged Mr. Fitzherbert to state the reasons, which made it impossible for me to follow that advice, from every principle of honour, both public and private.

I afterwards wrote the letter to your Grace, which I have seen in all the public prints*. I never received any other answer but a verbal message, 'Mr. Wilkes must write to Lord Chatham; I do nothing without Lord Chatham.' When I found that my pardon was to be bought with the sacrifice of my honour, I had the virtue not to hesitate. I spurned at the proposal, and left my dear native London with a heart full of grief that my fairest hopes were blasted; of humiliation, that I had given an easy faith to the promises of a Minister and a Courtier; and of astonishment, that a Nobleman of parts and discernment could continue in an insatiation, from which the conduct of Lord Chatham had recovered every other man in the nation. He was indeed long the favourite character of our countrymen. Every tongue was wanton in his praise. The whole people lavished on him their choicest favours, and endeavoured by the noblest means, by an unbounded generosity and confidence, to have kept him virtuous. With what anguish were we at last undeceived! How much it cost us to give up a man, who had so long intirely kept possession of our hearts! How cruel was the struggle! But, alas! how is he changed? How fallen? From what height fallen? His glorious sun is set, I believe, never to rise again.

We long hoped, my Lord, that public virtue was the guide of his actions, and the love of our country his ruling passion; but he has fully shewn, 'Omnis vis virtusque in lingua sita est.' Private ambition was all the while skulking behind the shield of the Patriot, and at length, in an evil hour, made him quit the scene of all his glory, the only place in which he could be truly useful, for a retreat, where he knew it was impossible the confidence of the people could follow, but where he might, in inglorious ease, bear his BLUSHING honours thick upon him.

I might be tempted to think it a duty of office, in the First Lord of the Treasury, to have submitted to his Majesty a petition relative to the exercise of the noblest act of regal power, which any constitution can give any Sovereign. Surely; my Lord, my application to the First Commissioner of the Treasury, who is always considered as the First Minister in England, was the very proper application. Lord Chatham's office was neither important, nor responsible. I will not, however, enlarge on this; but I shall desire your Grace's permission fully to state what has happened to me, as a private Gentleman, relative to Lord Chatham; because I would not leave a doubt, concerning the propriety of my conduct, in a mind naturally so candid, and so capable of judging truly, as that of the Duke of Grafton.

I believe that the flinty heart of L—C— has known the sweets of private friendship, and the fine feelings of humanity, as little as even ———. They are both formed to be admired, not beloved. A proud, insolent, overbearing, ambitious man is always full of the ideas of his own importance, and vainly imagines himself superior to the equality necessary among real friends, in all the moments of true enjoyment. Friendship is too pure a pleasure for a mind cankered with ambition, or the lust of power and grandeur. Lord Chatham declared in Parliament the strongest attachment to Lord Temple, one of the greatest characters our country could ever boast, and said, 'he would live and die with his Noble brother.' He has received obligations of the first magnitude from that Noble brother; yet, What trace of gratitude, or of friendship, was ever found in any part of his conduct? And has he not, now, declared the most open variance, and even hostility? I have had as warm and express declarations of regard, as could be made by this marble hearted friend; and Mr. Pitt had, no doubt, his views in even feeding me with flattery from time to time; on occasions, too, where candour and indulgence were all I could claim. He may remember the compliments he paid me on two certain poems, in the year 1754. If I were to take the declarations made by himself and the late Mr. Potter à la lettre, they were more charmed with those verses after the ninety-ninth reading, than after the first; so that from this circumstance, as well as a few of his speeches in Parliament, it seems to be likewise true of the first Orator, or rather the first Comedian,

K k

* See this Letter in our Magazine for December, 1766, page 322.

of our age, 'non displicuisse illi jocos, sed non contigisse.'

I will now submit to your Grace, if there was not something peculiarly base and perfidious in Mr. —'s calling me a 'blasphemer of my God' for those very verses, at a time when I was absent, and dangerously ill from an affair of honour. The charge too, he knew, was false; for the whole ridicule of those two pieces was confined to certain mysteries, which formerly the unplaced and unpensioned Mr. P— did not think himself obliged even to affect to believe. He added another charge equally unjust, that I was the 'libeller of my King,' though he was sensible that I never wrote a single line disrespectful to the sacred person of my Sovereign, but had only attacked the despotism of his Ministers, with the spirit becoming a good subject, and zealous friend of his country. The reason of this perfidy was plain: He was then beginning to pay homage to the Scottish idol, and I was the most acceptable sacrifice he could offer at the shrine of BUTE. History scarcely gives so remarkable a change. He was a few years ago the mad, seditious tribune of the people, insulting his Sovereign even in his capital city; now he is the abject, crouching deputy of the proud Scot, who, he declared in Parliament, 'wanted wisdom, and held principles incompatible with freedom.' A most ridiculous character surely for a Statesman, and the subject of a free kingdom; but the very proper composition for a Favourite. Was it possible for me, after this, to write a suppliant letter to L— Ch——m? I am the first to pronounce myself most unworthy of a pardon, if I could have obtained it, on those terms.

Although I declare, my Lord, that the conscious pride of virtue makes me look down with contempt on a man who could be guilty of this baseness; who could, in the lobby, declare that I must be supported, and in the House, on the same day, desert and revile me; yet I will, on every occasion, do justice to the Minister. He has served the public in all those points where the good of the nation coincided with his own private views; and in no other. I venerate the memory of the Secretary; and I think it an honour to myself, that I steadily supported, in Parliament, an Administration the most successful we ever had, and which carried the glory of the nation to the highest pitch, in every part of the world. He found his country almost in despair. He raised the noble spirit of England, and strained every nerve against

our enemies. His plans, when in power, were always great, though in direct opposition to the declarations of his whole life, when out of power. The invincible bravery of the British troops gave success even to the most rash, the most extravagant, the most desperate of his projects. He saw early the hostile intentions of Spain, and, if the written advice had been followed, a very few weeks had then, probably, closed the last general war; although the merit of that advice was more the merit of his Noble brother, than his own. After the omnipotence of Lord Bute, in 1761, had forced Mr. Pitt to retire from his Majesty's Councils, and the cause was declared by himself to be our conduct relative to Spain, I had the happiness of setting that affair in so clear and advantageous a light, that he expressed the most intire satisfaction, and particular obligations to my friendship. I do not, however, make this a claim of merit to Mr. Pitt. It was my duty, from the peculiar advantages of information I then had.

The constitution of our country has no obligations to him. He has left it with all its beauties, and all its blemishes. He never once appeared in earnest about any question of liberty. He was the cause that, in 1764, no point was gained for the public, in the two great questions of General Warrants, and the Seizure of Papers. The cursed remains of the Court of Star-chamber; the enormous power of the Attorney-general, the sole great Judicial Officer of the Crown, who is *durante beneplacito*, and not upon oath; who tramples on Grand-juries, and breaks down the first, the foremost barriers of liberty; continued, during his administration, the same as before. Every grievance, which was not rooted out by the glorious Revolution, and the latter struggles of our Patriots, still subsists in full force, notwithstanding the absolute power he exercised, for several years, over every department of the State. But I have done with L— C—. I leave him to the poor consolation of a place, a pension, and a peerage; for which he has sold the confidence of a great nation. Pity shall find, and weep over him.

I am now, my Lord, once more driven from the Romans to the gay, the polite Athenians; but I shall endeavour to convince your Grace, that I am not totally lost to my country, nor to myself, in this scene of elegant dissipation; and that I do not waste the time in unavailing complaints of my hard fate, and the ingratitude of those I have served with success; for I shall

shall very soon beg to call the public attention to some points of national importance; and, in the mean time, I shall embrace this opportunity of doing myself justice against the calumnies, which a restless faction does not cease to propagate.

The affair of the General Warrant, and the Habeas Corpus, is told very unfaithfully; and almost every particular, relative to my being made a prisoner, and sent to the Tower, on the 30th of April, 1763, has been injuriously misrepresented, in several late publications. I shall therefore state the transactions of that memorable day; and I may appeal to the minutes, taken at the time, for the accuracy of this relation.

ON my return from the City, early in the morning, I met, at the end of Great George-street, one of the King's Messengers. He told me, that he had a warrant to apprehend me, which he must execute immediately, and that I must attend him to Lord Halifax's. I desired to see the warrant. He said it was 'against the authors, printers, and publishers of the North Briton, No. 45.' and that his verbal orders were to arrest Mr. Wilkes. I told him the warrant did not respect me: I advised him to be very civil, and to use no violence in the street, for, if he attempted force, I would put him to death in the instant; but, if he would come quietly to my house, I would convince him of the illegality of the warrant, and the injustice of the orders he had received. He chose to accompany me home, and then produced the GENERAL WARRANT. I declared, that such a warrant was absolutely illegal and void in itself, that it was a ridiculous warrant against the whole English nation; and I asked, Why he would serve it on me, rather than on the Lord-chancellor, on either of the Secretaries, on Lord Bute, or Lord Corke, my next door neighbour? The answer was, 'I am to arrest Mr. Wilkes.' About an hour afterwards, two other Messengers arrived, and several of their assistants. They all endeavoured in vain to persuade me to accompany them to Lord Halifax's. I had likewise many civil messages from his Lordship to desire my attendance. My only answer was, That I had not the honour of visiting his Lordship, and this first application was rather rude and ungentlemanlike.

While some of the Messengers and their assistants were with me, Mr. Churchill came into the room. I had heard that their verbal orders were likewise to apprehend him; but I suspected they did not

know his person, and by presence of mind I had the happiness of saving my friend. As soon as Mr. Churchill entered the room, I accosted him, 'Good morrow, Mr. Thomson. How does Mrs. Thomson do to-day? Does she dine in the country?' Mr. Churchill thanked me, said she then waited for him, that he only came for a moment to ask me how I did, and almost directly took his leave. He went home immediately, secured all his papers, and retired into the country. The Messengers could never get intelligence where he was. The following week he came to town, and was present both the days of hearing at the Court of Common-pleas.

The whole morning passed in messages between Lord Halifax and me. The business of the Messengers being soon publicly known, several of my friends came to me on so extraordinary an event. I desired two or three of them to go to the Court of Common-pleas, to make affidavit of my being made a prisoner in my own house, under an illegal warrant, and to demand a Habeas Corpus. The Chief Justice gave orders, that it should issue immediately.

A Constable came afterwards with several assistants to the Messengers. I repeatedly insisted on their all leaving me, and declared I would not suffer any one of them to continue in the room against my consent, for I knew, and would support, the rights of an Englishman in the sanctuary of his own house. I was then threatened with immediate violence, and a regiment of the guards, if necessary. I soon found all resistance would be vain. The Constable demanded my sword, and insisted on my immediately attending the Messengers to Lord Halifax's. I replied, that, if they were not assassins, they should first give me their names in writing. They complied with this, and thirteen set their hands to the paper. I then got into my own chair, and proceeded to Lord Halifax's, guarded by the Messengers and their assistants.

I was conducted into a great apartment fronting the Park, where Lord Halifax and Lord Egremont, the two Secretaries of State, were sitting at a table covered with paper, pens and ink. The Under-secretaries stood near their Lordships. Mr. Lovel Stanhope the law clerk, and Mr. Philip Carteret Webb, the Solicitor of the Treasury, were the only persons besides who attended. Lord Egremont received me with a supercilious, insolent air; Lord Halifax with great politeness. I was desired to take the chair near their Lordships, which I did. Lord Halifax then began, 'that he was really

really concerned that he had been necessitated to proceed in that manner against me, that it was exceedingly to be regretted that a Gentleman of my rank and abilities could engage against his King and his Majesty's government.' I replied, 'that his Lordship could not be more mistaken, for the King had not a subject more zealously attached to his person and government than myself, that I had all my life been a warm friend of the house of Brunswick, and the Protestant succession; that, while I made the truest professions of duty to the King, I was equally free to declare in the same moment, that I believed no Prince had ever the misfortune of being served by such ignorant, insolent, and despotic Ministers, of which my being there was a fresh glaring proof, for I was brought before their Lordships by force, under a General Warrant, which named no-body, in violation of the laws of my country, and of the privileges of Parliament; that I begged both their Lordships to remember my present declaration, that, on the very first day of the ensuing session of Parliament, I would stand up in my place and impeach them for the outrage they had committed in my person against the liberties of the people.' Lord Halifax answered, 'that nothing had been done but by the advice of the best lawyers, and that it was now his duty to examine me.' He had in his hand a long list of questions, regularly numbered. He began, 'Mr. Wilkes, do you know Mr. Kearsly? when did you see him? &c. &c.' I replied, 'that I suspected there was a vain hope my answer would tend rather to what his Lordship wished to know, that he seemed to be lost in a dark and intricate path, and really wanted much light to guide him through it, but that I could assure his Lordship not a single ray should come from me.' Lord Halifax returned to the charge, 'Mr. Wilkes, do you know Mr. Kearsly? &c. &c.' I said, 'that this was a curiosity on his Lordship's part, which, however laudable in the Secretary, I did not find myself disposed to gratify, and that, at the end of my examination, all the quires of paper on their Lordships' table should be as milk white as at the beginning.' Lord Halifax then desired to remind me of my being their prisoner, and of their right to examine me. I answered, that I should imagine their Lordship's time was too precious to be trifled away in that manner, that they might have seen before I would never say one word they desired to know, and I added, 'Indeed, my Lords, I am not made of such slight, flimsy stuff;' then, turning

to Lord Egremont, I said, 'could you employ tortures, I would never utter a word unbecoming my honour, or affecting the sacred confidence of any friend. God has given me firmness and fidelity. You trifle away your time most egregiously, my Lord.' Lord Halifax then advised me to weigh well the consequences of my conduct, and the advantages to myself of a generous, frank confession; I lamented the prostitution of the word, Generous, to what I should consider as an act of the utmost treachery, cowardice, and wickedness. His Lordship then asked me, 'if I chose to be prisoner in my own house, at the Tower, or in Newgate, for he was disposed to oblige me.' I gave his Lordship my thanks, 'but, I desired to remark, that I never received an obligation, but from a friend; that I demanded justice, and my immediate liberty, as an Englishman, who had not offended the laws of his country; that, as to the rest, it was beneath my attention, the odious idea of restraint was the same odious idea every-where; that I would go where I pleased, and, if I was restrained by a superior force, I must yield to the violence, but would never give colour to it by a shameful compromise; that every thing was indifferent to me in comparison of my honour and liberty; that I made my appeal to the laws; and had already by my friends applied to the Court of Common Pleas for the Habeas Corpus, which the Chief Justice had actually ordered to be issued; and that I hoped to owe my discharge solely to my innocence, and to the vigour of the law in a free country. Lord Halifax then told me, 'that I should be sent to the Tower, where I should be treated in a manner suitable to my rank, and that he hoped the Messengers had behaved well to me.' I acknowledged that they had behaved with humanity, and even civility to me, notwithstanding the ruffian orders given them by his Lordship's colleague. I then turned again to Lord Egremont, and said, 'Your Lordship's verbal orders were to drag me out of my bed at midnight. The first man, who had entered my bed-chamber by force, I should have laid dead on the spot. Probably I should have fallen in the skirmish with the others. I thank God, not your Lordship, that such a scene of blood has been avoided. Your Lordship is very ready to issue orders, which you have neither courage to sign, nor I believe to justify.' No reply was made to this. The conversation dropped. Lord Halifax retired into another apartment. Lord Egremont continued sullen and silent about

about a quarter of an hour. I then made a few remarks on some capital pictures which were in the room, and his Lordship left me alone.

I was afterwards conducted into another apartment. I found there several of my friends, in argument with the most infamous of all the tools of that administration Mr. P—— C———. He confirmed to me, that I was to be carried to the Tower, and 'wished to know if I had any favours to ask.' I replied, 'that I was used to confer, not to receive favours; that I was superior to the receiving any even from his Masters; that all I would say to him was, if my valet de chambre was allowed to attend me in the Tower, I should be shaved and have a clean shirt; if he was not, I should have a long beard, and dirty linnen.' Mr. W— said, 'that orders would be given for his admission at the Tower.' I complained of the shameful evasion of the Habeas Corpus in sending me to the Tower, though the orders of the Chief Justice Pratt were known. Mr. W— made no reply to this. He came to visit me at the Tower in the beginning of my imprisonment, when I had not the permission to see any friend. I desired him almost at his first entrance to take his leave, for, if I was not allowed to see those I loved, I would not see those I despised.

While I continued in the Tower, I was pressed to offer bail in order to regain my liberty, and two of the first Nobility desired to be my securities in the sum of 100,000 pounds each. I was exceedingly grateful for the offer, but would not accept it. I observed, that neither my health nor my spirits were affected, that I would by great temperance and abstinence endeavour to compensate the want of air and exercise, but, if my health suffered in a dangerous way, I would then accept such generous offers, for I hoped to live that so noble a cause might be brought to a glorious issue for the liberties of my country. From the beginning of this arduous business, I would not on any occasion give bail, by which I never involved any friend, and remained the perfect master of my own conduct.

Justice has at length overtaken many of the inferior criminals, but my out-lawry prevented my punishing the great, the ca-

pital offender, when, after all his subterfuges, he was almost within my reach. I please myself however with the reflection that no Minister has since dared to issue a General Warrant, nor to sign an order for the seizure of papers. In the one the personal liberty of every subject is immediately concerned. On the other may depend not only his own safety and property, but what will come still more home to a man of honour, the security, the happiness of those, with whom he is most intimately connected, their fortunes, their future views, perhaps secrets, the discovery of which would drive the coldest Stoic to despair; their very existence possibly, all that is important in the public walk of life, all that is dear and sacred in friendship and in love. I was the last oppressed, but I was the first man, who had the courage to carry through a just resistance to these acts of despotism. Now the opinions of our sovereign Courts of justice are known and established. I rejoice that several others, who suffered before me, have since made their appeal to the laws, and obtained redress. I hope the iron rod of ministerial oppression is at length broken, and that I am the last victim of violence and cruelty. I shall not then regret all the sacrifices I have made, and my mind shall feast itself with the recollection in the unjust exile I am doomed to suffer from my friends and my native land.

I will now, my Lord, only add, however unfashionable such a declaration may be, that consistency shall never depart from my character, that to the last moment I will preserve the same fixed and unconquerable hatred to the enemies of freedom and the constitution of our happy island, the same warm attachment to the friends and the cause of liberty; that I keep a steady and a longing eye on England, that my endeavours for the good and service of my country, by every method left me, shall have a period only with my life, and, that, although I do not mean to lay any future claim to your Grace's favours, I will take care to secure your esteem.

I am,

My Lord,

Your Grace's most obedient
and very humble servant,
JOHN WILKES.

The BRITISH MUSE, containing original Poems, Songs, &c.*The* CHOICE. A NEW SONG.

Since wedlock's in vogue and stale vir-gins def-pis'd, To all
bat-che-lors greeting these lines are premis'd;
I'm a maid that will marry, ay, could I but find, I care not for
for-tune, a man to my mind; I care not for
for-tune, a man to my mind.

2.
Not the fair-weather fop fond of fashion and
drefs,
Not the 'Squire that can relish no joys but the
chace,
Not the free-thinking rake whom no morals can
bind,
Neither this, that, nor t'other's the man to my
mind.

Neither this, &c.

3.
Not the ruby-fac'd sot who topes world without
end,
Nor the drone that can't relish his bottle and
friend,

Nor the fool that's too fond, nor the churl that's
unkind,
Neither this, that, nor t'other's the man to my
mind.

Neither this, &c.

4.
Nor the rich with full bags without breeding or
merit,
Nor the flash that's all fury without any spirit,
Nor the fine Master Fribble, the scorn of man-
kind;
Neither this, that, nor t'other's the man to my
mind

Neither this, &c.

5.

But the youth whom good sense and good-nature
inspire,
Whom the brave must esteem, and the fair should
admire,
In whose heart love and truth are with honour
conjoin'd,
This, this, and no other's the man to my mind.
This, this, &c.

D E L I A. *A Pastoral,*

*In Memory of the much-lamented Death of
Miss K. D—NGW—TH.*

A T T E N D, O ye nymphs and ye swains,
O listen a while to my lay;
Tho' pensive and languid my strains,
Time was I, like you, too was gay;
But now my heart's bleeding with grief,
And pleasure is fled from my sight,
There's nothing can give me relief,
There's nothing can give me delight.

Do you ask whence my troubles proceed,
Why thus I continue to weep?
And why, scatter'd over the meads,
Unguarded I leave my poor sheep?
Reflect, and you cannot but guess
The reason that makes me so dull,
I cannot the cause well express,
My heart, my poor heart is so full.

Don't ye know that my Delia is dead,
That this was the day that she dy'd,
Tho' a twelvemonth is flown o'er my head,
Yet still I my sorrow can't hide?
Yes, e'en in the bloom of her charms,
When crown'd the fair Queen of the May,
Stern death from my eager fond arms,
Alas! cruelly tore her away.

Ah shepherds and nymphs all so fair!
You knew my dear Delia, I find;
For I see in each eye a soft tear,
And trust me I take it most kind:
Your pity her merit makes known,
Wonder not, then, her loss I deplore;
This I never can cease to bemoan.
For she's gone, I shall see her no more!

They tell me 'tis folly to grieve,
And bid me the pastimes to join;
They may lesser troubles relieve,
But cannot alleviate mine.
Each meadow, each green myrtle grove,
Where oft I so happy have stray'd,
All a mournful remembrance move,
Of the matchless engaging dear maid.

Yes, Delia, no time can efface
Thy image impress'd on my heart,
And who knows but a very short space
We may meet again never to part?
Grant this, O ye pitying powers!
For then will my sorrows all cease,
And my anxious corroding sad hours
Be chang'd for whole ages of peace.

May, 9, 1767.

A L E X I S.

O D E to a young Lady.

E A C H scene around of gaudy spring,
In merry month of May,
Invites the chearful birds to sing,
And aids the poet's lay.
Let Celia lead the city throng,
And urge some flagging muse along,
I, near a shady tree,
Indite and sing in humble verse
(Where each may find what I rehearse)
Of Polly fair as she.

The town derides the country taste,
Ha! ha! the Ladies cry;
Yet hence to town should Polly haste,
Beware ye beaux—ye die.
'Tis true, she owns no sparkling eyes,
Her's catch the colour of the skies,
Just at the rise of day.
C— can boast no better face,
More suited shape, more easy grace,
No fairer flower of May.

Take from the butterfly its wings,
And then its beauties tell:
So Dolly from the dust-cart springs
Thro' fashion to a belle.
Let Chloe hide, with prudent care,
Her tresses rude in borrow'd hair;
Here of the lightest brown,
Like waves, when Venus, from the sea
Uprising, rose to mark her way,
Then roll'd in ringlets down.

Was native excellence the boast,
Such masks of fashion flown,
P— V— might be a fav'rite toast
Which ev'ry beau should own.
Was I some bee could freely rove
O'er blooming lawn, or spicy grove;
'Mongst all the tints within,
What tulips more should tempt to stay?
What flow'rs more roseate hues display,
Than rise from Polly's chin?

T. T.

*From the Collection of CATCHES and Glees
performed at Ranelagh-house on Tuesday,
May the 12th.*

C A T C H by Dr. ARNE.

The F A M I L Y Q U A R R E L.

The Husband, Wife, and Friend.

F R I E N D.

G O O D neighbours, be quiet, let me part
the fray.
Come kiss and be friends, drive discord away.

W I F E.

He's a puppy, an ass, a poor fripp'ry Jack,
That gives me no victuals, nor cloaths to my
back.

H U S B A N D.

Oh you vixen, you brawler! how dare you to
rail!

If this be the case, I must lock up my ale.

W I F E.

W I F E.

Ay, fasten the door, and pocket the key,
I can get ale abroad, for you shan't lock up me.

GLEE Anacreontic,

By Mr. B A I L D O N.

PRITHEE, friend, fill t'other pipe,
Fie for shame! don't let us part,
Just when wit is brisk and ripe,
Rais'd by wine's all-pow'rful art.

Who, but fools, would thus retire
To their drowsy sleepy bed!
Drawer—heap with coals the fire,
Bring us t'other flask of red.

Foot to foot then let us drink,
'Till things double to our view;
Pleasure then 'twill be to think
One full bumper looks like two.

Fill, my friend, then fill your glass,
Why shou'd we at cares repine?
Mis'ry crowns the sober ass;
Happiness the man of wine.

GLEE Anacreontic,

By Mr. B A I L D O N.

WHEN gay Bacchus fills my breast,
All my cares are lull'd to rest;
Rich I seem as Lydia's King,
Merry catch or ballad sing.
Ivy wreaths my temples shade,
Ivy that will never fade;
Thus I sit, in mind elate,
Laughing at the farce of state.
Some delight in fighting-fields,
Nobler transport Bacchus yields—
Fill the bowl—I ever said,
'Tis better to lie drunk, than dead.

GLEE by Dr. ARNE.

BLIND-MAN'S-BUFF.

To the M E N.

THE sport is an emblem of love,
When women are caught, as they play;
Now, far out of reach, they remove;
Then, daring, run full in your way.
No fawn, tho' by nature so shy,
Pursu'd, will elude you so fast;
Yet shun'd, they'll approach you so nigh,
You're certain to catch them at last.

Since, trifling, or flying,
Or kindly complying,
Love spreads, and they fall in the snare,
Let a gen'rous connection
Insure their protection,
And make them as happy as fair;
With fondness endearing,
No falsehood appearing,
Let honour with pleasure unite:
Sweet smiles, in reward,
Will enliven your board,
And attend your pillows at night.

C A T C H by Dr. ARNE.

The STREET INTRIGUE.

A Rake, an Ale-house Woman, and her
Daughter.

RAKE.

HARK you, my dear! come hither,
Afford me a moment's delay—
Where would you run, say whither?
Shall you and I go to the play?
Nay, don't be afraid—
Come, come, you jade,
Before the gallery's full;
The play is fine,
And the pantomime,
Europa astride on a bull.

DAUGHTER.

O fie, Sir!—I can't, Sir—Lord! what will the
neighbours say?
They'll all tell my mother, I went with a man to
the play.
Let me be gone—I tremble—Excuse me, I now
must retreat,
Or else be chidden, and pinch'd, and drub'd, for
talking with you in the street.

MOTHER.

So, mistress minx, have I caught you!
Heyday! what doings are here!
Come home, you slut, 'od rot you!
And draw my customers beer—
Sir, loosen her hand,
And go to the Strand,
The market for impudent whores—
If e'er she flirts it with you again,
I'll turn her out of my doors.

C A T C H by Dr. ARNE.

QUICH is the properest day to drink?
Saturday, Sunday, Monday?
A. Each is the properest day, I think—
Why shou'd we name but one day?
Q. Tell me but your's, I'll mention my day—
Let us but fix on some day?
A. Tuesday, Wedn'day, Thursday, Friday,
Saturday, Sunday, Monday.

GLEE. On CHLOE SLEEPING.

By Dr. ARNE.

HUSH to 'peace each ruder wind!
Purling rills, in silence roll,
While, on rosy bed reclin'd,
Sleeps the charmer of my soul.

Chaste Diana, watch my treasure,
Guard her beauty from alarms,
Let no Satyr's brutal pleasure
Dare invade her blooming charms.

I, thy soldier, must away;
Then adieu, thou lovely Fair:
Should'st thou wake, and bid me stay,
Courage would dissolve to air.

GLEE.

GLEE. The LOVE RAPTURE.

FAIR the op'ning lily blows,
Sweet the fragrant citron grows,
Which perfumes the Eastern grove :
Say, can aught with these compare ?
Oh, much fairer, sweeter far,
Bloom the charms of her I love !

The last GRAND CHORUS.

ANACREON : Or, GENIUS REWARDED.

APOLLO, gay rob'd in the radiance of
light,
Anacreon meant to reward :
Plump Bacchus had sworn to encourage the
Wight,
And Cupid was fond of the bard.
The god of the day, with a heavenly smile,
Complacent, his vot'ry bespake—
If love, or good wine, fullen care can beguile,
Thou'rt free, thine election to make.
This grant, said the poet, I fain wou'd improve—
Must only one transport be mine ?
When drinking, you know, is a whet to fond
love,
And love, the true zest to good wine.
Let both them impress of thy wisdom the stamp,
Or quench my poetical fire ;
The Spirits of each must illumine my lamp,
Or Phæbus in vain would inspire.
The gods held a council—when thus 'twas
decreed—
' True genius shall rigour defy ;
' Kind Bacchus, for thee the ripe vintage shall
bleed,
' And Cupid soft beauty supply.'

The following Poem was written by the witty and ingenious Dr. Richard Corbet near a Century and a half since. It has been much admired for the Vein of true Humour which runs through the whole, as well as for its just Ridicule of the superstitious Follies of the Romish Church. The Copy here given is taken verbatim from the 3d edition of his Poems printed 1672. This celebrated and facetious Writer, after having been Bishop of Oxford about three Years, and afterwards as long Bishop of Norwich, died in 1635, Ætat. 52.

Dr. CORBET's Journey into FRANCE.

I Went from England into France,
Nor yet to learn to cringe nor dance,
Nor yet to ride or fence ;
Nor did I go like one of those
That do return with half a nose
They carried from hence.

But I to Paris rode along
Much like John Dory in the song,
Upon a holy tide ;
I on an ambling nag did set,
I trust he is not paid for yet ;
And spur'd him on each side.

And to Saint Dennis fast we came,
To see the sight of Nostre Dame,
The man that shews them snaffles ;

Where who is apt for to believe,
May see our Lady's right-arm sleeve,
And eke her old pantofles ;

Her breast, her milk, her very gown
That she did wear in Bethlehem town,
When in the inn she lay.
Yet all the world knows that's a fable,
For so good clothes ne'er lay in stable,
Upon a lock of hay.

No Carpenter could by his trade
Gain so much coin as to have made
A gown of so rich stuff.
Yet they, poor fools, think for their credit,
They may believe old Joseph did it,
'Cause he deserv'd enough.

There is one of the crosses nails,
Which who so sees, his bonnet vails,
And if he will may kneel.
Some say 'twas false, 'twas never so,
Yet feeling it, thus much I know,
It is as true as steel.

There is a lanthorn which the Jews,
When Judas led them forth, did use,
It weighs my weight downright :
But, to believe it, you must think
The Jews did put a candle in't,
And then 'twas very light.

There's one Saint there hath lost his nose,
Another's head, but not his toes,
His elbow and his thumb.
But when that we had seen the rags
We went to th' inn and took our nags,
And so away did come.

We came to Paris on the green,
'Tis wond'rous fait, 'tis nothing clean,
'Tis Europe's greatest town :
How strong it is I need not tell it,
For all the world may eas'ly smell it,
That walk it up and down.

There many strange things are to see ;
The Palace and Great Gallery,
The Place Royal doth excell :
The New Bridge and the statues there,
At Nostre Dame, Saint Q Pater,
The steeple bears the bell.

For learning, th' University ;
And for old cloaths, the Frippery ;
The house the Queen did build.
Saint Innocents, whose earth devours
Dead corpse in four-and-twenty hours,
And there the King was kill'd.

The Bofs-hill and Saint Dennis street,
The Shafflenist like London Fleet ;
The Arsenal—no toy :
But, if you'll see the prettiest thing,
Go to the Court and see the King,
O 'tis a hopeful boy.

He is of all his Dukes and Peers
Reverenc'd for much wit at's years,
Nor must you think it much ;

For he with gentle switch doth sway,
And make fine dirty pyes of clay,
O! never King made such.

A bird that can but kill a fly,
Or prate, doth please his Majesty,
'Tis known to every one :
The Duke of Guise gave him a parrot,
And he had twenty cannons for it,
For his new galleon.

O! that I ere might have the hap
To get the bird, which in the map
Is called the Indian Ruck,
I'd give it him, and hope to be
As rich as Guise or Livine,
Or else I had ill luck.

Birds about his chamber stand,
And he feeds them with his own hand,
'Tis his humility ;
And if they do want any thing,
They need but whistle for their King,
And he comes presently.

But now then, for these parts he must
Be entiled—Lewis the Just,
Great Henry's lawful heir ;

When to his stile to add more words,
They'd better call him King of Birds,
Than of the Great Navarre.

He hath besides a pretty quirk,
Taught him by nature, how to work
In iron with much ease ;
Sometimes to the forge he goes,
There he knocks, and there he blows,
And makes both locks and keys :

Which puts a doubt in every one
Whether he be Mars or Vulcan's son ;
Some few believe his mother—
But let them all say what they will,
I came resolv'd, and think so still,
As much the one as th' other.

The people too dislike the youth,
Alledging reasons, for in truth
Mothers should honour'd be :
Yet others say, he loves her rather
As well as ere she lov'd his father,
And that's notoriously.

An Account of the Luk-Taw, or Chinese Vetches, introduced into Georgia from China, by Mr. Samuel Bowen, as appears by the Certificate to the Society of Arts, &c. from Henry Yonge, Esq; Surveyor-general of Georgia; shewing their great Increase by quick Vegetation.

THE Chinese use these vetches for the following purposes :

From them they prepare an excellent kind of vermicelli, esteemed, by some, preferable to the Italian ; nothing keeps better at sea, not being subject to be destroyed by the weevil.

In Canton, and other cities of China, they are used for sallad, and also boiled like greens, or stewed in soup, after they have been prepared in the following manner :

They put about two quarts of the vetches into a coarse bag, or hair-cloth bag, that will hold about a peck ; and, after steeping them in it a little time in warm water, they lay the bag on flat grating, or a wooden lattice, placed about half-way down a tub, and put a cover on the tub ; then, every four hours, they pour water on them, and, in about thirty-six or forty hours, they will have sprouted about three inches in length ; they are then taken out

and dressed with oil and vinegar, or boiled, as other vegetables.

At sea, where fresh water is valuable, they place a cock in the bottom of the tub, and draw off the water that drains from them to moisten them again ; so that nothing is lost.

Mr. Flint and Mr. Bowen having found them an excellent antiscorbutic, prepared in this manner, was a principal reason for his introducing them into America, as it would be a most valuable remedy to prevent, or cure, the scurvy among the seamen on board his Majesty's ships.

These vetches are also of great use in warm countries, where grass is scarce, as you may soon raise most excellent fodder for your cattle ; which may be given them either green or made into hay, and not thrashed.

In warm climates they yield four crops a year, each crop will ripen in six weeks ; they grow erect in tufts, from eighteen inches to two feet high.

* This is to certify, that the peas or vetches, lately introduced by Mr. Samuel Bowen in this Province from China, were planted by me the last year at Mr. Bowen's request, and did yield three crops ; and, had the frost kept off one week longer, I should have had a fourth crop ; which is a very extraordinary increase, and must, if attended to and encouraged, be of great utility and advantage to this and his Majesty's other southern American Provinces.

Savanna, Georgia,
Dec. 23, 1766.

HENRY YONGE.

DESCRIP.

Leigh, May 16, 1767.

DESCRIPTION and CURE of the QUARTAN AGUE, &c.

A Quartan ague is that sort of intermittent fever, which returns every third day. It has two fits in four days, or two days quite free from a fit. It possesses the longest intermission of any, yet is often the hardest to cure of the kind, and, when obstinate, generally proves fatal to old folks.

A quartan begins about four or five in the afternoon, though sometimes sooner and sometimes later, with a great lassitude, stretching, and blunt pain in the head, back, loins, and legs. The feet and hands are cold, the whole body is pale; the face and nails livid, to which shivering and shaking supervene. The tongue and lips tremble, the breath is difficult, with restlessness and tossing. The pulse is contracted and hard, and sometimes unequal, and there is an anxiety about the heart. These symptoms continue about two or three hours; in some, the body is costive, in others, there is a motion to stool, and to make water. In some there is a nausea or vomiting, with stools, but not so common; some advanced in years have their mind pretty much disordered; the heat comes on gradually, not burning but dry; the pulse becomes equal, quick and large, but the dull pain in the head remains, with a vertiginous affection; the skin becomes a little moist, and in about four or six hours the symptoms vanish, except a dull pain in the bones, joints, and feet. The urine in the fit is sometimes thin and watery, sometimes thick with a sediment.

The seat of the cause seems to lie mostly in the membranes; and particularly in the periosteum, that one which lines the bones. Thence it is, that the stomach is commonly less affected at the onset of a fit of a quartan, than in that of a tertian ague, and generally goes off too with little, or no sweat, without that profuse degree thereof, that terminates the paroxysm of the other. But in a quartan, the patients have some singular and peculiar pathognomonic symptoms, such as grievous, grinding-like pains, which cause them to complain that their bones feel as if a breaking; when, after long straining, and the salutary assistance of the subsequent fever, (without which, they would die as most do in the cold fit,) the viscid lentor (the obstructing matter and cause)

is ground down small enough to be rendered sufficiently fluxile, to yield to the impulse of the heart's motion, and be thereby pushed forward into the veins, to mix in the common circulation with the general mass of blood again; upon which resolution all the spasmodic symptoms pass off, and the fatigued patient becomes as well as before, and so continues for three days, till a new collection, and stoppage, of a fresh quantity of like lentor obstructs those evanescent arteries again, when the same symptoms likewise return, and continue periodically so to do, till such time, as either nature, or art, by altering the foul state of the blood, removes the cause, and consequently the dolorous effects also.

Thus we see the proximate cause of agues is a viscosity of the arterial fluid, upon which succeeds a strong and quick contraction of the heart, for a resolution of what stagnated. Accordingly I once knew a too plentiful bleeding, performed merely out of frolic, after a preceding night's drunken fit, produce a strong ague the very next day. And natural enough it was, by subtracting so suddenly so much heat, and motion of the blood, to render it thick and grumous, and so apt to stop in the capillary arterial vessels, the seat of aguish disorders.

The reason why a quartan ague oftentimes continues so long, is so hard to cure, and so dangerous to ancient people, may be, because the seat of the obstruction lies so remote from the force of the heart's impulse, in the most minute vessels of the membranous parts, which consequently render the time longer before that viscid obstructing lentor can be broke down small enough to suit the narrow boxes of those minute canals it passes through, in order to continue its progressive motion, and prevent the future detention thereof, in those evanescent arteries so often obstructed thereby: Till at last, the febrile matter is discharged the body, by some suitable emunctory nature expels it out at, when the patient becomes perfectly well again, and is no longer troubled with any more periodical returns of his ague. The reason of the difference of which may be seen accounted for in the second volume of my Anatomy, on the Fluids.

Now a cheap, easy, and safe specific

for a quartan ague is only the following single, and simple drug, an ordinary article in the *Materia Medica*; which simplicity, in all my practice, I am always most fond of looking upon as the perfection in physic; half a dram, more or less at a time, of the yellow kind of Seville orange peel in powder, taken in any vehicle the patient prefers; whether honey, treacle, syrup, or conserve, by way of a solid form; or mixed up in any wine or spirits to drink, repeated every five or six hours till well, with which, if the repeated use of the cold bath, though but in a pond, on the well days, be added, it will both hasten and confirm the cure.

But there is no remedy, though the most sovereign in the world, which does not sometimes fail of success, even in cases where seemingly it is well adapted; and there are now and then some extraordinary cases that will hardly yield to any thing. Then take four or five grains of calomel, (otherwise called sweet mercury) every or each night at bed-time, by way of pill or bolus, and continue so to do till a gentle

spitting is raised, purging it off between whiles if too troublesome, or else letting it wear off of itself. This will certainly cure such stubborn quartans, when nothing else can. Hoffman observes, that obstinate quartans in children are not to be cured but by purging.

And here I will take this opportunity to save writing thereon on purpose, just to observe for the ease and benefit of rheumatic patients, that forty or fifty drops more or less of antimonial wine, called also *vinum benedictum*, taken once or twice a day in any vehicle, and continued some months, is an excellent specific for old wandering rheumatic stitches and pains. The judicious Dr. Huxham prefers, is that made of the glass of antimony, and gives it great encomiums. Half an ounce or a whole ounce of which emetic wine, taken now and then, between whiles, purposely to vomit, will greatly forward the cure, as of a stubborn quartan ague also.

From your obliged
humble servant,

JOHN COOK, M.D.

Abstract of an Act for raising the Sum of One million five hundred thousand Pounds, by way of Annuities and a Lottery, attended with Annuities to be charged on the Sinking Fund.

BY this act, the sum of 1,500,000*l.* is granted, to be raised; viz. 900,000*l.* thereof by annuities, after the rate of 3*l.* per cent. and 600,000*l.* by a lottery, to consist of 60,000 tickets, the prizes to be attended with the like 3*l.* per cent. annuities; and every contributor towards the said sum of 900,000*l.* is, in respect of every 60*l.* agreed by him to be contributed for raising such sum, intitled to receive four tickets in the said lottery, upon payment of ten pounds for each ticket.

Natives or foreigners, who, in books open at the Bank, have subscribed to the said sum of 900,000*l.* and deposited 15*l.* per cent. of their subscription-money, are to pay the remainder as herein directed: 10*l.* per cent. by the 27th of May, 1767; 10*l.* per cent. by the 26th of June; 15*l.* per cent. by the 27th of August; 15*l.* per cent. by the 25th of September; 15*l.* per cent. by the 30th of October; and 15*l.* per cent. by the 17th of November. Subscriptions to the lottery to be paid, viz. 25*l.* per cent. by the 16th of June; 30*l.* per cent. by the 28th of July; and 40*l.* per cent. by the 11th of September.

The subscribers to the said sum of 900,000*l.* are intitled to an annuity of 3*l.* per cent. the interest to commence from

the 5th of January, 1767. The 600,000*l.* to be raised by a lottery, is to carry an interest of 3*l.* per cent. to commence from the 5th of January, 1768; and the interest, on both sums, is to be paid half-yearly, on the 5th of July, and the 5th of January.

Subscribers, paying the whole of their subscriptions towards the annuities on or before the 27th of October, and, to the lottery, on or before the 24th of July, are to be allowed interest, by way of discount, for the same. Tickets for the lottery are to be delivered to subscribers completing their subscriptions; the annuities are made transferrable; receipts are to be given for the money paid in towards the said sum of 900,000*l.* and the same are made transferrable.

The Cashier of the Bank is to give security for duly accounting for, and paying over the said monies into the Exchequer; and the Treasury is to apply the money to the services voted this session. The names of the contributors are to be entered in books to be provided by the Accomptant-general of the Bank, to be inspected gratis; and the duplicate is to be transmitted into the Auditor's Office of the Exchequer. Contributors, duly paying their contribu-

tion monies, are intitled to a proportionable share of the annuities; and the same are to be tax-free; but, where the sums subscribed shall not be duly paid, the deposit, &c. is forfeited to the Public. Credit is to be given in the books at the Bank, to contributors completing their payments to the said sum of 900,000*l.* The persons, to whose credit such sums shall be placed, may assign the same; and the said sums are to carry 3*l.* per cent. interest, and to be deemed transferrable stock. The annuities are charged on the sinking fund.

The Managers and Directors of the lottery are to be appointed by the Treasury, and the method of conducting the lottery books, and all other particulars, is as heretofore.

The number and value of the fortunate tickets are as follow: 1 of 20,000*l.* 3 of 10,000*l.* 4 of 5000*l.* 10 of 2000*l.* 18 of

1000*l.* 42 of 500*l.* 200 of 100*l.* 610 of 50*l.* and 2950 of 20*l.* with 500*l.* to the first-drawn ticket, and 1000*l.* to the last-drawn, over and above the benefits which may happen to belong to them. The lottery to begin drawing on the 16th of November, 1767. Forging tickets or certificates is felony.

Contributors, not making good their payments, with respect to the said lottery, within the times limited, are to forfeit their deposits; and the tickets for such sums are to be delivered back into the Exchequer. Persons selling shares in tickets, of which they are not possessed, forfeit 500*l.* Offences, committed in Ireland, against acts for preventing unlawful lotteries, are declared to be punishable, and may be sued for in Dublin. After the drawing of the lottery, the tickets are to be exchanged for certificates.

Abstract of an Act for granting to his Majesty additional Duties upon certain Linen Cloth imported; and for carrying such Duties, together with the additional Duties granted, in this Session of Parliament, upon the Importation of Bast or Straw, Chip, Cane, and Horse-hair Hats and Bonnets, and certain Materials for Making the same, to the Sinking Fund.

THE sum of 1,500,000*l.* being authorised by the preceding act to be raised for the public service, by annuities after the rate of 3*l.* per cent. and a lottery to be attended with annuities after the like rate; and, all such annuities being, by the said act, charged upon the sinking fund, it is therefore hereby enacted, towards making good the payment of the said annuities so charged on the said fund, to grant unto his Majesty the following additional duties upon certain linen cloth imported, to take place on the 25th of May, 1767; viz.

For every ell of linen cloth, or sheeting, above one yard English in width (except Flanders Holland cloth) which shall be imported into Great Britain, 3*d.* For every ell of linen cloth called Drilling, which shall be imported into Great Britain, 3*d.* And after those rates for any greater or less quantity of such goods respectively, over and above all other duties imposed thereon by any former act of Par-

liament; but nothing in this act is to extend to any linen cloth, the produce and manufacture of the East-Indies; or to any damask or diaper tabling, napkining, or towelling; or to any cambrics or lawns; or to any Dutch barras or Hessens canvas, which may be imported into this kingdom.

The duties are to be paid down in ready money, and to be raised and paid as the former duties; but these duties are to be repaid, upon such of the said goods as shall be exported within three years.

The duties are to be paid into the Exchequer, apart from all other branches of the public revenue; and to be carried to the sinking fund, towards payment of the annuities charged thereon by the lottery act, &c. of this session; and the duties, granted this session, upon straw and chip hats, are to be carried to the said fund, towards making good the payment of the said annuities.

Abstract of an Act for allowing the free Importation of Rice, Sago Powder, and Vermicelli, into this Kingdom, from his Majesty's Colonies in North America, for a limited Time.

AS the free importation of rice, sago powder, and vermicelli, from his Majesty's colonies in North America into Great Britain, for a limited time, may be of great advantage; rice, therefore, is hereby allowed to be imported duty-free

from North America, at any time between the 4th of May and 1st of December, 1767; and sago powder, and vermicelli, at any time before the 1st of December, 1781.

Abstract

Abstract of an Act for Explaining an Act, made in the 29th Year of the Reign of Queen Elizabeth, to prevent Extortion in Sheriffs, Under-sheriffs, and Bailiffs of Franchises or Liberties, in Cases of Execution.

BY 29 Eliz. it is among other things enacted, that it shall not be lawful for any Sheriff, Under-sheriff, Bailiff of franchises or liberties, nor any of their Officers, to take, for the serving and executing of any extent or execution upon the body, lands, goods, or chattels, of any person whatsoever, more than 12d. for every 20s. where the sum exceedeth not 100l. and 6d. for every 20s. being over and above the said sum of 100l. But, by this act, the said recited act is not to extend to any poundage for taking the body of any person in execution, upon any process at the suit of any Sheriff, or other Of-

ficer or Minister of the Crown, upon any bail-bond entered into for the appearance of any person prosecuted; for any duties due or payable to his Majesty, his heirs, or successors; or for any penalty inflicted by any act of Parliament, made or to be made, for the preventing the clandestine running or receiving any customable or prohibited goods; or in any case whatsoever, where the Sheriff or Officer executing such process would not be intitled to poundage, if the proceedings were, or had been, carried on directly in the name of the Crown.

The following Short Sketch of a Democratical Form of Government, addressed to Signior PAOLI, by Mrs. Macaulay, will, we make no Doubt, be very acceptable to many of our Readers.

WARM wishes for the welfare of yourself and illustrious countrymen, renowned PAOLI, are the motives that stimulate me to address you on the important subject of Corsican Liberty. Free establishments are subjects I have studied with care; and the strong rumours which prevail, that the Corsicans are going to establish a Republic, make me address you, as if this was the determined point to which your views were turned.

Of all the various models of Republics, which have been exhibited for the instruction of mankind, it is only the Democratical system, rightly balanced, which can secure the virtue, liberty, and happiness of society. In such constructions alone are to be found impassable bars to vicious pre-eminence; and the active ambition of man will stimulate him to attain excellence, where excellence can alone procure him distinction. The very nature of slavish dependance and proud superiority are equally baneful to the virtues inherent in mankind: The first, by sedulous attention, and mean adulation to please its Master, undermines, and at last subdues, the innate generous principles of the soul; and the fond delights of superiority extinguish all the virtues which ennoble human nature, such as self-denial, general benevolence, and the exalted passion of sacrificing private views to public happiness.

Having endeavoured to specify the advantages accruing from a Democratical Republic, I shall enter, first, into those things essential to the proper form of this species

of government; and, 2dly, into that part of the constitution which defends it from corruption.

It is necessary to the proper form of this Republic, that there should be two orders in the State, viz. the Senate and the People.

The first order is necessary, because in a well-constituted Senate there is wisdom; and, if this order is prevented by proper restraint from invading public liberty, they will be the surest Guardians of it. The second order is necessary, because that, unless the People have authority enough to be thus classed, there can be no liberty.

The form of the Republic being thus established, let the debate be in the first order, viz. the Senate; and the result in the second order, viz. the People, though with the power of debating likewise.

Let not the number of men that represent the first order be above fifty, to prevent the confusion which usually springs from Assemblies too numerous. Let the order of the people be represented by a certain number of men, not under two hundred and fifty, elected out of this order by the several districts or cities into which this island may be divided.

Let the Generals, Admirals, civil Magistrates, and Officers of every important post, be taken out of the senatorial order, i. e. among those who have held the rank of Senators, with the privilege of having a vote in the Senate during the time that they are in office, though not otherwise elected into that Assembly. Let the power of electing

electing these Magistrates and Officers be in the representative body.

Let the Senate, or its Committee, meet thrice every week, or occasionally, as the necessity of their office requires. Let the Representatives of the people meet at stated times, or occasionally, as the necessity of their office requires.

Let there be the power of appeal from every Court of Justice to the Senate, and then to the Representatives of the people.

Let the affairs of commerce, and all matters relative to the State and executive powers of Government, be determined by the representative body, after they have been first debated in the Senate; but let not the representative Assembly have the power of determining peace and war, imposing taxes, making and altering laws, till these subjects have been first debated by the Senate, and proposed by them to the collective body of the people. Let these proposals be promulged one month before the meeting of the representatives towards the passing them; that the people may have time to deliberate on them, and give what directions they shall judge proper to their representatives.

Now, having settled what relates to the form and established powers of the Republic, we must consider that part which defends it from corruption.

This must be considered under these two articles, viz. the rotation of all places of trust, and the fixing the Agrarian on a proper balance.

The rotation of all the places of trust is so strong a preservative against the decay of a Republic, that the Roman constitution, though otherwise defective, might, perhaps, have stood to this day, had the Romans never dispensed with that salutary ordinance. This dispensation was one of the fatal wounds, which hurried on its dissolution in the very meridian of its glory. The prolongation of the commands of Marius, Sylla, Pompey, and Cæsar, were the means which its unnatural, and too-much pampered citizens made use of to destroy it. The downfall of this glorious Republic has been a notable argument, with shallow politicians, against every constitution of this kind; but it serves wise Legislators cautiously to avoid those faults which produced this fatal effect.

The examination of the defective part of the Roman constitution will shew the importance of the second article, viz. the fixing the Agrarian on a proper balance.

The Agrarian of the Roman Republic was never fixed on a proper balance: Brutus and Publicola either did not foresee the

evil that such a neglect would produce, or, content with the glory they had acquired, left this achievement to succeeding patriots.

But this was the capital defect which brought this excellent fabric to decay; this was the defect which the Gracchi made such generous efforts to amend. Had they succeeded in their attempt, the Roman Republic might have been as immortal as time itself; for had the Agrarian been ever fixed on a proper balance, it must have prevented that extreme disproportion in the circumstances of her citizens, which gave such weight of power to the aristocratical party, that it enabled them to subvert the fundamental principles of the government, and introduce those innovations which ended in anarchy. Anarchy produced its natural effect, viz. absolute monarchy. Thus ended a government, whose salutary influence raised her citizens to a degree of perfection beyond the powers of vulgar conception; and thus succeeded a government, whose baneful influence debased its subjects to as low a state of infamy, as that of the others had been great and glorious. A due consideration of these effects will, I hope, make manifest the necessity of the rotation and proper Agrarian. There remains now to shew the best method of fixing these regulations.

First, the rotation. Let the whole Senate be changed once in three years, by a third part at a time yearly. Let the vacant posts be supplied from the body of the Representatives, by the election of the people. Let that body undergo the same rotation, and be supplied from the people. If any of the Representative Members should be elected into the Senate, that are not by the course of the rotation to go out of the Representative Council, their places must be supplied from the people. Let no member of either the senatorial or representative body, be capable of re-election under the space of three years. Let the Admirals, Generals, civil Magistrates, and all the Officers of important posts, lay down their commission at the end of the year, nor be capable of re-election under the aforesaid time of probation. The rotation thus settled, we come to the second consideration, viz. the proper Agrarian.

Let the Agrarian be settled in such a manner, that the balance of land inclines in favour of the popular side. To prevent the alteration which time would make in this balance, let the landed and personal effects of every man be equally divided at his decease, between the males, heirs of his body; in default of such heirs, between his

his male heirs in the first and second degree of relationship.

If any man during his life-time, by gift, make a distribution of his estate or effects, contrary to the meaning of this law, let his heirs, by suit in the proper courts of justice, obtain a lawful distribution, and let the penalty incurred by the offender be an immediate dispossession of his estate and effects to his lawful heirs.

Let no females be capable of inheriting or bringing any dower in marriage.

The provision for every female, who, through any natural defect, is not capable of marriage, must be made by way of annuity by the male heirs nearest of kin. These, I think, are irresistible bars to the alteration which time would otherwise make in the balance.

If the exigencies of the Republic should ever find it necessary to lodge the executive powers of government in the hands of one person, let there be a law made to limit it to one month. Let the Representative Assembly have the power of nominating the person, and continuing this command from month to month, if the exigencies of the State demands it; but let not any one person be capable of holding this office above a year.

The remedy of a dictator should never be made use of, but in the most desperate cases; and, indeed, it is not probable that such a government should ever be in a situation to want it.

This, renowned Paoli! is but the rough sketch of that only form of government which is capable of preserving dominion and freedom to the people. If a farther correspondence on the same subject should prove agreeable to you and your illustrious countrymen, I shall in my next treat at large of the militia, the police, the education of youth, and other points necessary to good government, and the farther security of liberty.

The necessity of having an unrestrained power lodged in some person, capable of the arduous task of settling such a government as the above described, is too visible to need any recommendation; nor is it less so, that there is no person so capable of this high employment as Signior Paoli, who, having long directed the Councils of a brave people in the glorious struggle for liberty, should finish his career by making that liberty beneficial and permanent. This is an opportunity of immortalizing your name, renowned Paoli! which few men have had within their power, and fewer have had wisdom enough to seize on, but rather through their folly have turned it to disgrace and infamy; but that you may be ranked among the foremost of mortals, with Timoleon, Lycurgus, Solon, and Brutus, is the sincere wish of your great admirer and very humble servant.

*Character of CROMWELL, with a Parallel between him and MONTROSE.
By the Abbé Raynal.*

CROMWELL was not one of those men who have appeared unworthy of Empire, as soon as he had arrived at it. He had a genius adapted to all places, all seasons, all business, all parties, all governments. He was always what he ought to be: At the head of the army, the bravest; in council, the wisest; in business, the most diligent; in debates, the most eloquent; in enterprises, the most active; in devotion, the most fanatic; in misfortune, the most firm; in an assembly of Divines, the most learned; in a conspiracy, the most factious. He never made any mistake, never let slip an opportunity, never left an advantage incomplete, never contented himself with being great when he had it in his power to be very great. Chance and natural temper, which determine the conduct of other men, did not influence the most inconsiderable of his actions.

Born with an absolute indifference to all that is praise-worthy or blameable, honest

or dishonest, he never considered virtue as virtue, crimes as crimes; he regarded only the relation which the one or the other might have to his elevation. This was his idol; he sacrificed to it his King; his country, his religion; which he would have defended with the same zeal, had he had the same interest in protecting, as in destroying them. The system of his ambition was conducted with an art, an order, a boldness, a subtlety, and a firmness, of which I believe history can shew no example.

All sects, all ranks, all nations; peace, war, negotiations, revolutions, miracles, prophecies; all advanced the fortune of this hypocritical usurper. He was a man born to decide the fate of nations, Empires, and ages. The splendor of his talents hath almost made the horror of his outrages to be forgot; posterity at least will question, whether Oliver Cromwell deserved execration or admiration.

A Com-

A Comparison between MONTROSE and CROMWELL.

These celebrated men fixed the eyes of all Europe upon them. Montrose had an integrity of heart, which always fixed him in the interest of his King and country; Cromwell a superiority of genius, which gave an air of equity to the most criminal actions. Vanity properly made the character of the first, ambition was the only ruling passion of the second.

With the first, one had great hopes of

conquering; with the second, one was sure not to be beat: If the crown could have been kept on Charles's head, it was by Montrose; if it must fall from it, it must be by Cromwell. The Republican was as much superior to the Royalist in depth of judgment, as he was inferior to him in goodness of heart. In a word, Cromwell was an illustrious villain, who cannot be praised without horror, nor despised without injustice, whom we are at once forced to admire and to detest.

A Method to make Fruit and Flowers grow in Winter; also of preserving Fruit and Flowers the whole Year.

TAKE up trees by the roots in the spring, just as they put forth their buds, preserving some of their own earth about the roots; set them standing upright in a cellar until Michaelmas; then put them into vessels with an addition of more earth, and bring them into a stove, taking care to moisten the earth every morning with rain-water, in a quart of which you must dissolve the bigness of a walnut of sal ammoniac; and about Lent fruit will appear.

As to flowers, take good earthen pots, and therein sow your seed at Michaelmas, watering in the same manner with the like water, and by Christmas you will have flowers, such as tulips, lilies, &c.

This and the other may be done in a

good warm kitchen; and such days as the sun shines, you may set them forth for a few hours.

Take salt-petre one pound, bole ammoniac two pounds, ordinary clean sand three pounds; mix all together, and observe this proportion in other quantities: Then in dry weather take fruit of any sort that is not fully ripe; each with its stalk; put them one by one into an open glass, till it be full, and then cover it with an oily cloth close tied down, then in a dry cellar put each of these glasses four fingers under ground, and so as that quite round each glass, and above and below, there remain two fingers thick of the said mixture.

Flowers also may be used in the same manner.

News Foreign and Domestic.

April 30.

Extract of a letter from Barcelona, dated April 4.

Yesterday, at one o'clock in the afternoon, began a revolution, which no one expected, the Jesuits church, convent and college, being surrounded with troops. The Walloon guards entered the church, and seized every one of the good Fathers, with their effects, &c. while the regiments of Africa and Naples occupied the back part of the college, to hinder any one from escaping; and last night all the Jesuits were sent to Tarragona, where they are to embark, with the rest of their brethren in Catalonia, for Italy, being banished Spain for ever. The King's order for the expulsion of the Jesuits is general, and was executed yesterday throughout all the Spanish dominions, even in the Indies. It was done with the greatest secrecy, nobody having the least suspicion of such an affair. Spain will be new modelled; superstition loses ground daily, and the King is resolved to bring down the church to a lower power than it is in France, where indeed it is but a mere shadow.

May 1.

By a late examination it appears, that upwards of fifty private lock-up houses are now kept in several of the country villages within ten miles of

London, for the purpose of securing men till an opportunity offers for sending them off for the East Indies.

May 2.

The SCHEME of the LOTTERY, for the Year 1767.

N ^o of Prizes.	Value of each.	Total Value.
1 of 20000	is 20000	20000
3 — 10000	— 30000	30000
4 — 5000	— 20000	20000
10 — 2000	— 20000	20000
18 — 1000	— 18000	18000
42 — 500	— 21000	21000
200 — 100	— 20000	20000
610 — 50	— 30500	30500
20950 — 20	— 419000	419000
21838 Prizes		598500
38162 Blanks:	First drawn 500	
	Last drawn 1000	
60000 Tickets at 10 l. each		600000

N. B. Not one blank and three quarters to a prize.

M m

May

May 4.

On Saturday the sessions ended at the Old Bailey. At this session 17 prisoners received judgment of death, forty-five received sentence of transportation for seven years, and two for fourteen years, two were branded in the hand, four privately whipped, and twenty-eight discharged by proclamation.

The session of the peace was adjourned until Monday the 1st of June, and the session at the Old Bailey until the 4th of the same month.

Extract of a letter from Cornwall, May 4.

On Saturday a large body of tinnerns, to the amount of 500 or upwards, went in a body to an estate near Truro, called Lambessa, in search of corn, where they met with a small quantity, for which they paid 15 shillings per Cornish bushel, and 7 for barley, which is three Winchesters; and in examining the house, one of the number took an opportunity of concealing some silver spoons, which being missed after they were gone, a person followed them into Truro, and complained to the man who seemed to be at the head of them; upon which he assembled them together, and told them what had been done, and insisted on every person being searched, at the same time stripping off his own cloaths, as did many others, to the amount of forty or fifty, when one person refusing, gave a suspicion. Accordingly on enquiry they found two silver spoons upon him; upon which they carried him to the public cross, and sent the cryer round the town, to give notice, that such a person, mentioning his name, had been guilty of the theft, and that he should be publicly punished for the offence. They then procured some thongs from a saddler's, made two whips, stripped him and tied him to a post, and two of them gave him to the amount of 200 lashes, heartily laid on, and to such a degree, that he now lies dangerously ill. Such are the notions of justice in our common tinnerns.'

May 5.

Thorn, April 12. The number of Polish Disfident Gentlemen, who have signed the manifesto, is already three hundred and eleven. They have deputed M. Grabowski, to make assurances to the King of their fidelity. M. Kayserling is to go to the Empress of Russia, and M. Schlichting to the King of Prussia.

Rogliano in Corsica, April 13. On the second of this month M. Pinelli made an approach to the island of Capraia, with the galleys and feluccas under his command, with an intent to land the troops under the Convent; but the vessel which M. Pinelli was on board of, was so much damaged, both by our musquetry and ordnance, that he was obliged to retire with the whole squadron; and as soon as he was out of the reach of our shot, the men were obliged to go to work to repair the vessel.

Notwithstanding this, some feluccas soon after attempted to approach the rock where the citadel stands in order to throw in a supply of ammunition and provision, by the assistance of ropes; but these feluccas likewise received considerable damage from our artillery and small arms.

The enemy say, they have not lost on this occasion above forty men; whether this be true or

not, we wish not to kill, but to prevent a disembarkation.

The Governor of the fortress, as soon as he saw the ill success of M. Pinelli, sent down upon the rocks ten girls and seven boys of the country, whom he had taken with him as hostages, at his retiring into the citadel. He was no longer able to maintain them, there not having been in the place, since the first day of the month, more than twenty mines [a mine is a Corsican measure] of corn. There are still eighty-eight soldiers, who have only bread and water, and the water is very bad, as the cisterns have not been looked after.

Yesterday morning his Majesty, attended by their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of York, Gloucester, and Cumberland, the Prince of Brunswick, the Marquis of Granby, and several other persons of distinction, reviewed the Right Hon. the Earl of Pembroke's regiment of dragoons, in Hyde-park. The men were all mounted on fine black horses, and went through their different exercises, both on foot and horseback, in such a manner as to give general satisfaction.

The parliament of Ireland, which stood prorogued to Tuesday the 21st of April, is further prorogued to Thursday the 27th of August.

Yesterday morning Francis Gorman, for the murder of Thomas Griffith, at Lower Holloway, was executed at Tyburn, pursuant to his sentence, his body was afterwards carried to Surgeons-hall, for dissection.

May 6.

A private letter from Quebec mentions, that several thousand Popish renecs, indulgencies, &c. were lately landed there, for the use of the Roman Catholics in Canada.

On Saturday last information was made before Sir John Fielding, Knt. and William Kelynge, Esq; of the great disorders committed in St. James's Park, particularly on the Sabbath day; whereupon a proper warrant was issued to Thomas Fellows, Gent. High-constable of the city and liberty of Westminster, who, with the greatest part of the Petty Constables of the said city and liberty, assisted by the Marshalsmen, by the direction of the Gentlemen of the Board of Green Cloth, and Park-keepers, by the order of the Right Hon. the Earl of Orford, Ranger, on Sunday last made a general search, and in the day took up a number of disorderly fellows playing at different games and plays; and at night also apprehended a great number of disorderly persons of both sexes, in the most indecent situations, all of whom were on Monday examined before the above Magistrates at the Public Office in Bow-street, and dealt with according to law; and it is now not doubted, but the above united power of Officers will speedily remove this long complained of evil.

May 7.

Yesterday morning the transports, to the number of one hundred and ten, were sent from Newgate, and put on board a close lighter at Blackfriars, which conveyed them to the vessel in which they are to be sent to America.

William Coombes, late a private soldier in the second regiment of Foot Guards, who was convicted

victed at the sessions held at Guildhall, Westminster, in January last, on an indictment for having assaulted a Gentleman, with intent to extort money, by charging him with making an unnatural attempt upon him, having lately escaped from the Gatehouse, and being retaken at the expence of the prosecutors, was yesterday morning publicly whipped, for the first time, from the West end of Pall-mall to the bottom of the Haymarket, pursuant to his sentence.

Yesterday a baker was convicted before the Lord Mayor, and paid the penalty of forty shillings, for selling two loaves eight ounces short of weight.

May 8.

The plan for the disposal of children out of the Foundling Hospital in the course of last year was so well received, that a further supply of 28,000*l.* is granted for the support of those remaining for the present year; and also 4500*l.* to apprentice children at a proper age.

Wednesday 45 tons of tallow were imported in the river from Dublin.

Last week were imported at Liverpool, 250 barrels of wheat flour, from New York; 1820 quarters of wheat, from Ostend; 135 quarters of wheat, 177 quarters of oats, 53 quarters of barley, 53 quarters of peas, and nine quarters of buck wheat, from Bremen; 845 quarters of wheat, from Rotterdam and Hamburgh; 417 firkins and 73 casks of butter, 20 barrels of pork, 135 barrels of beef, and 8 hogheads of tallow from Ireland.

Last week a ship arrived at Whitby, from Dantzick, with 1200 quarters of fine rye, which is now selling out at 3*s.* 9*d.* per bushel, and is a great relief to the poor. A large quantity of foreign wheat and rye is also imported at Hull.

Yesterday being the anniversary meeting of the Sons of the Clergy, the Rev. Dr. Eyre preached an excellent sermon before that corporation at the cathedral of St. Paul's, and several anthems were vocally and instrumentally performed, according to annual custom. After divine service was ended, they had an elegant entertainment at Merchant Taylors-hall, at which the right Hon. the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, seven Aldermen, seven Bishops, Baron Perrot, and divers other persons of distinction, were present. The whole collection at the church and hall amounted to about 848*l.* being considerably less than the preceding year.

May 11.

On Saturday last came on before the Court of King's Bench, the motion for a prohibition to the High Court of Admiralty (which has been some time depending) to restrain that Court from proceeding in the case of mariners wages due for the Denham East Indiaman; when, after many learned arguments on both sides, the Court was clearly of opinion that there was no ground for granting a prohibition, and therefore discharged the rule.

May 12.

Warsaw, April 15. An answer to the Russian declaration, concerning the Dissidents, has lately appeared, the author of which speaks as follows: of the treaties guaranteed by foreign powers.

'The first in order is the treaty of Velau. It was concluded in 1657, between John Casimir, King of Poland, and Frederic-William, Elector of Brandenburg. By this treaty, the Elector, who had before possessed ducal Prussia as a fief of Poland, acquired the sovereignty of it for him and his male descendants. The matter here relates only to Brandenburg Prussia, and the sole article which speaks of religion, article xvi, makes not the least mention of the Dissidents, but is intended to maintain the prerogative of the Roman Catholic religion.

'The treaty of Oliva is dated 1660, and was concluded between John Casimir and his allies, on the one part, and Charles XI, King of Sweden, on the other, under the guarantee of Louis XIV. The two principal clauses of this treaty are Casimir's renunciation of the Crown of Sweden, and the cession of Livonia. The articles concerning religion are the second and fourth. The former respects only the towns of Polish Prussia, which were ceded to the Swedes, and the maintenance of their religious and temporal prerogatives. Promise is made to respect the free exercise of the Roman Catholic and Evangelical religions, in the same manner as before the war. The fourth article says, that the Roman Catholic inhabitants of the province of Swedish Livonia shall have a full liberty of conscience.

'The treaty of 1686 with Russia, article ix. speaks only of the Greek religion, and stipulates, that the Greek mode of worship may be used, but no mention is made therein of offices or employments.

May 13.

We hear that the principal citizens of Norwich have set the laudable example of trying an expedient for avoiding venality and corruption at the election of Members of Parliament, by subscribing the following association: 'Sensible of the great depravity of morals, and licentiousness of manners brought upon us by bribes at our elections, and alarmed at the thoughts of that bondage which must inevitably be the fruit of it, we whose names are underwritten, not seeing the necessity of submitting to a nomination founded on the corrupt principles of bargain and sale, and having no point in view but to chuse our Representatives with honour to themselves and the city, and to preserve our own freedom and independency, do hereby unite and associate in one friendly society, binding ourselves to each other by our word and honour, and promising that we will not, on any consideration whatever, either directly or indirectly, engage our vote and interest to any candidates, or to any person on their behalf, against the next general election of members to sit in Parliament, until the very day of election; and then each man to vote as his inclination may prompt him. And in the mean time, we recommend to each other to keep a watchful eye upon what passes, and to have frequent conversation upon the subject.

On Thursday evening last as Mrs. O'Hara, of Westminster, Lady of Admiral O'Hara, was going to open a door with a candle in her hand, in a two pair of stairs room, the flame caught her ruffe,

and not being able to extinguish it, she screamed out, when her servants went up armed, imagining thieves had got into the house, but found their mistress so terribly burnt, that her life is despaired of. Her son, Capt. O'Hara, was much burnt in endeavouring to extinguish the fire.

A fortune-teller has been lately convicted of defrauding a farmer of near thirty pounds, at Pembroke, and ordered to be transported for seven years. She effected it in the following manner: The farmer's daughter had lost some wearing apparel, and applied to this woman to have intelligence of it; she accordingly readily assured her that she would bring the thief, with the Devil bodily, and the things. A servant maid was present, who unhappily was the thief; but she, not caring to have the companion with her as was promised, went to the woman's house, begged not to be exposed, and would follow her directions in any thing. The things were accordingly found, to the amazement of the family; and her surprising knowledge highly extolled. The father then took this opportunity of recovering cattle which had been lost from time to time; but after depositing the above sum with this jade to recover his sheep, &c. he had the mortification of having no other satisfaction from her, than the punishment above-mentioned.

May 14.

Advice is received at the East India house, that the Ashburnham, Capt. Pearce, the Neptune, Stewart, the Glatton, Dufson, the Lionsess, Larbins, the Hampshire, Smith, the Duke of Kingston, Morrison, from London, had arrived at fort St. George, and were sailed for China; also that the Speaker, Dewar, the Anson, Lenox, from London, were arrived at Juana; that the Nottingham, How, and the Duke of Albany, Haldane, from ditto, had arrived at Bombay, and were sailed for Bengal; that the Devonshire, Mercer, and the Royal George, Scottoe, from ditto, were arrived at Madras; and that the Asia, English, and the Royal Charlotte, Clements, for Europe, were arrived at Bombay.

The Hester, Massey, and the Piggot, Richardson, both from London, are arrived at Madras.

May 15.

Extract of a Letter from Paris, May 5.

'On the 8th of last month we had a violent storm here. The thunder fell in several parts of this capital, but happily did no considerable damage. The same day it fell at Provence, on the steeple part of a tower of the royal abbey of St. James, belonging to the order of St. Augustine, and stripped it of part of its pan-tiles above the cap. It afterwards threw down some tiles belonging to the roof of the choir of the church, and set on fire a main beam, which broke out at one of the angles; and also another piece of timber, which formed part of the supporters. The thunder descended from thence into the choir, through a hole in the roof, separated some pieces of the arch of a cross, passed along the wall, and got out at a door in the side, venting itself at the cloister. Three plaisterers were then at work on the inside of the church, which seemed to them on fire. They got up directly to the roof, and

with wet cloaths put out the fire, which had caught the two pieces of timber above-mentioned, and was on the point of communicating to the immense carpentry which runs all along that edifice. The thunder fell at the same instant on two other towers, one at Mortery, and the other at Chenoise, villages situated about a league from Provence, and at the same distance nearly one from the other. The former was entirely consumed, its two bells melted, and a part of the church dragged down by them in their fall. The second was also consumed, and the bell in it fell by its own weight.

All the private Mass-houses in and about St. Giles's are entirely suppressed; and the priests, who used to officiate in that part of the town, have absconded for fear of being taken into custody.

May 16

Cadiz, April 21. Last week a small French Squadron came into this Bay; they are bound from hence to Saffie, and are commanded by M. de Brugnion, who is going with the character of Ambassador from the Court of France to the Emperor of Morocco.

Several transports are hired to carry a number of Jesuits from hence to Civita Vecchia; they are to sail very soon under convoy of the Spanish ship of war Princeessa.

May 18.

Letters from New-York, dated April 2, say, 'The legislature of Rhode Island have passed an act calling in and sinking all the money bills of that colony omitted in March, April and May, 1762, and empowering George Hazard, Esq; with the General Treasurer, in lieu of the bills so brought on, to issue their own notes, properly printed and decorated, to the owners of the bills brought in, payable in seven years from the date of the respective bills. And that the notes given in lieu of the said bills, shall bear interest till the time limited for their return, at the rate of six per cent. per ann. That a tax shall be levied for the discharge of the said bills, and that it shall be death to counterfeit them. The form is that of a common promissory note, with interest. None more than 100l. nor less than 6s.'

Another letter from New-York, dated April 4, has the following deposition of William Harry, taken before Governor de Windt, of St. Eustatia, 'That he sailed from Bristol in June, 1765, on board the sloop William, for the coast of Africa, John Westcot, master, where they continued twelve months, purchasing slaves for a brig, and themselves, and afterwards proceeded for St. Kitt's; that soon after they left the coast, the Captain, for some reasons, beat and knocked down a seaman named Stephen Porter; that in the night, between eleven and twelve, the said Porter and Richard Hancock murdered the Captain and Mate, with a broad axe, when asleep; that the sloop was afterwards cast away on the Isle of May, and the slaves were sold to the Portuguese for 50 dollars a head.'

Extract of a letter from Barbadoes, March 19.

'The 11th instant, at two o'clock in the afternoon, a fire was discovered blazing through the

the roof of a shed, in the back yard of a Jew in Swan-street, near the Milk-market, which was set on fire by a pillow stuffed up in the roof, and must have burnt two thirds of the town, that escaped the former fires, had not the discovery been made in time. The mob immediately pulled down all the wooden building near the spot, and would have pulled all down in the town, had not great pains been taken by the magistrates and fire companies to dissuade them from it. We expect that should we have another alarm of fire, every wooden building will be pulled down by the mob.'

May 19.

By yesterday's mail from Holland we learn, that the Corsicans have reinforced their troops at Capraia with 150 men; and the Genoese not having been able to give assistance to the Commander of the Fortreis, the Corsican Officer was offered a capitulation, who immediately sent an express to General Paoli, for orders how to proceed.

Yesterday the committee of magistrates appointed by the last Westminster quarter session, to inspect and carry into execution the repairs of Tottenham-fields Bridewell, met at that place, and gave directions for the making a separation in the gaol to keep the men and women apart; a particular apartment for disorderly apprentices; and also directions for the providing utensils and materials for keeping them, and also the disorderly and lewd women and vagrants, at work; which alterations and improvements in the house of correction of Westminster, 'tis hop'd will greatly facilitate the removal of the disorders long complained of in that city and liberty.

Extract of a letter from Bantry in Ireland, May 3.

'There are now on the coast upwards of fifty French vessels fishing for mackarel; some of them have spread their nets from Sheeps-head point to the Durseys, by which means they form a kind of chain across our harbour, which intercepts the fish as they make for the shore; and by throwing the guts over-board in deep water, prevents the larger fish, hake, cod, &c. from coming into the feeding grounds. By this means we are like to lose the advantage of the fishing season, and of being enabled, in this time of scarcity, to supply the interior parts of this country.'

May 20.

Yesterday an over drove ox ran out of Smith-field, tossed two persons in Cock-court, Ludgate-hill, and hurt them much; from thence he made to Black-friars, ran over the temporary bridge, but falling into the mud on the other side, was secured from doing any farther mischief.

Friday last a considerable grazier, near Grant-ham in Lincolnshire, had two informations lodged against him on the act of forestalling.

Newcastle, May 16. Last week, whilst three men were fishing at Linstock, near Carlisle, they were surprised with hearing a noise of a number of carts rumbling at a distance, or that of cannon far off, and on looking up the river, saw the water flying up in a sort of stream to a great height, which terrified them, especially as they found the earth tremble and shake under them at the time;

several stones were also thrown up out of the bed of the river. This phenomenon is well attested, and by the literati is thought to have been a water-spout, or a quantity of subterraneous vapour which had found vent through the bottom of the river, and occasioned a slight earthquake.

May 21.

Yesterday his Majesty went to the House of Peers, and gave the royal assent to the following bills, viz.

The bill for raising the sum of 1,500,000*l.* by annuities and lottery attended with annuities to be charged on the sinking fund.

The bill for laying an additional duty of 3*d.* per ell on linen cloth or sheeting, above one yard English in width, which shall be imported into this kingdom from Holland or Flanders, except cloth of the manufactures of those countries.

The bill for allowing the free importation of rice, sago, powder, and vermicelli, from North America.

The bill for redeeming the remainder of joint stock annuities, in respect of several navy, victualling, and transport bills, and ordnance debentures.

The bill for redeeming one fourth part of the joint stock annuities, established by an act made in the third year of his present Majesty, for granting several additional duties upon wines imported, and certain duties on cyder and perry.

The bill to explain an act of the 29th of Queen Elizabeth, to prevent extortion by Sheriffs, Under Sheriffs, and Bailiffs, of franchises or liberties in cases of execution.

The bill for extending the royalty of the city of Edinburgh over certain adjoining lands, and for giving power to the Magistrates for the benefit of this city; and to enable his Majesty to grant letters patent for establishing a theatre in the city of Edinburgh.

The bill for establishing and well governing a general hospital, to be called Adenbroke's Hospital in the town of Cambridge.

And to such other bills as were ready.

A letter from Paris, dated May 10, says, 'It is no longer a secret, that the King has been informed by his Catholic Majesty of his reasons for taking the late steps against the Jesuits. The Marquis d'Offun, our Minister at the Court of Spain, has written a letter, which has been read before the King's Council, and confirms the report of his Catholic Majesty's having escaped assassination, by retiring from Madrid, on account of the disturbances, three days before the hellish project was to have taken place.'

Tuesday morning, as some workmen were digging in the road which is now repairing on Clerkenwell-green, they found several coins and medals, among which were, a shilling of Charles I. a small copper medal of Charles II. the legend QUATVOR MARIA VINDICO; a base shilling of King James II. dated 1689; a small copper medal, legend round the head CONST...POLIS; another small medal with a man's head on one side, and a woman's on the reverse; a small copper piece, a head on one side, on the reverse, MLNI. DVX; a small copper coin, on one side HISP RE... reverse, DOMINVS MEVM ADIV-
TO..

TO.... a German coin, with STADT OSNABRUCK on one side, on the reverse v; together with some other German ones of base metal, the legends of which are mostly illegible.

May 22.

The Senate of Venice have been informed by their Consul at Algier, that he has concluded a truce with the Dey for four months, in order, if possible to conclude a formal peace before the expiration of that term; but the condition which the Dey requires are so disadvantageous to the Republic, that there is no likelihood of their being accepted. He demands, 1st, That the like presents be sent to him as were given to his predecessor when the peace was concluded, and which consisted of the sum of 50,000 sequins, a saddle laced with gold, and enriched with jewels, and a great quantity of very rich stuffs. 2dly, he demands, That instead of 10,000 sequins, which the Republic had engaged to pay annually, they pay him for the future, 12,000. 3dly, That they send him, without delay, all the presents which he demanded of the Republic at the time of his advancement to the dignity with which he is invested. And 4thly and lastly, he makes the following very extraordinary demand, viz. That his corsairs may have the liberty of cruising in the gulph of Venice, to pursue there and attack the ships of those nations with whom he has no treaty; and that if any of those corsairs should happen to be taken, the Republic shall be obliged to repair the loss in ready money.

May 28.

Genoa, May 9. On the 5th instant the Republic received letters from Senator Pinello, with advice, that on the 3d instant, two hours before day light, he landed 150 volunteers on the island of Capraja, who marched three hours, and surprised a piquet-guard of the Corsicans of 16 men, without being discovered. The ill-timed zeal and heat of an Officer, with a few of the volunteers, to pursue five Corsicans they saw at a little distance, was the occasion of their being discovered, and giving the alarm to the whole body of Corsicans, who immediately assembled their forces, and marched against the volunteers. By some fatality, the signal made from the boats, after the volunteers were landed, was not seen by the vessels that had the other troops on board, who were to support those already landed, and those vessels by the current were driven some miles distant from the island, so that the corps of volunteers was by this fatality abandoned, and being overpowered by numbers, only nineteen of the whole corps with great difficulty got back to the boats. Two Captains, one Lieutenant, one Ensign, and forty one rank and file, were killed; four Captains, one Lieutenant, six Ensigns, one Cadet, one Serjeant, and seventy-two rank and file, were taken prisoners by the Corsicans, many of them wounded.

Oxford, May 10. Tuesday last there was a large shew of cattle of all kinds at the fair at Stow on the Wold, in Gloucestershire, which in general sold but dull; and good store sheep fell in price as much as five shillings a head. The best cheese of the later make sold from 2s. to 3s. a hundred: in the morning very little was bought,

which induced the owners to be more reasonable in their demands; yet a great quantity was either stocked or carried home again.

Letters from Leghorn say, that all the ports in the Isle of Sardinia are ordered to be shut up against the Jesuits.

B I R T H S.

A Daughter to the Hon. and Rev. Dr. Digby.
A son to the Lady of Sir Thomas Bingham, in Cleveland-row.

M A R R I A G E S.

HIS Grace the Duke of Buccleugh, to Lady Betty Montagu.

Rev. Mr. Ridding, Rector of Brightwell, in Berkshire, to Miss Foster, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Foster, of Salisbury.

James Chaloner, Esq; of Great Russell-street, to Miss Fanny Ridge, of King-street, Golden-square.

George Boslock, Esq; of Margaret-street, Cavendish-square, to Miss Susannah Bellamy, of Argyle-buildings.

Right Hon. the Earl of Anglesey, to the Hon. Miss Lyttelton, only daughter of the Right Hon. Lord Lyttelton.

John Lion, Esq; of Courzon-street, May-fair, to Miss Elisabeth Broady, of Sackville-street.

Francis Baring, Esq; to Miss Harriot Herring, youngest daughter of William Herring, Esq; of Croydon.

William Porter, Esq; of Shepperton, Middlesex, to Miss Haultain, of Mitcham.

Rev. Dr. Cust, brother to the Right Hon. the Speaker of the House of Commons, to Miss Harris, daughter of the late Dr. Harris.

John Kettle, Esq; of Birmingham, to Miss Sally Kettle, of the same place.

D E A T H S.

SIR John Morgan, Bart. Knight of the Shire for the county of Hereford.

Rev. Mr. John White, Vicar of Wilmington and Erith, near Dartmouth, in Kent.

Rev. Dr. Manningham, Rector of Jevington and Pensy, and Prebendary of Chichester.

James Chaloner, Esq; at East Greenwich, Kent.

John Kelsall, Esq; at Hampstead.

James Blygh, Esq; in Great Pultney-street.

Perrott Williams, Esq; at Chelsea.

Samuel Sainthill, Esq; at Wandsworth.

George Goodson, Esq; in King-street, Bloomsbury.

Rev. Mr. Smith, Rector of Homersfield and Sancroft, Suffolk.

Thomas Stapleton, Esq; in Harley-street, Cavendish-square.

James Oakley, Esq; in Russell-street, Bloomsbury.

William Hallett, Esq; in Soho-square.

Lady of the Rev. Dr. Newcome, Bishop of St. Davids.

Peter Lefevre, Esq; at Chelsea.

Arthur Barnard, Esq; Counsellor at law.

William Coates, Esq; in Hill-street, Berkeley-square.

Joseph Perkins, Esq; at Knightbridge.

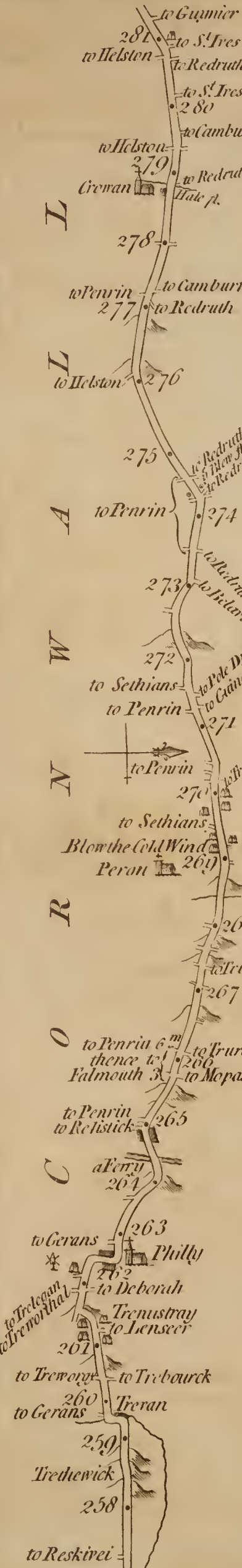
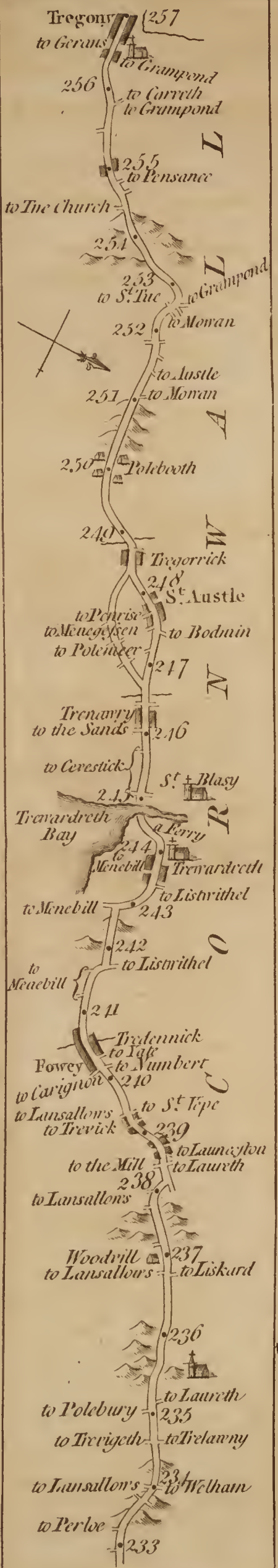
PRICES of STOCKS from April 27, to May 27, 1767, inclusive.

Days	BANK STOCK.	INDIA STOCK.	South Sea STOCK.	South Sea old Ann.	South Sea new Ann.	3 per C. Ind. Ann.	3 per C. 8 reduc'd.	3 per C. B. consol.	3. per C. B. 1751.	3 1/2 Bank 1756.	3 1/2 Bank 1758.	4 per C. 1762.	Subscrip. 1763.	Nav. Bills. 1766.	Exc. Bills. l. s.	In. Bonds. l. s.
28	142	256			87	85 3/8	87	88			93 1/4	101 1/8				0 13
29	142	254		86 1/2	87		87	88	86 3/8	94		101	100			0 13
30	142	255	104		87		87	88	86			101	100			0 13
1	142	255		86 5/8	87		87	88				101	100			0 13
2	142	259			87		87	88				101	100			0 12
4	142	265	103	86 3/4	87	85	87	88	86 5/8	94		101	100			0 14
5	142	264			87		87	88		94 5/8		101	99 7/8			0 13
6	142	260		86 5/8	87	85 3/8	87	88	86 3/8	94		101	99			0 14
7	142	263	103 1/4		87		87	88	86 3/8			101		1 7/8		0 13
8	143	264	103		87	85 5/8	87	88		94 1/2		101				0 13
9	143	260		86 5/8	87		87	88				101				0 13
11	143	252			87	85 1/2	87	88	86 5/8			101	99			0 13
12	143	252			87		87	88				101	99			0 13
13	143	253		86 1/2	87		87	88	86 5/8			101	99			0 13
14	143	251	103 1/4		87	85 1/2	87	88		94 1/2		101	99			0 13
15	144	251	103	86 1/2	87		87	88	86 1/2			101	99			0 13
16	145	251		86 3/4	87	85 1/2	87	88				101	99 5/8			0 12
18		251			87		87	88	86 1/2			101				0 13
19	144	251		86 3/4	87	85 1/2	87	88	86 3/8			101	99			0 12
20	144	250	104		87		87	88		94 3/8		101	99			0 12
21	144	250	104	86 3/4	87	85 1/2	87	88	86 5/8			101	99			0 11
22	144	248		86 3/4	87		87	88		94 1/2		101				0 11
23	144	247	103 1/2		87	85 1/2	87	88	86 5/8			101	99 1/2			0 10
25	144	252	103	86 3/4	87		87	88				101	99			0 10
26	144	255	104		87	85 1/2	87	88	86 1/2			100				0 9
27	144 1/2	255		86 3/4	87		87	88	86 1/2	94 1/2		100	99 1/2			0 9

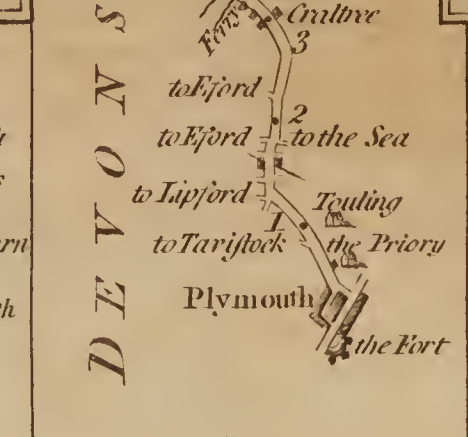
Bear-key.	Wheat, 38s to 48s.	Amsterdam 34 6	2 1/2 Uf.	LONDON, Exchanges on April 24, 1767.	Genoa 49	Dublin 9 3/4	Peck loaf 2 s. 8 d.
	Barley, 25s to 29s. od.	Ditto at sight 33 11	Paris 1 day's date 3 1 3/4	Cadiz 39	Venice 50	Agio of the Bank of	Bags from 40s. to
	Rye, 22s to 23s. 6d.	Rotterdam 34 6	Ditto 2 Uf. 3 1 1/2	Madrid 39	Lisbon 5 6	Holland 3 1 1/4	56s. per C.
	Oats, 14 to 19s. od.	Antwerp, no price	Bordeaux ditto 3 1 1/4	Bilboa 39	Oporto 5 6		Pockets from 50s. to 70s. per C.

The Continuation of the ROAD from
LONDON to the LANDS END in
CORNWALL
Commencing from the 204 Mile Stone in PLX.

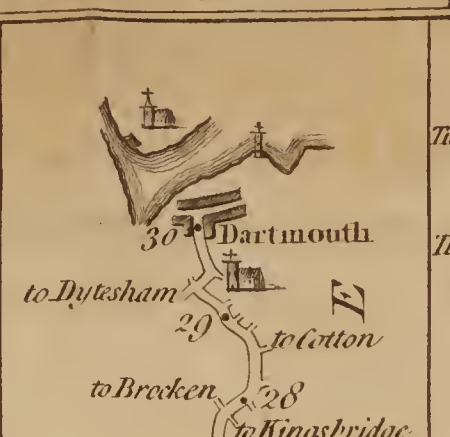
Plymouth.....	215 1/2	Tregony.....	257
Looe.....	252	Market Jew.....	287
Fowey.....	240	Penzance.....	290
St Austle.....	247 1/2	Senan.....	300



The ROAD from
PLYMOUTH
to
DARTMOUTH.
from an actual
SURVEY.



The ROAD from
PLYMOUTH
to
DARTMOUTH.
from an actual
SURVEY.



THE ROAD from
LONDON to NEWHAVEN
in SUSSEX, with the Continuation
from
Newhaven to Newshoreham



THE ROAD from
LONDON to NEWHAVEN
in SUSSEX, with the Continuation
from
Newhaven to Newshoreham



Shoreham is a Sea port Town with a Market on Saturdays, & one Fair, on July 25. for pedlars ware. It is call'd New shoreham to distinguish it from the old which lies near it, but is of little account: the Harbour is not safe. It is a corporation & sends 2 Members to Parliament.



IN the annexed *PLATE*, is the Continuation of the Road from the 204th Mile-stone, in *Plate X.* of our last, through Plymouth, Looe, Fowey, St. Austle, Tregony, Market-Jew, and Penzance, to the Land's-end in Cornwall. With a Branch from Plymouth, through Modbury and Holwel, to Dartmouth. Also, an exact Survey of the Road from London, through Stretham, Croydon, East-Grinstead, and Lewes, to Newhaven. To which is added a Branch from Newhaven, through Brighthelmstone, to New Shoreham.

DISCOURSE *on the Influences of CLIMATE and SITUATION.*

If any Nation pass their destin'd Days
Beneath the neighb'ring SUN's director Rays ;
If any suffer, on the POLISH Coast,
The Rage of ARCTOS, and eternal Frost ;
May not the Pleasure of Omnipotence,
To each of these, some secret Good dispense ?

PRIOR's Solomon.

MAN, in his animal capacity, is qualified to subsist in every climate. He reigns with the lion and the tiger under the equatorial heats of the sun ; or he associates with the bear and the reindeer beyond the polar circle. His versatile disposition fits him to assume the habits of either condition, or his talent for arts enables him to supply its defects. The intermediate climates, however, appear most to favour his nature ; and, in whatever manner we account for the fact, it cannot be doubted, that this animal has always attained to the principal honours of his species within the temperate zone. The arts, which he has, on this scene, repeatedly invented ; the extent of his reason ; the fertility of his fancy ; and the force of his genius in literature, commerce, policy, and war ; sufficiently declare, either a distinguished advantage of situation, or a natural superiority of mind. So that the genius of political wisdom and civil arts appears to have chosen its seats in particular tracts of the earth, and to have selected its favourites in particular races of men.

The most remarkable races of men, it is true, have been rude, before they were polished. They have, in some cases, returned to rudeness again. But it is not from the actual possession of arts, science, or policy, that we are to pronounce of their genius.

There is a vigour, a reach of capacity, and a sensibility of mind, which may characterise, as well the savage as the citizen, the slave as well as the master ; and the same powers of the mind may be turned to a variety of purposes. A modern Greek, perhaps, is mischievous, slavish, and cunning.

ning, from the same animated temperament that made his ancestor ardent, ingenious, and bold, in the camp, or in the Council of his nation. A modern Italian is distinguished by sensibility, quickness, and art, while he employs on trifles the capacity of an ancient Roman ; and exhibits now, in the scene of amusement, and in the search of a frivolous applause, that fire, and those passions, with which Gracchus burned in the Forum, and shook the Assemblies of a severer people.

The commercial and lucrative arts have been, in some climates, the principal object of mankind, and have been retained through every disaster ; in others, even under all the fluctuations of fortune, they have still been neglected ; while, in the temperate climates of Europe and Asia, they have had their ages of admiration, as well as contempt.

In one state of society, arts are slighted, from that very ardor of mind, and principle of activity, by which, in another, they are practised with the greatest success. While men are ingrossed by their passions, heated and roused by the struggles and dangers of their country ; while the trumpet sounds, or the alarm of social engagement is rung, and the heart beats high, it were a mark of dulness, or of an abject spirit, to find leisure for the study of ease, or the pursuit of improvements, which have mere convenience or ease for their object.

The frequent vicissitudes and reverses of fortune, which nations have experienced on that very ground where the arts have prospered, are, probably, the effects of a busy, inventive, and versatile spirit, by which

which men have carried every national pursuit to extremes. They have raised the fabric of despotic empire to its greatest height, where they had best understood the foundations of freedom. They perished in the flames which they themselves had kindled; and they only, perhaps, were capable of displaying, by turns, the greatest improvements, or the lowest corruptions, to which the human mind can be brought.

On this scene, mankind have twice, within the compass of history, ascended from rude beginnings to very high degrees of refinement. In every age, whether destined by its temporary disposition to build or to destroy, they have left the vestiges of an active and vehement spirit. The pavement and the ruins of Rome are buried in dust, shaken from the feet of barbarians, who trod with contempt on the refinements of luxury, and spurned those arts, the use of which it was reserved for the posterity of the same people to discover and admire. The tents of the wild Arab are, even now, pitched among the ruins of magnificent cities; and the waste fields, which border on Palestine and Syria, are, perhaps, become again the nursery of infant nations. The Chieftain of an Arab tribe, like the Founder of Rome, may have already fixed the roots of a plant that is to flourish in some future period, or laid the foundations of a fabric, that will attain to its grandeur in some distant age.

Great part of Africa has been always unknown; but the silence of fame, on the subject of its revolutions, is an argument, where no other proof can be found, of weakness in the genius of its people. The torrid zone, every-where round the globe, however known to the geographer, has furnished few materials for history; and, though in many places supplied with the arts of life in no contemptible degree, has no-where matured the more important projects of political wisdom, nor inspired the virtues which are connected with freedom, and required in the conduct of civil affairs.

It was, indeed, in the torrid zone that mere arts of mechanism and manufacture were found, among the inhabitants of the new world, to have made the greatest advance: It is in India, and in the regions of this hemisphere, which are visited by the vertical sun, that the arts of manufacture, and the practice of commerce, are of the greatest antiquity, and have survived, with the smallest diminution, the ruins of time, and the revolutions of empire.

The sun, it seems, which ripens the pine-apple and the tamarind, inspires a degree of mildness that can even assuage

the rigours of despotical government; and such is the effect of a gentle and pacific disposition in the natives of the East, that no conquest, no irruption of barbarians, terminates, as they did among the stubborn natives of Europe, by a total destruction of what the love of ease and of pleasure had produced.

Transferred, without any great struggle, from one Master to another, the natives of India are ready, upon every change, to pursue their industry, to acquiesce in the enjoyment of life, and the hopes of animal pleasure: The wars of conquest are not prolonged to exasperate the parties engaged in them, or to desolate the land for which those parties contend: Even the barbarous invader leaves untouched the commercial settlement which has not provoked his rage; though Master of opulent cities, he only incamps in their neighbourhood, and leaves to his heirs the option of entering, by degrees, on the pleasures, the vices, and the pageantries his acquisitions afford: His successors, still more than himself, are disposed to foster the hive, in proportion as they taste more of its sweets; and they spare the inhabitant, together with his dwelling, as they spare the herd or the stall, of which they are become the proprietors.

The modern description of India is a repetition of the ancient, and the present state of China is derived from a distant antiquity, to which there is no parallel in the history of mankind. The succession of Monarchs has been changed; but no revolutions have affected the State. The African and the Samoiede are not more uniform in their ignorance and barbarity, than the Chinese and the Indian, if we may credit their own story, have been in the practice of manufacture, and in the observance of a certain police, which was calculated only to regulate their traffic, and to protect them in their application to servile or lucrative arts.

If we pass from these general representations of what mankind have done, to the more minute description of the animal himself, as he has occupied different climates, and is diversified in his temper, complexion, and character, we shall find a variety of genius, corresponding to the effects of his conduct, and the result of his story.

Man, in the perfection of his natural faculties, is quick and delicate in his sensibility; extensive and various in his imaginations and reflections; attentive, penetrating, and subtle, in what relates to his fellow-creatures; firm and ardent in his purposes; devoted to friendship or to enmity;

mity ; jealous of his independence and his honour, which he will not relinquish for safety or for profit : Under all his corruptions or improvements, he retains his natural sensibility, if not his force ; and his commerce is a blessing or a curse, according to the direction his mind has received.

But, under the extremes of heat or of cold, the active range of the human soul appears to be limited ; and men are of inferior importance, either as friends, or as enemies. In the one extreme, they are dull and slow, moderate in their desires, regular and pacific in their manner of life ; in the other, they are feverish in their passions, weak in their judgments, and addicted by temperament to animal pleasure. In both the heart is mercenary, and makes important concessions for childish bribes : In both the spirit is prepared for servitude : In the one it is subdued by fear of the future ; in the other it is not roused even by its sense of the present.

The nations of Europe, who would settle or conquer on the south or the north of their own happier climates, find little resistance : They extend their dominion at pleasure, and find no where a limit but in the ocean, and in the satiety of conquest. With few of the pangs and the struggles that precede the reduction of nations, mighty provinces have been successively annexed to the territory of Russia ; and its Sovereign, who accounts within his domain intire tribes, with whom, perhaps, none of his Emiffaries have ever conversed, dispatched a few geometers to extend his empire, and thus to execute a project, in which the Romans were obliged to employ their Consuls and their legions. These modern Conquerors complain of rebellion, where they meet with repugnance ; and are surpris'd at being treated as enemies, where they come to impose their tribute.

It appears, however, that, on the shores of the Eastern Sea, they have met with nations who have questioned their title to reign, and who have considered the requisition of a tax as the demand of effects for nothing. Here, perhaps, may be found the genius of ancient Europe, and, under its name of ferocity, the spirit of national independence ; that spirit which disputed its ground in the West with the victorious armies of Rome, and baffled the attempts of the Persian Monarchs to comprehend the villages of Greece within the bounds of their extensive dominion.

The great and striking diversities which obtain between the inhabitants of climates far removed from each other, are, like the

varieties of other animals in different regions, easily observed. The horse and the rein-deer are just emblems of the Arab and the Laplander : The native of Arabia, like the animal for whose race his country is famed, whether wild in the woods, or tutored by art, is lively, active, and fervent in the exercise on which he is bent. This race of men, in their rude state, fly to the desert for freedom, and in roving bands alarm the frontiers of Empire, and strike a terror in the province to which their moving incampments advance. When roused by the prospect of conquest, or disposed to act on a plan, they spread their dominion, and their system of imagination, over mighty tracts of the earth : When possessed of property and of settlement, they set the example of a lively invention, and superior ingenuity, in the practice of arts, and the study of science. The Laplander, on the contrary, like the associate of his climate, is hardy, indefatigable, and patient of famine ; dull rather than tame ; serviceable in a particular tract ; and incapable of change. Whole nations continue from age to age in the same condition, and, with immoveable phlegm, submit to the appellations of Dane, of Swede, or of Muscovite, according to the land they inhabit ; and suffer their country to be severed like a common, by the line on which those nations have traced their limits of Empire.

It is not in the extremes alone that these varieties of genius may be clearly distinguished. Their continual change keeps pace with the variations of climate with which we suppose them connected : And though certain degrees of capacity, penetration and ardour, are not the lot of intire nations, nor the vulgar properties of any people ; yet their unequal frequency, and unequal measure, in different countries, are sufficiently manifest from the manners, the tone of conversation, the talent for business, amusement, and literary composition, which predominate in each.

It is to the southern nations of Europe, both ancient and modern, that we owe the invention and embellishment of that mythology, and those early traditions, which continue to furnish the materials of fancy, and the field of poetic allusion. To them we owe the romantic tales of chivalry, as well as the subsequent models of a more rational style, by which the heart and the imagination are kindled, and the understanding informed.

The fruits of industry have abounded most in the north, and the study of science has here received its most solid improvements :

ments: The efforts of imagination and sentiment were most frequent and most successful in the south. While the shores of the Baltic became famed for the studies of Copernicus, Tycho Brahe, and Kepler, those of the Mediterranean were celebrated for giving birth to men of genius in all its variety, and for having abounded with poets and historians, as well as with men of science.

On one side, learning took its rise from the heart and the fancy; on the other, it is still confined to the judgment and the memory. A faithful detail of public transactions, with little discernment of their comparative importance; the treaties and the claims of nations, the births and genealogies of Princes are, in the literature of northern nations, amply preserved; while the lights of the understanding, and the feelings of the heart, are suffered to perish. The history of the human character; the interesting memoir, founded no less on the careless proceedings of a private life, than on the formal transactions of a public station; the ingenious pleasantry, the piercing ridicule, the tender, pathetic, or the elevated strain of elocution, have been confined in modern as well as ancient times, with a few exceptions, to the same latitudes with the fig and the vine.

These diversities of natural genius, if real, must have great part of their foundation in the animal frame; and it has been often observed, that the vine flourishes, where, to quicken the ferments of the human blood, its aids are the least required. While spirituous liquors are, among southern nations, from a sense of their ruinous effects, prohibited; or from a love of decency, and the possession of a temperament sufficiently warm, not greatly desired; they carry in the north a peculiar charm, while they awaken the mind, and give a taste of that lively fancy and ardour of passion, which the climate is found to deny.

The melting desires, or the fiery passions, which in one climate take place between the sexes, are in another changed into a sober consideration, or a patience of mutual disgust. This change is remarked in crossing the Mediterranean, in following the course of the Mississippi, in ascending the mountains of Caucasus, and in passing from the Alps and the Pyrenees to the shores of the Baltic.

The female sex domineers on the frontier of Louisiana, by the double engine of superstition and of passion. They are slaves among the native inhabitants of Canada, and chiefly valued for the toils they endure, and the domestic service they yield.

The burning ardours, and the torturing jealousies of the *seraglio* and the *harem*, which have reigned so long in Asia and Africa, and which, in the southern parts of Europe, have scarcely given way to the difference of religion and civil establishments, are found, however, with an abatement of heat in the climate, to be more easily changed, in one latitude, into a temporary passion which ingrosses the mind, without enfeebling it, and which excites to romantic achievements: By a farther progress to the North, it is changed into a spirit of gallantry, which employs the wit and the fancy more than the heart; which prefers intrigue to enjoyment; and substitutes affectation and vanity, where sentiment and desire have failed. As it departs from the sun, the same passion is farther composed into a habit of domestic connection, or frozen into a state of insensibility, under which the sexes at freedom scarcely chuse to unite their society.

These variations of temperament and character do not indeed correspond with the number of degrees that are measured from the equator to the pole; nor does the temperature of the air itself depend on the latitude. Varieties of soil and position, the distance or neighbourhood of the sea, are known to affect the atmosphere, and may have signal effects in composing the animal frame.

The climates of America, though taken under the same parallel, are observed to differ from those of Europe. There, extensive marshes, great lakes, aged, decayed, and crowded forests, with the other circumstances that mark an uncultivated country, are supposed to replenish the air with heavy and noxious vapours, that give a double asperity to the winter, and, during many months, by the frequency and continuance of fogs, snow, and frost, carry the inconveniences of the frigid zone far into the temperate. The *Samoiede* and the *Laplander*, however, have their counterpart, though on a lower latitude, on the shores of America: The *Canadian* and the *Iroquois* bear a resemblance to the ancient inhabitants of the middling climates of Europe: The *Mexican*, like the *Asiatic* of India, being addicted to pleasure, was sunk in effeminacy; and in the neighbourhood of the wild and the free, had suffered to be raised on his weakness a domineering superstition, and a permanent fabric of despotical government.

Great part of *Tartary* lies under the same parallels with Greece, Italy, and Spain; but the climates are found to be different; and while the shores, not only

of the Mediterranean, but even those of the Atlantic, are favoured with a moderate change and vicissitude of seasons, the Eastern parts of Europe, and the northern continent of Asia, are afflicted with all their extremes. In one season, we are told, that the plagues of an ardent summer reach almost to the frozen sea; and that the inhabitant is obliged to screen himself from noxious vermin in the same clouds of smoke in which he must, at a different time of the year, take shelter from the rigours of cold. When winter returns, the transition is rapid, and with an asperity almost equal in every latitude, lays waste the face of the earth, from the northern confines of Siberia to the descents of mount Caucasus and the frontier of India.

With this unequal distribution of climate, by which the lot, as well as the national character, of the northern Asiatic may be deemed inferior to that of Europeans who lie under the same parallels, a similar gradation of temperament and spirit, however, has been observed, in following the meridian on either tract; and the southern Tartar has over the Tonguses and the Samoiède the same pre-eminence that certain nations of Europe are known to possess over their northern neighbours, in situations more advantageous to both.

The southern hemisphere scarcely offers a subject of like observation. The temperate zone is there still undiscovered, or is only known in two promontories, the Cape of Good Hope, and Cape Horn, which stretch into moderate latitudes on that side of the line. But the savage of South America, notwithstanding the interposition of the nations of Peru and of Mexico, is found to resemble his counterpart on the North; and the Hottentot, in many things, the barbarian of Europe: He is tenacious of freedom, has rudiments of policy, and a national vigour, which serve to distinguish his race from the other African tribes, who are exposed to the more vertical rays of the sun.

While we have, in these observations, only thrown out what must present itself on the most cursory view of the history of mankind, or what may be presumed from the mere obscurity of some nations, who inhabit great tracts of the earth, as well as from the lustre of others, we are still unable to explain the manner in which climate may affect the temperament, or foster the genius of its inhabitants.

That the temper of the heart, and the intellectual operations of the mind, are, in some measure, dependent on the state of

the animal organs, is well known from experience. Men differ from themselves in sickness and in health; under a change of diet, of air, and of exercise: But we are, even in these familiar instances, at a loss how to connect the cause with its supposed effect: And though climate, by including a variety of such causes, may, by some regular influence, affect the characters of men, we can never hope to explain the manner of those influences till we have understood what probably we shall never understand, the structure of those finer organs with which the operations of the soul are connected.

When we point out, in the situation of a people, circumstances, which, by determining their pursuits, regulate their habits, and their manner of life; and when, instead of referring to the supposed physical source of their dispositions, we assign their inducements to a determinate conduct; in this we speak of effects and of causes whose connection is more familiarly known. We can understand, for instance, why a race of men, like the Samoiède, confined, during great part of the year, to darkness, or retired into caverns, should differ, in their manners and apprehensions, from those who are at liberty in every season; or who, instead of seeking relief from the extremities of cold, are employed in search of precautions against the oppressions of a burning sun. Fire and exercise are the remedies of cold; repose and shade the securities from heat. The Hollander is laborious and industrious in Europe; he becomes more languid and slothful in India.

Great extremities, either of heat or cold, are, perhaps, in a moral view, equally unfavourable to the active genius of mankind, and by presenting alike insuperable difficulties to be overcome, or strong inducements to indolence and sloth, equally prevent the first applications of ingenuity or limit their progress. Some intermediate degrees of inconvenience in the situation, at once excite the spirit, and, with the hopes of success, encourage its efforts. 'It is in the least favourable situations, says Mr. Rousseau, that arts have flourished the most. I could shew them in Egypt, as they spread with the overflowing of the Nile; and in Africa, as they mounted up to the clouds, from a rocky soil, and from barren sands; while on the fertile banks of the Eurotas they were not able to fasten their roots.'

Where mankind from the first subsist by toil, and in the midst of difficulties, the defects of their situation are supplied by industry;

dustry ; and while dry, tempting, and healthful lands are left uncultivated, as in Hungary and Turkey, the pestilent marsh in Holland is drained with great labour, and the sea is fenced off with mighty barriers, the materials and the coast of which the soil to be gained can scarcely afford, or repay. Harbours are opened, and crowded with shipping, where vessels of burden, if they are not constructed with a view to the situation, have not water to float. Elegant and magnificent edifices are raised on foundations of slime ; and all the conveniences of human life are made to abound, where nature does not seem to have prepared a reception for men. It is in vain to expect, that the residence of arts and commerce should be determined by the possession of natural advantages. Men do more when they have certain difficulties to surmount, than when they have supposed blessings to enjoy : And the shade of the barren oak and the pine are more favourable to the genius of mankind, than that of the palm or the tamarind.

Among the advantages which enable nations to run the career of policy, as well as of arts, it may be expected, from the observations already made, that we should reckon every circumstance which enables them to divide and to maintain themselves in distinct and independent communities. The society and concourse of other men are not more necessary to form the individual, than the rivalry and competition of nations are to invigorate the principles of political life in a state. Their wars, and their treaties, their mutual jealousies, and the establishments which they devise with a view to each other, constitute more than half the occupations of mankind, and furnish materials for their greatest and most improving exertions. For this reason, clusters of islands, a continent divided by many natural barriers, great rivers, ridges of mountains, and arms of the sea, are best fitted for becoming the nursery of independent and respectable nations. The distinction of States being clearly maintained, a principle of political life is established in every division, and the capital of every district, like the heart in an animal body, communicates with ease the vital blood and the national spirit to its members.

The most respectable nations have always been found where at least one part of the frontier has been washed by the sea. This barrier, perhaps the strongest of all in the times of barbarity, does not, however, even then supersede the cares of a national defence ; and in the advanced state of arts, gives the greatest scope and facility to commerce.

Thriving and independent nations were accordingly scattered on the shores of the Pacific and the Atlantic. They surrounded the Red Sea, the Mediterranean, and the Baltic ; while, a few tribes excepted, who retire among the mountains bordering on India and Persia, or who have found some rude establishment among the creeks and the shores of the Caspian and the Euxine, there is scarcely a people in the vast continent of Asia who deserve the name of a nation. The unbounded plain is traversed at large by hordes, who are in perpetual motion, or who are displaced and harrassed by their mutual hostilities. Although they are never perhaps actually blended together in the course of hunting, or in the search of pasture, they cannot bear one great distinction of nations, which is taken from the territory, and which is deeply impressed by an affection to the native seat. They move in troops, without the arrangement or the concert of nations ; they become easy accessions to every new Empire among themselves, or to the Chinese or the Muscovite, with whom they hold a traffic for the means of subsistence, and the materials of pleasure.

Where a happy system of nations is formed, they do not rely for the continuance of their separate names, and for that of their political independence, on the barriers erected by nature. Mutual jealousies lead to the maintenance of a balance of power ; and this principle, more than the Rhine and the Ocean, than the Alps and the Pyrenees in modern Europe ; more than the straits of Thermopylæ, the mountains of Thrace, or the bays of Salamine and Corinth in ancient Greece ; tended to prolong the separation, to which the inhabitants of these happy climates have owed their felicity as nations, the lustre of their fame, and their civil accomplishments.

THOUGHTS *upon several* SUBJECTS.

IF you are ever so sure that you ought to resent an injury, at least put off your resentment till you cool. You will gain every end better by that means ; whereas

you may do yourself, or your neighbour, great mischief by proceeding rashly and hastily.

The consciousness of having acted from principle,

principle, and without the praise or privacy of any person whatever, is a pleasure superior to all that applause can yield.

Why do you desire riches and grandeur? Because you think they will bring happiness with them. The very thing you want is now in your power. You have only to study contentment.

Don't be frightened if misfortune stalks into your humble habitation. She sometimes takes the liberty of walking into the presence-chamber of Kings.

Be open with prudence. Be artful with innocence. If either of these two qualities must predominate, by all means let it be the latter.

In proportion to the grief and shame, which a bad action would have caused you, such will be your joy and triumph on reflecting, that you have bravely resisted the temptation.

Are not the Great happiest when most free of the incumbrances of greatness? Is there then any happiness in greatness?

Don't be uneasy if you cannot master all science: You may easily know enough to be good and happy.

He who suffers lust to steal away his youth, ambition his manhood, and avarice his old-age, may lament too late the shortness of the useful part of his life.

If you have a family, it is no more allowable that you squander away your substance, than for a steward to embezzle the estate of which he is a manager.

The advantage our passions have over us is owing to ourselves. We may easily gain such a knowledge of our own weakness, as to feel them rising, before they be got to the height. And it is our own fault if we do not restrain them in time.

It may not be in your power to excel many people in riches, honours, or abilities; but you may excel thousands in goodness of heart and life. Hither turn your ambition. Here is an object worthy of it.

Nothing is of any value to you, that you make a bad use of.

Rather desire to be virtuous than to be thought so.

The unthinking bulk of mankind are ever amusing themselves with some pursuit foreign to themselves. A wise man is ever looking inward.

Let no man refuse a pardon to others, but he who does not need it for himself.

Take no counsel with flesh and blood, if you aspire at what is truly great.

A foolish youth makes a crazy old-age.

The most knowing are the most desirous of knowledge. The most virtuous the most desirous of improvement in virtue. On the

contrary, the ignorant think themselves wise enough; the vicious are in their own opinion good enough.

In bestirring yourself for the public advantage, remember, that, if you should not accomplish all that you propose, you will however have employed yourself to good purpose, and will not fail of your reward, if you should of success.

Let no man complain of the shortness of life, but he who can say, he has never mispent one hour.

Never cast your eye upon a good man, without resolving to imitate him. Whenever you see an instance of vice or folly in another, let it be a warning to you to avoid them.

The principal part of repentance is reformation.

Accustom yourself to the strict observance of your duty in all respects, and it will in time be as troublesome to omit, or to violate it, as it is to many people to practise it.

Hear the accused before you condemn.

To defeat calumny, 1. Despise it. To seem disturbed about it is the way to make it be believed; and stabbing your defamer will not prove you innocent. 2. Live an exemplary life, and then your general good character will overpower it. 3. Speak tenderly of every body, even of your defamers, and you will make the whole world cry shame on them, who can find in their hearts to injure one so inoffensive.

He who knows the world will not be too bashful. He who knows himself will not be impudent.

Do not endeavour to shine in all companies. Leave room for your hearers to imagine something within you beyond all you have said. And remember, the more you are praised, the more you will be envied.

If you would add a lustre to all your accomplishments, study a modest behaviour. To excel in any thing valuable is great; but to be above conceit on account of one's accomplishments is greater. Consider, if you have rich natural gifts, you owe them to the divine bounty. If you have improved your understanding, and studied virtue, you have only done your duty; and thus there seems little ground left for vanity.

You need not tell all the truth, unless to those who have a right to know it all. But let all you tell be truth.

Insult not another for his want of a talent you possess: He may have others which you want.

Reproof is a medicine like mercury or opium; if it be improperly administered, it will do harm instead of good.

ANECDOTE of MONKIES.

THE steward of a noble Lord's estate in the country had commissioned, among other things, a peasant, who was going up to London (with the design chiefly to see the fine folks there) to carry to his Lady a basket of peaches. This Lady lived in the environs of Grosvenor-square, and the peasant, by the written directions on the basket, was helped to find her house without much difficulty. Having told his errand at the door, to the porter, he was shortly after desired to step up stairs with his basket of fruit. On the first landing-place he was accosted by three large monkies. Two of them of the male sex were richly dressed in blue and gold; had bag wigs, ruffles, and swords by their sides. The other, a female, was distinguished by her brocade petticoat, crimson silk mantua, two or three pair, thick set together, of long laced ruffles, a stomacher curiously ornamented with brilliant stones, a watch hanging by her side, a tête highly finished by a French friseur, and a cap in the modern taste, with a gaudy assortment of ribbon. As they grinned and cringed to the countryman, laying hold the same time of his basket, he let it down to them; and not knowing what animals they were, or not distinguishing them immediately from the human species, he took off his hat to them

with all the politeness he was master of, and made them several rustic bows. The monkies during his obeissances had made quick work of it, unpacking and rifling the basket. Some of the peaches they had crammed into their pockets, others they had eaten, and others they threw again into the basket after biting them; so that when they had played their farce to the full, they all three scampered down stairs. The Lady wondering what should detain the peasant, dispatched her waiting-woman to hasten his coming. When he had presented his basket, 'what's the matter here?' said the Lady in a passion; every thing quite discomposed, the peaches bruised and mangled, and the basket scarce half full; sure the fellow for his impudence deserves to be put in the stocks!' 'Waunds, Madam, replied the countryman, the basket was brimming full, and not a finger laid upon a peach, till the two young Gentlemen, your sons, and Miss, your daughter, had met me on the stairs, and left it in the condition you see it.' The Lady then recollecting the monkies; 'Ah! said she, I can't be angry; it is a trick of the dear creatures, Jack, Tom, and Margot; but for the footman, who should have conducted you up stairs, I will discharge him this moment.'

On the Freedom of Trade, Mediocrity of Desire of Gain, and Rectitude of Manners, essential to British Grandeur.

From Mr. HANWAY's Letters.

TRADER has long been the word; if our souls depended on it, we should not talk of it so much. As a nation of merchants, we ought to be attentive to it; but, as a nation of politicians, we should guard against the evils, as well as cherish in our minds the good resulting from it, and consider if less, with more virtue, be not more advantageous to us, than more, with less virtue. Heaven hath so determined, that to fall with virtue is more glorious than to triumph with vice. If we depart so far from the paths of nature, as to set no limits to our desires of worldly grandeur, the very principle will destroy itself; for, if by worldly grandeur is meant the 'lust of the eye and the pride of life,' there is, strictly speaking, no greatness in them: One tender sentiment for virtue in distress has more intrinsic grandeur than the shew of fifty domestics in the richest liveries. The one proceeds from the heart, that seeks acquaintance with the great Lord of the

universe; the other, that which seeks applause of a childish multitude.

If we forget that the beams of the sun are more essential to happiness than the brilliancy of the diamond; and the limpid stream more valuable than the richest juice of the grape: If we forget that a heart gladdened with innocence is incomparably beyond all the triumphs of the proudest equipage and personal furniture, or the most sumptuous repast, which trade can furnish: In a word, if we forget that the command of the riches of the whole earth, and all the enjoyments they can furnish, are any thing more, in the great view of our existence, than a probation for another state, where only there is permanency; from that moment, whether as a nation, or as individuals, we are subject to become a prey to vain desires and delusive hopes, and to perish by our own imaginations.

This is a doctrine which we do not attend to, tho' it is in effect the duty of the

man

man and the christian to understand it clearly ; and the Lord or Gentleman, the merchant or mechanic, who imagines he hath any other interest of so much consequence, is surely mistaken.

But, besides the passions and appetites of men, which lead them into temptation, where their reason seems to be often too weak to restrain them ; or their conscience is violated by the force they put on it ; in trade there is an adventitious passion, the love of gain, in which nature has a smaller share, yet by habit it operates as strongly as any other.

As a free people, liberty is the object for which we wish to live, or dare to die ; and, strictly examined, it is the first concern of every individual to preserve his neighbour, whether it cost him a little more or less. The further he departs from this rule, the more he may be considered as insane, or forfeiting his right of protection, if not, in fact, an enemy to the commonwealth.

This, at least, is the language of philosophy, and the true idea of liberty ; and freedom is essential to our commerce, as commerce to our support, on our present plan of national greatness. The labouring part of our fellow-subjects being without trade, would sink into greater poverty ; and people of property be constrained to change their mode of living. But it is not gold nor silver, nor splendid arts, nor even industry alone, which can support a nation in freedom or in power. It is virtuous customs and manners. These are the guardian-angels of liberty and laws : Without them opulency is but a shackle to bind and enslave, tho' it be made with gold or adamant.

Moderation in our desires of gain, and temperance in our enjoyments, are the parents of mutual justice, and as essential to the welfare of a country as to the safety of a soul. ' He that maketh haste to be rich shall not be innocent.' This was the maxim of a man of the most consummate wisdom ; and, if we have discovered, upon the whole of our existence as a nation, or as individuals, that wealth will answer all the ends of national welfare, it is an amazing improvement on the sagacity of ancient times ; and more amazing still that we should squander our wealth.

We are apt to be lavish in our curses of a Minister of state, who but seems to erect trophies on the ruins of the people ; or, in other words, to promote any private interest by practices injurious to the public welfare. Yet we are mighty apt to forget, that whatever is applicable to a Minister,

must hold for any private man, who in his several relations is the cause of the sufferings of the poor in particular, or of his country in general.

It is apparent in the eye of common sense, that the liberty, and consequently the splendor and safety of this nation, depend on the virtue of individuals as much in their traffic as in any other instance ; for it is in the power of any private man, who is master of a large fortune, to act such a part, either by buying or selling, as to create distress or prevent it, and consequently to drive people into dangerous practices.

Even in cases not extremely flagrant, attempts to prevent the free course of traffic operate as a violation on liberty. Where private interest predominates over public good, it is apt to raise indignation even to the contempt of all danger ; and thus self-love operates, either to preserve or to destroy. When a real scarcity prevails (to which it would be folly to suppose we are not subject) the people who enjoy one common freedom, forgetting its proper bounds, or not conceiving the real truth of things, may hardly be kept in submission to the laws of their country ; and a lesser evil may bring on a greater. Hence it is evident that liberty, not supported by virtue, tends to its own dissolution, in the very circumstance where it is most wanted. It is not laws alone will avail us ; these are admirable weapons in the hands of the strong, but weak defences in the possession of the weak.

A spirit of gain is, however, a vital principle in a trading country, and, if it is checked without discretion, both it and freedom will sicken and droop together, and bring on many of the same mischievous effects as the want of industry. Nothing requires freedom so much as commerce ; and we have need of the more private virtue, from the consideration that ' Guilt sticks as close to buying and selling as the nail which is driven between two stones.'

If we, considering ourselves as the subjects of a limited monarchy, presume beyond measure, we shall forget that we are creatures accountable to our Maker and sovereign Lord, whose power is without limit. Our actions may pass unexamined here by an earthly tribunal ; but this will not justify our extortions ; be they greater or less than imagined, they must be accounted for. If our consciences grow callous, we shall sacrifice only at the altars of pride or avarice ; and the most glorious

fabric of government, ever erected by human art, will be brought down to the common level of human misery.

In every view, if we do not poise the balance of freedom and commerce with the hand of virtue and benevolence, the weight of vice will preponderate.

Nothing can be more self-evident than that trade requires freedom; but it is no less apparent that true freedom must be distinguished from false. Our forefathers, in the infancy of trade, made laws against the various modes of mutual oppression; and perhaps, under pressing circumstances, that might be then deemed oppression, which is not such. In those days we did not enjoy so much liberty as at present; and in process of time, as freedom has hardly known any limits, so long as plenty abounded, the eager pursuit of gain has answered our most sanguine wishes. Our laws, respecting buying and selling the necessities of life, having thus been considered as obsolete, the revival of them has something more of terror than of any law which comes new from the hands of the Legislature. The hunger of the poor, crying aloud, has awakened us, yet the only counterpoise we can find for the avarice of one, where it exists to any mischievous degree, is the generosity of another; and that as professed dealers demand a price beyond what the produce of the labour of the poor will afford, the Lord, or Gentleman, or Landlord, turns dealer himself, with a view to counteract his tenant, and set the commodity at a reasonable price.

If we depart from that principle by which we were enriched, namely, a diffusive kind of independency, we shall in the issue outwit ourselves. If the landlord retains so much land as may be in some measure equal to his support, and lets out parts to inferior tenants, industry may have a greater spur by profit, and liberty a better support from generosity; private necessity may urge every one to action, and no one accumulate a power destructive of the commonwealth. This indeed requires great attention, on the part of the landlord, for the improvement of his estate, and the collection of his rents; but is not this his real, true, and proper business, as a member of the community? If every landlord runs mad after the luxury and emoluments of a Court, his rich tenant will follow his example, and aspire also at being a Lord; and thus it is demonstrable, from reason and experience, that in process of time the glory of the land, in the number of people living in an industrious independent state, will be lost; and we shall become, as most

other nations are, composed of very high and very low, opulent Lords and miserable vassals.

We seem to be sensible of this, and that we must make some arrangement to prevent that convulsive distemper which luxury has introduced. This is necessary to great wealth and a habit of indulgence. If we have virtue enough to correct ourselves in time, and to think of comfort and safety, as well as parade and luxurious enjoyments, we can hardly fail of the great end in view.

I remember a story which I heard in my early days of life, and which made a deep impression on my mind, concerning the alliance of benevolence, justice, and liberty, in the traffic of mankind.

A certain person, who had been one of the Farmers of the revenue in France, had acquired a fortune sufficient to enable him to command the price of bread at Paris. He bought up vast quantities of corn; but, to cloak his design, he used the names of other people, who were agents under him. In consequence of this measure, the inhabitants of Paris were greatly distressed. Their murmurings reached the ear of Cardinal Richlieu, who was then Prime Minister in that country. He immediately sent for this Gentleman monopoliser; and he came in such a rich garb, and such a gilded chariot, as such a person, being a Frenchman, might be supposed to ride in. After making the Gentleman to attend some time, to ruminate on the business he might possibly be sent for, his Eminency gave order for his admittance, and asked him whether he dealt in corn? He answered, 'No: I had formerly the honour to serve his Majesty in farming part of his revenues, and now I live upon the little fortune I possess.' Upon this the Cardinal took him to the window, and, pointing to the fine chariot which stood in the courtyard, asked him whose it was?—The Gentleman bowed, as you may imagine, expecting a compliment upon the elegance of his taste, and satisfied his Eminency of what he knew very well before: 'Well, says the Cardinal, on the spot where that chariot stands will a gallows be erected; and if bread is not at a price to-morrow (which he mentioned) you shall be hanged upon it, which is all I have to say to you;' and he then took his leave with the politesse of a Frenchman. The bread fell accordingly to the price limited, and the Gentleman saved his neck.

Now you will give me leave to suppose, that the inhabitants of that city being, from this moment, so much the less afraid of seeing

seeing their children starved by the cruelty of exaction, thought themselves happy under an arbitrary government. The law of nature forbids that people shall be starved, and the Supreme Magistrate is justly styled with us, *Salus Populorum*; and, the preservation of the people being the end of government, it can never be thought that one has a right, derived from his social state, to revel in excess, when another is starving: Yet private vindictive justice, whether in the Gentleman that punishes by the sword, for crimes of a more fantastic nature, which the laws deride, or take no cognisance of; or the Plebeian, who resents the injury he receives from the avarice of his rich neighbour; both wresting the sword out of the hand of the Magistrate, must bring on very pernicious consequences, and, when extended to numbers, subvert the best-formed government that ever existed.

How to draw the line, so as to leave freedom to trade, liberty to the people, and obtain a benevolent exercise of justice to individuals, is one of the most arduous tasks which can be the subject of political enquiry. And if what is short in the power of laws is not made up by the virtue of individuals, i. e. the law of conscience, either arbitrary government must take place, or, what is worse, anarchy and confusion.

Thus it is that vice destroys liberty, as most of the nations in the world have experienced to their sorrow. Whether these evils are greater or less with us, we must live in hopes of a remedy. But if, in such instances as the case of the infant poor, we suffer the growing generation to die, whether provisions be dear or cheap, under a notion that we cannot afford to keep them alive, we shall certainly cut down the tree to gather the fruit. We may revel upon the savings to-day, but we shall perish to-morrow.

The extremity of cold and the extremity of heat operate on the human frame in a manner equally pernicious. Avarice and extravagancy create rapaciousness; and a rapacious disposition, such offences against the natural justice, due from man to man, as is hardly controulable by any thing but arbitrary power. This is one of the causes which has induced nations, from a natural state of freedom, to fly to such power as their last resort.

If people of large fortunes set no bounds to the prices of what they consume, those who sell them will set no bounds to their demands. But if they will shew examples, and not exceed a certain price, they may be sure of one of two things; either that

the price will be as low as they chuse to purchase at, or that they shall find something besides as good. I speak of moderation as a fashion, not a limitation of price by law.

It is our riches, and the extravagant use of them, which has turned the brains of the inferior classes of the people. The butcher and the baker think they have a good title to partake of the fortunes of those who have acquired vast estates by public or private concerns. A prosperous commerce has a natural tendency to raise the price of materials and labour; but the advanced price of these will in process of time wound if not destroy that very commerce which occasioned their rise.

All things have their bounds; and it is our duty to observe where they terminate. Our eyes being open to the real situation of our national interest, I hope we shall comply with the obvious decrees of Heaven, and reflect that the wealth, created by commerce, not virtuously employed, will establish the dominion of vice and tyranny, and bring on poverty and distress.

Our present passion for gain hardly leaves room for the exercise of those virtues which are congenial to our humanity and the love of liberty. Not contented with the rank and emolument, which certain conditions and occupations might reasonably allow, according to men's skill and industry, there is nothing so big but every man aspires at; yet, to accomplish this end, we must prey on each other's vitals by combinations and every art of exaction. And what is the consequence but petty tyranny, arbitrary power in the hands of individuals, and oppression of the poor? Power is properly vested in government, but this apparently opposes the genius and design of our happy constitution.

So long as this spirit prevails, liberty will militate against itself. Freedom cannot subsist without that virtue which leads subjects, in a certain degree, to consult each other's benefit; and to avoid such injurious practices as are not within the letter of the law, as well as those that are.

What a wretched, narrow, and confined use do many make of great fortunes! The external splendor and parade of life, which are so apt to monopolise the heart, will not permit them to search into the recesses of private misery or public wants. At the same time it must be granted, that our genius and liberty incline us to be charitable, and, when the utmost exertion of our benevolence is called forth, upon any pressing occasion, we are distinguished for our generous acts.

Let us hope something great will be done, now that we are not involved in war, in order to avoid war, or to provide for it, if it should please Providence to call us again to arms. The destruction of one man sometimes proves the benefit of another; and, so far as this is in the order of Providence, we not only acquiesce, but, whilst we lament what appears to be an evil to one, we thank Heaven for the good which arrives to another.

In regard to war, which we should always remember as an evil almost inseparable from the state of human life, many profit by it; many wish for it; all must provide for it. If we can be made to understand,

practically, that it is a calamity with which it pleases Heaven to chastise mankind, and that we live under the happiest government on earth, which must be guarded, it will naturally lead us all to contentment and submission to Providence, and not render us less eager in making ourselves ready, tho' unwilling to draw our swords till necessity requires. But, if we behold our fellow-subjects amassing vast fortunes at the expence of the nation, and the injury of individuals, such practices are so dangerous to a free plan of government, that the next step is to cry out for arbitrary power, as the lesser evil of the two.

Instances of Spanish Vanity.

THE grave and phlegmatic air of the Spaniard is taken by strangers for pride, but it is not so always. It must, however, be granted, that this nation is remarkable for a certain haughtiness which may be attributed to the extent of its conquests, to the grand ideas it entertains of its origin, and, perhaps, to the majesty of its language. It is not only among people of condition, that Spanish pride is most apparent; a tradesman, and even one of the lowest class, a mean beggar, retains, in the midst of wretchedness, a deportment and tone of confidence which seem to raise him above his condition. Here may be remembered the answer of the beggar at Madrid, to a passenger who reproached him with preferring laziness to useful labour: 'It is money and not advice that I ask you for,' said the proud beggar, turning his back upon him with all the gravity of a Castilian.'

The French have endeavoured to ridicule the Spanish gravity by this short story: A certain Cavalier, as noble as the King, as catholic as the Pope, and as poor as Job, arrived in the night-time at a village in France where there was only one inn. As it was past midnight, he knocked for a long time at the door without being able to awake the landlord; but at last made him rise by louder and more frequent rapping. Who is there? cried the landlord from a window.—It is, says the Spaniard, Don Juan Pedro, Hernandez, Rodriguez de Villa-nova, Conde de Malafrá, Cavallero de Santiago y d'Alcantara. The

landlord answered him immediately, shutting the window: 'Sir, I am very sorry; but we have not chambers enough for lodging all those Gentlemen.'

It is usual to see, at Rome, a great multitude of poor, from all countries, to whom soup is distributed at a certain hour at the gate of the monasteries. A Castilian newly arrived, and who was unacquainted of the time of the distribution, addressed himself to a poor French ecclesiastic, to be informed of it. Spanish vanity would not suffer him to ask in plain terms after the house where the soup was given. This way of speaking seemed to him too mean; so that, after studying a more elevated way of expressing himself, he found none so suitable to the occasion, as asking the Frenchman, Whether he had taken his chocolate?—My chocolate! answered the ecclesiastic; And how would you have me pay for it? I live upon alms, and I now wait till the soup is distributed at the Franciscan convent.—You have not then been there yet? said the Castilian.—No, replied the Frenchman; but now the clock strikes, I'll go there directly.—Pray, conduct me thither, said the vain-glorious Spaniard; you shall see Don Antonio Perez de Valcabro de Redia, de Montalva, de Vega, &c. give there, to posterity, an illustrious specimen of his humility.—Who are those people? said the Frenchman.—'Tis I, replied the Castilian.—If it be so, replied the Frenchman, say rather, an example of a good stomach.

CURE of the TOOTH-ACH, according to its several CAUSES.—

From Boerhaave's Academical Lectures on the Diseases of the Nerves, lately published in Holland by Van Eems, a Physician of Leyden.

A Certain pain that happens in the inmost recesses of the teeth, is called the tooth-ach; and this pain is often so severe, that it eludes not only all human patience, but also all remedies. On this account Paracelsus and Helmont inveigh against the schools, as not being able to cure the tooth-ach, though they themselves, with all their arcana, can boast of as little success on this occasion. The tooth is scarce ever sound, when this disorder happens in it, but something always is deficient either in the root, or upwards in the broad and uneven surface, or in the adamantine crust. Du Verney has demonstrated, that the maxillary nerves send one nervous branch into the root of every tooth, in its lowermost part, through a hole which scarce receives a hair; so that the tooth which has two, three, or four roots, receives as many nerves. Such nerve, proceeding through the whole cavernous substance of the tooth, distributes every-where its branches. Now, when it happens by any cause, that the vitreous and polished crust of the tooth is eroded, the nerve is immediately left naked; and, though the tooth may appear whole, yet if a man should eat sugar, or only draw in the cold air, an intolerable pain will instantaneously ensue. This is the first degree of the tooth-ach, which lasts as long as the caries reaches to a new nerve; and hence a man from the slightest cause may continually feel this pain for years together; but he is always eased when the tooth is quite eaten away, because the nerves are then dead: Therefore the tooth-ach is always most painful in the beginning; and those who have endured this pain in any great degree in their younger years, are most commonly intirely free from it in more advanced life; yet, whilst a very great number of nervous fibres are successively eroded, a new pain always arises.

A distillation is here accused as the cause of this disorder, but without the least grounds of truth; and there is no other remedy in this case, but procuring the naked nerve to become callous or be destroyed: It little matters whether this is compassed by the root of pyrethrum, which Paracelsus boasts as infallible, or by a hot iron cautiously thrust into the eroded tooth, or by camphor; for the proximate cause of the pain is always in the nerve, and therefore every thing that destroys the power of feeling in the nerve, takes away the pain. Take the roots of tormentil,

pyrethrum, and henbane; boil them in strong vinegar, and add to the liquor strained off a certain portion of camphor and opium; let this decoction be kept hot in the mouth till the pain ceases, and let the mouth be then washed with fair cold or warm water. All the things recommended against the tooth-ach, are, in this medicine, reduced into one form; for, if the juice of tormentil can touch the nerve, it immediately takes away sensation by its astringent power. The root of pyrethrum is so hot as to excite a copious flow of the saliva; its force, added to that of the former root, becomes more potent for destroying the nerve. Henbane is used as a remedy allaying pain; camphor is very friendly to the nerves; opium is a narcotic; strong vinegar is very penetrating, and, by restraining the action of the nerves, restrains also their power of feeling. If there be no signs of a great inflammation, four drachms of the spirit of cochlearia may be taken, two drachms of the tincture of myrrh, and one drachm of Sydenham's liquid laudanum; but, if there be an inflammation, the spirit of sweet nitre should be adopted in the place of the spirit of cochlearia. Other remedies here recommended are of no great moment.

It may be now understood, why the pulling out of a tooth with its root cures this ailment, for then the nerve is broken, which by the root was inserted in the tooth. It is commonly said, that, one tooth being pulled out, the pain passes into another; and this happens, because there is often also a caries in the other tooth, whether from itself, or communicated by the neighbouring tooth; but this is never the case, if the disorder is only in the tooth that has been pulled out. Great danger very often accompanies the pulling out of teeth, especially when the grinders have divergent roots, as then either the root alone, or sometimes likewise the jaw-bone may happen to be fractured. There is often a tubercle towards the cheeks at the exterior part of the jaw-bone, and then the root of the tooth perforates the jaw-bone; so that, unless the pulling out be in a straight direction, incurable evils often happen in this case. A deep burning of the teeth cures also this pain, and often in a moment; but if the eschar should fall, or be rubbed off, the pain will return. Others recommend strongly moving plaisters, as pitch or oxycroceum, which are applied to the

the temples, and often mitigate or banish the pain; for the nerve that goes to the sixteen upper teeth distributes its branches to the temples and sides of the finciput. I have seen camphor sprinkled on an oxycrocean plaister banish the most acute pains of the teeth; a blistering plaister of cantharides placed behind the ear may be also attended with good effect; and it, with a red-hot iron, a deep eschar be made about the mastoid process, the pain is banished, but the teeth become carious. An empiric at Amsterdam, by laying his fingers about the ears, compressed almost all the nerves, and so made them useless. This rough man, without any respect of persons, observed the same method, as well in regard to delicate girls as men; in some cases I remarked a good effect from this treatment, but he often made contusions, and a caries followed the destroying of the nerves of the teeth. When, therefore, in order to cure the tooth-ach, the part is burnt into in the lower jaw, where the nerve enters to the teeth, the same happens as from the empiric's remedy.

One may here ask, do not the same or like diseases of the nerves and tendons happen in other parts of the body? Are not nerves distributed to all the bones? Or do they remain there safe and undisturbed between the bony lamellæ? If a like erosion happens by the separation of those lamellæ, as in the tooth, may not terrible diseases be likewise produced therein? I indeed believe, that deep chronic diseases in the bones are of a similar nature to the tooth-ach; that there is no acrimony there but the nerve laid naked; and hence those pains in the vertebræ, in the os sacrum and hip, which frequently remain there for years, and cannot be allayed, unless the whole place be burnt into.

The next sort of tooth-ach is that which proceeds from the inflammation of the gums, or the blood-vessels, which are propagated to the gums, and from them to the interior of the teeth. There is no part in the whole body that wants skin, like the gums, which indeed have only a very thin membrane, like the epidermis, laid over them; here is nothing muscular, tendinous, or ligamentous, but in process of time they acquire an intirely callous hardness, as it happens in old people who have lost their double teeth. Being squeezed and pressed in them they emit no blood, whereas in young people blood flows out from the least pressure. The vessels here grow in a way that cannot be well accounted for, and yet they do not grow up much to the teeth, as they may be separated

by rough handling them; and hence they seem not to afford a true periosteum to the teeth. The blood is no where more exposed than here to the external air, whence we may be certain of forming a judgment of the nature of the whole mass of blood.

From those gums branches are sent forth to the teeth, whence the diseases of these vessels are communicated to the teeth. The teeth adhere more lose to the sockets, according as the animal is nearer its origin; so that whatever sinks in between the sockets of the teeth, and is sent into the implanted root of the teeth, has its origin from the gum. In a new-born fœtus the jaws in the upper part are thick, and the sockets very broad; therefore the lamellæ of the jaws in the solid bony part recede from each other, leaving a fungous and cellular space for the sockets; and the gum covering one lamella, and coming to the margin, shuts up this space, and remains, where the teeth break out. In the toothless the sockets are intirely concreted, and the lamellæ, which before were placed at a distance from one another, grow into an acute margin, and so hard, that seamen's biscuit may be broke between the jaws. If an inflammation happens in those parts, the tumour must be externally, for the teeth cannot give way; but this tumour separates the gums from the surface of the teeth, therefore those very slender vessels, which pass out of the gums to the teeth, are broken; and the gums, which in the healthy rise like the points of spears, are now pressed down like a hollow bow. When the disease is cured they rise again; but when the inflammation has once got so far, that a great part of the tooth remains separated from its vessels, and therefore deprived of its nutriment, then the tooth becomes pale, yellow, blackish, is exfoliated and laid naked in those parts where the nerves adhere.

The third kind of tooth-ach is, when the gums, which by inflammation receded from the teeth, because they are continually humected and exposed to the air, are converted into foul blood, and run into a mucilaginous and very fetid dripping; and as, from all parts there flows hereto a great plenty of as well a salivous as an exhaling aqueous liquor, this corruption of the gums increases the more and more; and is commonly called the watercanker. I saw it in a beautiful girl, in the cavity of whose mouth all were so eaten into, that she could swallow nothing before she died. In the progress of this disorder, the jaw-bone is stripped naked, and not only the teeth, but large lamellæ fall from the jaw;
for

for the jaw becomes immediately carious, when the gums are loosened from it. This species of tooth-ach occurs ofteneft in early youth, before the second teeth come forth; the first, as they fall away, have scarce any root, and then all is very lax in those parts; but this disease seldom appears after the seventh or eighth year. Nothing is worse than the use, for the cure of this disorder, of camphorated spirits of wine, or the spirit of theriaca, or any other drying or warm remedy; for those spirits indeed allay the pain, but the vessels are killed by them, and the crust or eschar made by them must be again separated. The only remedy is to season those parts against the corroding acrimony and the corruption of the air; for then nature is sufficient for the rest, as it usually separates the putridity, which in the mean time is hindered to make farther advances. Alcohol must not be applied on this occasion, being hurtful in as great a degree as it preserves. I therefore took sea or ammoniac salt, and if there was redness and heat, nitre; and having diluted them in a sufficient quantity of water to prevent the liquor's retaining any acrimony, I added to this pickle a little wine and lemon juice. The remedy was continued for some days, and by this method alone I cured many. The cruel method of some surgeons must be also avoided, who so roughly rub the gums of children as to make the blood run from them; and hence those children are terribly frightened at the sight of them; so that we should proceed very gently. This mixture may be equally applied externally on the cheeks, as well as internally, if judged necessary. Where the heat is great, I take the juice of the greater houseleek, and dissolve in it a small quantity of nitre or salt ammoniac; this remedy will give sudden relief; or I take the leaves of the broad leaved plantain newly gathered, and having humected it in rain water, I take off the skin, and so apply it: This is a sovereign remedy, which, as it takes away the inflammation, also strengthens by its astringent force.

The fourth species of tooth-ach is from the root of the teeth passing through the lamellæ of the perforated or carious upper or lower jaw-bone. This species can only happen in the canine or molar teeth. Their root is pressed inward by infinite bitings, especially in those who squeeze the teeth strongly against one another; and thus the slender lamella being worn down and consumed, the tooth then touches the gum and occasions an inflammation, which raises the whole face into a tumour; then comes

in the place, where this vice lies, a tubercle, which proceeds to suppuration, and upon the going out of the pus the disorder ceases; but in a month or two's time, in some sooner or later, this dripping of purulent matter returns. In the progress of the disease, the root of the tooth extends its point outwardly, or bends backwards towards the palate: This appearance has made some surgeons take it for an exostosis, and has laid the patients under a suspicion of the venereal disease; whence, in this case, great errors may be committed.

There are now two ways, by which the sockets of the teeth may be hurt: The first is a ruder action from the collision of the teeth amongst themselves; for when the force of the muscles, drawing the jaws to one another, is very great, and conquers the resistance in the diaphragma and lamella, that inclose the teeth; the teeth are then compelled to yield, and the diploe easily receives a contusion: Hence, therefore, a tooth-ach happens, which is most frequent in infancy, when children begin to grind hard substances. The next way is, when, by the consumption of the vitreous crust of the tooth, and the loss of the exterior lamella, the bony substance of the tooth admits some vice, which is propagated to the part of the tooth in the socket, and to the socket itself; so that an inflammation here happens, and all other diseases of the vessels. We therefore hence see, that in a strong bite the slender lamellæ of the sockets at the root of the tooth are so debilitated, as to be insensibly beaten thro', and the tooth juts more and more outwardly, and so the structure in the diploe of the jaws is intirely disturbed; and this for the most part happens in the external part of both jaws, because the teeth, in biting perpendicularly, strike against each other, whence the first impulse is most commonly always on the exterior lamella. From whichever of these causes, an inflammation or corruption ensues in the diploe, a dreadful pain arises, not to be allayed by any remedy; and narcotics only can blunt it. If a suppuration here happens, the matter is retained, and converted into ichor, which spreads through the non-resisting caverns of the diploe, and in this case intire scales of the jaws have been seen to separate. I remember a glazier's coming to consult me, who for years had laboured under an intolerable pain in the mouth. All was so inflamed and tumid in him as to hinder a distinct sight. After he had been let blood, and had used some purges and gargarisms, I ordered the juice of the greater houseleek and

and plantain with vinegar, to be applied externally; the swelling indeed began to subside a little, but every thing was as black as ink; the caries that had seized the diploe, made the lamellæ to fall away in scraps, and the man at last died wretchedly. In another person the external lamina of the lower jaw-bone was lax and moveable, and an intire piece had been separated, adhering to the live integuments; he held a decoction of mallows in his mouth; it softened the parts, and so the intire piece fell out.

If the matter finds a passage out, then the patients have always a fetid sink in their mouths, and there happens a maxillary or odontalgic fistula. If the patients in the morning press those parts, pus runs out about the teeth, and they are the whole day free; but if this sink of filth should be stopped up, a horrid tooth-ach arises. I saw a peasant, one of whose grinders had perforated the left part of the lower jaw-bone, and at length the muscles and integuments; this tooth being pulled out, every thing he took into the mouth, fell through this hole. If the tooth becomes carious, and a perpetually running fistula remains, it is in some measure to be borne with in the upper jaw-bone; but if it be in the lower jaw-bone where there are so many soft glands and muscles, all those parts are hurt in speaking and deglutition, and scirrhuses and cancers often happen from this cause. But nothing is more troublesome than when the palate is eroded, for the tooth cannot be drawn without breaking at the same time the palate. All these mischiefs happen particularly in youth-age, for, the jaw once consolidated, there is no such great fear, and the tooth will rather perish. When such cases occur, none are rashly to accuse catarrhs or distillations, but should always think, that the vice lies in the jaw-bone or tooth, whence all the other evils are to be expected, unless the tooth, when it conveniently can, is pulled out.

This disease is occasioned too by nothing so much as strong acids; for if one should eat any quantity of unripe fruit, he will feel a stupor in his teeth; in the progress of the disease the external crust is eroded, and upon the access of cool air, the tooth-ach immediately ensues. It is therefore a very bad contrivance for making foul teeth white, to have recourse to a vitriolic acid, which will destroy the external crust, and produce a sensation as if the teeth were washing with cold water; besides, in a few days after they will contract a husky colour. We should then endea-

vour to see whether the teeth can be yet restored by taking Glauber's alcahest, or oil of tartar per deliquium, which are both antacids; these are diluted in a good deal of water, and by this remedy the teeth eroded by acids may be preserved from imminent danger; but if the evil has already sunk deep, evulsion alone will be of service: When this is done, the recent wound is open, whatever began to be corrupted is cleansed away, all the vessels are compressed, and the whole cavity disappears: But a new tooth is in vain expected, unless it be in children, who have not yet bred their second teeth.

It appears from Ruyschius's observations, that in his attempts to make white skeletons by the help of water mixed with acid, if he mixed any greater quantity of spirit of nitre or aqua-fortis with water, the bones became flexible, insomuch that he could fashion the great thigh-bone into whatever form he pleased; therefore acids take away that solidity which constitutes the bone; and so, when the teeth have something in them that makes them tender and soft, alkaline remedies must consequently help them. That evulsion might take place, if the vice lies in the canine teeth, the surgeon ought twice or thrice gently shake the tooth, in order to dilate in some degree the socket, and with his instrument rather draw than pull out the tooth; but if he attempts to do this at once, he runs the risque of intirely breaking the perforated lamella. If the hindermost grinders from the pressure of biting should divaricate their roots, then a great tumour rises, and the jaw is constantly dilated; and if the tooth retiring into the the dilated part is raised by the bounty of nature from the other tooth, the patient is not hurt in eating; but if the roots remain stretched out, so as to begin to pierce the jaw-bone, then as many tubercles arise as there are roots; the jaw is there brittle, and falls in scraps; in this case collutories of the mouth should be constantly given, which preserve from putrefaction. The leaves of rue, scordium, alliaria, wormwood, macerated with wine and a little vinegar, are serviceable for this purpose, and the patient must be admonished not to eat on that side of his mouth: The tooth also should be often worn down, not by iron instruments, but by a tobacco-pipe, which I here found to be the best sort of file, especially the common sort; by the help of it the teeth may be safely ground and polished, and this should be repeated till the points are shorn off.

The fifth and last species of the tooth-ach

sch often happens, when the upper canine teeth are so long, as to touch with their roots the lowermost lamella of the Highmo-rian cavity. This cavity in an adult may hold some drachms of liquor, but it is not found in infants; it has a duct into the hollow of the nose, and is covered throughout all its surface with a periosteum, different from any other: None but Ruyschius have well described it; he says that it is much thinner than paper, and that it is furnished with innumerable arteries which he calls sero-mucous, because they do not open into veins, but exhale in a straight direction a liquid, which grows mucous by stagnating. If therefore a man by some strong effort should draw his teeth together, he presses the root of the canine tooth against the lowermost lamella of this cavity, and often pierces into it; so that the root of the tooth rising occasions an inflammation in the thin periosteum of the cavity,

which inflammation may spread and turn to suppuration. The upper lamella of the cavity forms the orbit of the eye, and hence the vice, here sprung, may be propagated to the eyes themselves; and this is the reason, why those canine have been called the eye-teeth. If the membrane of the cavity swells, it shuts up the passage to the nostrils, and nothing of the inbred humour flows out through the nose; therefore this humour becomes corrupt, and opening a way for itself through the lamellæ of the cavity, produces the worst of ulcers. Here is no remedy but drawing out the tooth as soon as possible; for then the cavity will soon cleanse itself, the inflammation ceases, and the humour regains its natural way. When the tooth is drawn out, wine, with scordium, alliaria, and salt, may be injected to cleanse thoroughly the cavity.

Education of a PRINCE.

COSROES, King of Persia, says the Philosopher Sadi, had a Minister with whom he was well pleased, and by whom he believed himself to be beloved. This Minister came to him one day, asking to retire. Cosroes said to him, Why wilt thou leave me? I have made the dew of my bounty to fall on thee; my slaves do not distinguish thy orders from mine; I have brought thee near to my heart, do not ever remove from it.—Mitrane (this Minister was so called) made answer: O King! I have served thee with zeal, and thou hast over rewarded me; but now Nature enjoins me a sacred duty; suffer me to fulfil it: I have a son; and there is no one but myself to teach him to serve thee hereafter as I have served thee.—I permit thee to retire, said Cosroes: Amongst the good men thou hast made known to me, thou only art worthy to enlighten and inspire the soul of my son with noble ideas; go and finish thy course by the greatest service which a man can render to other men. May my subjects be indebted to thee for a good Master! I know the corruption of the Court; a young Prince should not breathe the air of that corruption: Take him therefore

along with thee, and instruct him with thine in thy retreat, in the bosom of innocence and virtue. Mitrane departed with the two children; and, in five or six years time, returned with them to Cosroes, who was charmed to see his son, but did not find him equal in merit to the son of his former Minister. Cosroes was sensible of this difference with the deepest concern, and complained of it to Mitrane. ‘O King! said Mitrane to him, my son has made a better use than thine of the lessons I have given both of them; my care has been equally divided between them: But my son knew that he would have an occasion for men; and I could not conceal from thy son, that men would have an occasion for him.

The common fault of Governors, Preceptors, Tutors, and others employed in the education of Princes, is their flattering them in their caprices. This the domestic of a Prince had given a proper hint of, by a witty and ludicrous expression. He was asked, What the young Lord, who had just finished his studies and exercises, had best learned? To ride, answered he; because his horses have not flattered him.

The HISTORY OF ENGLAND continued, from Page 256 of our last.

An alliance was now formed [anno 1701] between the Kings of Great Britain and Denmark and the States-general: Great pains were likewise taken to mediate a peace between Sweden and Poland. The Court of France, as well as that of

Vienna, tried it; both sides hoping that Sweden, if not Poland, might enter into their interests. The French reckoned, that Denmark and Sweden could never be on the same side; and therefore, when they found they could not gain Denmark, they tried a mediation; hoping

hoping to get Sweden into an alliance with them; but all attempts for a mediation proved unsuccessful. The Dyet of Poland was suspended, and their King, being delivered from them, resolved to carry on the war. The Spaniards, and the subjects of their other dominions, began to feel the insolence of the French very sensibly; but nothing was more uneasy to them than the new regulations which they were endeavouring to bring in to lessen the expence of the Court of Spain. The Grandees were little considered, and they saw great designs, for the better conduct of the revenues of the Crown, likely to take place every-where, which were very unacceptable to them, who minded nothing so much as to keep up a vast magnificence, at the King's cost. They saw themselves much despised by their new Masters, as there was indeed great cause for it; so that they seemed well disposed to entertain a new Pretender.

The Emperor's army was now got into Italy. The entrance towards Verona was stopped by the French; but Prince Eugene entered by Vicenza; and, when the reinforcements and artillery came up to him, he made a feint of passing the Po near Ferrara; and, having thus amused the French, he passed the Adige near Carpi, where a body of five-thousand French lay, whom he routed, and obliged the French to retire to Mincio. He followed them, and passed that river in their sight, without any opposition. The French army was commanded by the Duke of Savoy, with whom were Marshal Catinat and the Prince of Vaudemont, Governor of Milan. These differed in opinion; the Duke of Savoy was for fighting; Catinat and Prince Vaudemont against it. But Marshal Villeroy was sent thither with orders to fight. Catinat, who was the best General the French had left, looking on this as a disgrace, retired and languished for some time; yet he recovered. There were many small engagements of parties sent out on both sides, in which the Germans had always the advantage. Yet this did not discourage Villeroy from venturing to attack them in their camp at Chiari; but they were so well intrenched, and defended themselves with so much resolution, that the French were forced to draw off with great loss; about five thousand of them being killed, whereas the loss of the Germans was inconsiderable. Sicknefs likewise broke in upon the French, so that their army was much diminished; and after this they were not in a condition to undertake any thing. Prince Eugene lay for some time in his camp at

Chiari, sending out parties as far as the Adda, who, meeting often with parties of the French, had always the advantage, killing some, and taking many prisoners. For many months, that Prince had no place of defence to retire to; his camp was all; so that a blow given him there must have ruined his whole army. Towards the end of the campaign, he possessed himself of all the Mantuan territories, except Mantua and Goits. He blocked them both up; and, when the season obliged the French to go into quarters, he took all the places on the Oglio, and continued in motion the whole winter following. The French had no other enemy to contend with, and therefore poured in their whole force upon him. He was then but a young man, and had little assistance from those about him, and none at all, during the summer, from the Princes and States of Italy. For the Pope and Venetians pretended to maintain a neutrality, though, upon many occasions, the Pope shewed a great partiality to the French. The people indeed favoured the Prince, so that he had good and seasonable intelligence brought him of all the motions of the French; and, in his whole conduct, he shewed both a depth of contrivance, and an exactness in execution, with all the courage, but without any of the rashness of youth.

His attempt in January following [i. e. in 1701-2] upon Cremona had almost proved a decisive one. Marshal Villeroy lay there, with six or seven thousand men, and commanded a bridge on the Po. Prince Eugene had passed that river with a part of his army; the Princess of Mirandola drove out the French, and recovered a garrison from them. The Duke of Modena put his country into his hands, and gave him Bersello, the strongest place of his dominions. The Duke of Parma pretended that he was the Pope's vassal, and so put himself under the protection of his Holiness. Prince Eugene would not provoke the Pope too much, and therefore only marched through the Parmesan. Here he laid the design of surprising Cremona with so much secrecy, that the French had not the least suspicion of it. The Prince put himself at the head of a body that he brought from the Oglio, and ordered another to come from the Parmesan at the same time, to force the bridge. He marched with all secrecy to Cremona; and, at the same time, through the ruins of an old aqueduct, he sent in some men, who got through and forced one of the gates; so that he was within the town, before Marshal Villeroy had an apprehension of an enemy

enemy being near him. He wakened on a sudden with the noise, got out into the street, and there he was taken prisoner. But the other body did not come up exactly at the time appointed; by which means an Irish regiment secured the bridge; and thus the design, that was so well contrived, and so happily executed in one part, failed. Prince Eugene had but four thousand men with him; so that, since the other body could not join him, he was forced to march back; which he did without any considerable loss, carrying Marshal Villeroy and some other prisoners with him. In this attempt, though he had not an intire success, yet he gained all the glory, to which the ambition of a military man could aspire; so that he was looked upon as the greatest and happiest General of the age. He went on enlarging his quarters, securing all his posts, and straitening the blockade of Mantua; and was in perpetual motion, during the whole winter. The French were struck with this ill success. More troops were sent into Italy, and the Duke of Vendosme went to command the armies there.

The Duke of Savoy was pressed to send his forces thither; but he grew cold and backward. He had now gained all that he could promise himself from France. His second daughter was married to King Philip, and was sent to him to Barcelona, where he met her. That King fell into an ill-habit of body, and had some returns of a feverish distemper. He had also great disputes with the States of Catalonia, who, before they would grant him the tax that was asked of them, proposed, that all their privileges should be confirmed to them. This took up some time, and occasioned many disputes. All was settled at last; but their grant was short of what was expected, and did not defray the charges of the King's stay in the place. A great disposition to revolt appeared in the kingdom of Naples, and it broke out into some feeble attempts, that were soon mastered, and the Leaders of them taken and executed; who justified themselves by this apology, that, till the Pope granted the investiture, they could not be bound to obey the new King. The Duke of Modena was a severe Governor, both on his Master's account, and on his own: Some of the Austrian party made their escape to Rome and Verona. They represented to the Emperor, that the disposition of the country was such in his favour, that a small force of ten thousand men would certainly put that kingdom wholly into his hands. Orders were therefore sent to Prince Eu-

gene to send a detachment into the kingdom of Naples; but, though he believed a small force would soon reduce that kingdom, yet he judged, that such a diminution of his own strength, when the French were sending so many troops into the Milanese, would so expose him, that it would not be possible to maintain a defensive war with such unequal force. Yet repeated orders came to him to the same effect; but, in opposition to those, he made such representations, that at last it was left to himself to do what he found safest and most for the Emperor's service. Upon this the matter was laid aside, and it soon appeared, that he had judged better than the Court of Vienna; but this was, by his enemies, imputed to humour and obstinacy, so that, for some time after that, he was neither considered nor supported, as his great services had deserved. This might arise from envy and malice, which are the ordinary growth of all Courts, especially of feeble ones; or it might be the practice of the French, who had corrupted most Courts, and that of Vienna in particular, since nothing could more advance their ends, than to alienate the Emperor from Prince Eugene; which might so far disgust him, as to make him more remiss in his service.

The confederate fleet of England and Holland, commanded by Sir Geo. Rooke, gave terror this summer to most of their neighbours, though they continued merely on the defensive; while the French had many squadrons in the Spanish ports (the use of which was refused to our fleet) and in the West-Indies.

In the North, the war went on still. The King of Sweden passed the Duna, and fell upon an army of the Saxons, that lay on the other side over-against Riga, and routed them so intirely, that he became master of their camp and artillery. From thence he marched into Courland, where no resistance was made. Mittau, the chief town, submitted to him. The King of Poland drew his army into Lithuania, which was much divided between the Sophia's and the Oginski's; so that all those parts were falling into great confusion. The Court of Vienna pretended, that they had made a great discovery of a conspiracy in Hungary. It is certain, the Germans acted the Master very severely in that kingdom, so that all places were full of complaints; and the Emperor was so besieged by the authors of those oppressions, and the proceedings were so summary upon very slight grounds, that it was not to be wondered, if the Hungari-

ans were disposed to shake off the yoke, when a proper opportunity should offer itself; and it is not to be doubted, but the French had Agents among them by the way of Poland, as well as of Turkey, that to the Emperor might have work enough at home.

This was the state of affairs of Europe this summer. Several negotiations were secretly carried on. The Elector of Cologne was intirely gained to the French interest, but resolved not to declare himself, till his brother thought fit likewise to do it. All the progress that the French made with the two brothers, this summer, was, that they declared for a neutrality, and against a war with France. The Dukes of Wolfembutte and Saxe-Gotha were also engaged in the same design. They made great levies of troops beyond what they themselves could pay; for which it was visible that they were supplied from France. By this means there was a formidable appearance of great distractions in the Empire. An alliance was also projected by France with the King of Portugal. His Ministers were in the French interest, but he himself inclined to the Austrian family. He for some time affected retirement, and avoiding the giving audience to foreign Ministers. But, as he saw no good prospect from England, and being pressed to an alliance with France, his Ministers obtained leave from him to propose one, on terms of such advantage to him, that it was not expected they would be granted; and so it was hoped this would run into a long negociation. But the French were as liberal in making large promises, as they were perfidious in not performing them; for the French King agreed to all that was proposed, and signed a treaty pursuant to it, and published it to the world. Yet the King of Portugal denied, that he had consented to any such project; and he was prevailed upon with such difficulty to sign the treaty, that, when it was brought to him, he threw it down, and kicked it about the room. At last, however, he consented; but it was generally thought, that, when he should see a good fleet come from the Allies, he would observe this treaty with the French, as they have done their treaties with all the rest of the world.

During the course of these things, King William applied himself to the perfecting the alliances which he was negotiating abroad, and particularly that between the Emperor, England, and Holland, which was concluded at the Hague on the 7th of September. This treaty was framed in

the nature of proposals, upon which France might come in; and, accordingly, the same were communicated to the Spanish Ambassador; otherwise it was agreed to have satisfaction given to the House of Austria, in relation to the Spanish succession, to recover Flanders out of the hands of the French; and that the English and Dutch should keep whatever they should conquer in the West-Indies. This last article, so advantageous to England, was owing to the advice which the Lord Sommers had formerly given to the King, when the partition treaty was in agitation.

But to return to the affairs at home. In Ireland, the Trustees for the Irish forfeitures went on to hear the claims of the Irish, and, in many cases, they gave judgment in their favour. But now it began to appear, that, whereas it had been given out, that the sale of the confiscated estates would amount to a million and a half, it was not like to raise the third part of that sum. In the mean while, the Trustees lived in great state there, and were masters of all the affairs of that kingdom. But no propositions were yet made for the purchasing of those estates.

During the King's absence, the nation was in a great ferment, which was increased by many books, that were written to expose the late management in the House of Commons and the new Ministry, the Earl of Rochester in particular, who was thought the promoter of all violent motions; and several tracts were published, to shew the dangers to be apprehended from the growth of the power of France, and the fatal consequences of a treaty with that kingdom. The few books, that appeared in defence of the conduct of the new Ministers, were such wretched performances, that some were tempted to think, that they were written by men who personated the being on their side, on design to expose them.

The Earl of Rochester delayed his going to Ireland very long. He perceived, that the King's heart was not with him, and was very uneasy at it; as, on the other hand, the King complained much of his intractable temper and imperious manner; and, by his intercourse with him, the King came to see, that he was not the man he had taken him for; that he had no large nor clear notions of affairs abroad; and that, instead of moderating the violence of his party, he inflamed them; so that he often said, that the year, in which he directed his Councils, was one of the uneasiest of his whole life. The Earl, finding the King's coldness towards him,

him, expostulated with him upon it, and said, he could serve him no longer, since he saw he did not trust him. The King heard this with his usual phlegm, and concluded upon it, that he should see him no more. But Mr. Harley made the Earl a little more submissive and compliant. After the King was gone beyond-sea, the Earl also went into Ireland, where he used much art in obliging people of all sorts, Dissenters as well as Papists; yet such confidence was put in him, by the High-church party, that they bore every thing at his hands. It was not easy to behave himself towards the Trustees for the Irish forfeitures, so as not to give a general distaste to the nation, for they were much hated, and openly charged with partiality, injustice, and corruption. That, which gave the greatest disgust, in his administration there, was his usage of the reduced Officers, who were upon half-pay, a fund being settled for that by act of Parliament. They had been ordered to live in Ireland, and to be ready for service there. The Earl called them before him, and required them to express, under their hands, their readiness to go and serve in the West-Indies. But, they not complying with this, he set them a day for their final answer; and threatened, that they should have no more appointments, if they stood out beyond that time. This was represented to the King, as a great hardship put upon them, and as done on design to leave Ireland destitute of the service, that might be done by so many gallant Officers, who were all known to be well affected to the present Government; upon which the King ordered a stop to be put to it.

We are now come to the last period of the life of King James II. He had led, for above ten years, a very unactive life in France. After he had, in so poor a manner, abandoned first England, and then Ireland, he had entered into two designs for recovering the Crowns, which he may be said more truly to have thrown away than lost. The one was broke by the defeat of the French fleet at sea before Cherburgh, in the year 1692: The other seemed to be laid with more depth, as well as with more insanity, when an army was brought to Dunkirk, and the design of the assassination was thought sure; upon which it was reasonably hoped, that the nation must have fallen into such confusions, that it would have been an easy prey to an army ready to invade it. The reproach, that so black a contrivance cast upon him, brought him under so much contempt, that even the absolute authority of the

French Court could hardly prevail so far, as to have common respect paid him, after that. He himself seemed to be the least concerned in all his misfortunes; and, though his Queen could never give over meddling, yet he was the most easy, when he was least troubled with those airy schemes, upon which she was employing her thoughts. He went sometimes to the monastery of La Trappe, where the poor monks were much edified with his humble and pious deportment. Hunting was his chief diversion; and, for the most part, he led a harmless, innocent life, being still zealous about his religion. In the beginning of this year, he had been so near death, that it was generally thought the decline of it would carry him off. He went to Bourbon in April, where he continued till the latter end of May, but had no benefit of the waters there. In the beginning of September, he fell into such fits, that it was concluded he could not live many days. The French King came to see him, and seemed to be much touched with the sight; and repeated to him, what he had before promised to his Queen, that he would, in case of his death, own the pretended Prince of Wales as King of England. King James died on Friday, the 16th of September, N. S. with great marks of devotion, and was interred in the church of the English Benedictines, in the suburbs of St. James at Paris, in a private manner, and without any sort of solemnity, as he had desired.

He was a Prince that seemed made for greater things, than will be found in the course of his life, more particularly of his reign: He was esteemed, in the former parts of his life, a man of great courage, as he was, quite through it, a man of great application to business: He had no vivacity of thought, invention, or expression; but he had a good judgment, where his religion, or his education, gave him not a bias, which it did very often: He was bred with strange notions of the obedience due to Princes, and came to take up as strange ones of the submission due to Priests: He was naturally a man of truth, fidelity, and justice; but his religion was so infused in him, and he was so managed in it by his Priests, that the principles, which Nature had laid in him, had little power over him, when the concerns of his church stood in the way: He was a gentle Master, and was very easy to all who came near him; yet he was not so apt to pardon, as one ought to be, that is the Vicegerent of that God, who is slow to anger, and ready to forgive: He had no personal

sonal vices, but of one sort : He was still wandering from one amour to another, yet he had a real sense of sin, and was ashamed of it : But Priests know how to engage Princes more intirely into their interest, by making them compound for their sins, by a great zeal for ' holy church,' as they call it. In a word, if it had not been for his Popery, he would have been, if not a great, yet a good Prince. Burnet says, that by what he once knew of him, and by what he saw him afterwards carried to, he grew more confirmed in the very bad opinion which he was always apt to have of the intrigues of the Popish clergy, and of the Confessors of Kings. King James was undone by them, and was their martyr, so that they ought to bear the chief load of all the errors of his inglorious reign, and of its fatal catastrophe. As he was dying, he said nothing concerning the legitimacy of his son ; on which some made severe remarks ; while others thought, that, having spoken so often of it before, he might not reflect on the fitness of saying any thing concerning it in his last extremity. He recommended to him firmness in his religion, and justice in his government, if ever he should come to reign. He said, that, by his practice, he recommended Christian forgiveness to him, for he heartily forgave both the Prince of Orange and the Emperor. The naming of the Emperor, it was believed, had been suggested to him by the French, in order to render the Emperor odious to all those of his religion.

Upon his death, it was debated in the French Council, what was fit to be done, with relation to his pretended son, whom the King had promised him to acknowledge as King of England, at the persuasion of Madam Maintenon, whom King James's Queen had engaged for that purpose. The Ministry advised the French King to be passive, to let him assume what title he pleased ; but that, for some time at least, his Majesty should not declare himself. That this might be some restraint on King William, whereas a present declaration must precipitate a rupture : But the Dauphin interposed with some heat for the present owning him King. He thought the King was bound in honour to do it ; that he was of the blood, and was driven away on the account of his religion. Upon this, orders were given to proclaim him at St. Germain's. His own Court, it seems, was going about it, when a difficulty, proposed by the Earl of Middleton, put a stop to it : He apprehended, that it would look very strange and might provoke the

the Court of France, if, among the titles, that of France should be used ; and it might disgust their party in England, if it were omitted : So that piece of ceremony was not performed.

Soon after this, the King of Spain owned the Pretender as King of England, as likewise did the Pope and the Duke of Savoy ; and the King of France pressed all other Princes to do it, in whose Courts he had Ministers ; and prevailed on the Pope to press the Emperor, and other Roman-catholic Princes, to acknowledge him, tho' without effect. The King of Portugal's answer to the French Minister, upon this occasion, was, That he was resolved to maintain a friendship and good correspondence with his Most Christian Majesty, and to observe religiously all his alliances with him ; but that he could not resolve upon a thing of that nature, which might be attended with dangerous consequences. The King of Denmark, likewise, made the same refusal.

King William was no sooner informed of this proceeding of the King of France, but he dispatched a Courier to the King of Sweden, as a Guarantee of the treaty of Ryswic, to give him an account of this manifest violation of it ; and, on the same day, sent an express to the Earl of Manchester, his Ambassador at Paris, to order him to return to England, without taking his audience of leave. Upon which, his Excellency wrote the following letter to the Marquis De Torcy, Secretary of State for foreign affairs :

' Paris, Octob. 2, 1701.

' S I R,

' THE King my Master, being informed that his Most Christian Majesty has owned another King of Great Britain, does not believe, that his honour and his interest permit him to keep any longer an Ambassador with the King, your Master ; and has sent me orders to retire immediately ; of which I do myself the honour to give you notice by this letter ; and I do assure you, at the same time, that I am, &c.'

This letter being communicated to the French King, who was then at Fontainebleau, he assembled his Council, to deliberate upon an answer, which Monsieur De Torcy returned the same day, in the following terms :

' My L O R D,

' I CAN add nothing to what I had the honour to tell you eight days ago, about the sincere desire which the King has always had to preserve the peace with the King, your Master, confirmed by the treaty of Ryswic. As to me in particular, I only

only pray you to be persuaded, that, in whatever place you are, you will find nobody who is more truly, than I shall be all my life-time, your's, &c.'

The French King, likewise, justified his

conduct in owning the Pretender, by the following manifesto, which he dispersed in all the Courts of Europe.

[To be continued.]

Natural History of the BEAVER.

THE more remote from the tyranny of man, the greater seems the sagacity of animals. The beaver in those distant solitudes where men have rarely passed, exert all the arts of architects and citizens; they build neater habitations than even the rational inhabitants of those countries can shew, and obey a more regular discipline than ever man could boast; but as soon as man intrudes upon their society, their spirit of industry and wisdom ceases; they no longer exert their usual arts, but become patient and dull, as if to fit them for a state of servitude. To demonstrate the truth of this just observation of an elegant writer, we shall lay before our readers the following natural history of the beaver, extracted from the best authorities:

The American beaver was long unknown to our most curious and inquisitive naturalists, or at least those accounts that we had were so blended with falsehood and error, as to render them altogether of doubtful authority. The memoirs of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris, and afterwards Buffon, have intirely cleared up all doubt. The hair of this animal, which covers the whole body, except the tail, is not alike throughout; for there are two sorts mixed together, which differ not only in length, but in colour and thickness. Part of it is about an inch and a half long, and as thick as the hair of a man's head, very shining, and of a brown colour, inclining somewhat to a tawny. It is of a close substance, and so solid, that no cavity can be perceived with a microscope.

The shortest is about an inch long, and is in greater plenty than the former; it is likewise more small and soft, insomuch that it feels almost like silk. This difference of the hair or fur is to be met with in several animals, but more particularly in the beaver, the otter, and the wild boar; which may perhaps be the more necessary for these creatures, because they delight in muddy places, and the longest hair may serve to keep the mud from penetrating to the skin.

The head from the nose to the hind part, is five inches and a half long, and five inches broad from the prominence of the two cheek-bones. The ears are like those of an otter, being round, and very short: They are covered with hair on the outside,

but are almost naked within.

It is commonly said that these animals delight in gnawing of trees; and, in reality, the teeth seem to be very proper for that purpose, especially those before; but they are not sharp-pointed, to serve instead of a saw, as some have affirmed, or, at least, they are not so in the American beaver; but they are proper to cut with, like those of squirrels, porcupines, and rats. The length of those below is above an inch, but those above are not quite so much, and they slip on the side of each other, because they are not directly opposite. They are half round on the outside, and of a bright red colour, or orange. They are about a quarter of an inch in breadth next the jaw; but are somewhat narrower at the extremity.

Besides the teeth, called the incisors, they have sixteen grinders, that is, eight on each side, four above and four below, and they are directly opposite to each other. The structure of the feet is very extraordinary, and shews plainly, that nature designed these animals to live as well in the water as on the land. For though they have four feet like terrestrial animals; yet those behind are as fit for swimming as walking, and the five toes of which they consist, are joined together like those of a goose; but in shape they are like the hand of a man, only they are covered with hair on the outside, and the nails are long and sharp.

Almost all the writers who have treated of this animal, have affirmed, that he knows by instinct what the hunters pursue him for; and therefore he bites off his testicles, and so makes his escape. But this is a most egregious error, because the castor, which is of such great value among physicians, is in a quite different part; for it is contained in pouches designed for that purpose, and is now well known to be seated in the groin of this animal. It consists of a collection of glands, which, even on the outside of the pouches wherein they are contained, form a great number of small eminences of different sizes. When these glands are opened, they appear to be composed of a spongy substance of a whitish colour, with a cast of red; but there is no fluid within, nor any remarkable matter. However, within the pouches there is a li-

quor

liquor of an unpleasant smell, as yellow as honey, which appears like melted grease, and it will burn like turpentine; these two pouches are the true castor. Below these, there is another pouch, above an inch long, full of liquor; but it has a different smell, and is of a more pale colour.

Several writers have taken notice of the ingenuity of American beavers in making their houses, of which I shall now give some account. The first thing they do when they are about to build, is to assemble in companies, sometimes of two or three hundred together; then they chuse a place where plenty of provisions are to be had, and where all necessaries are to be found proper for their use. Their houses are always in the water; and when they can find neither lake nor pond, they endeavour to supply that defect by stopping the current of a brook or small river by means of a dam. To this end they first cut down trees in the following manner: Three or four beavers will go to work about a large tree, and, by continually gnawing of it with their teeth, they at last throw it down, and so contrive matters, that it always falls towards the water, that they may have the less way to carry it, when they have divided it into pieces. After they have done this, they take each piece by itself, and roll it towards the water, where they intend to place it.

These pieces are more or less thick and long, according to the nature and situation of the places where they are required. Sometimes they make use of the large trunks of trees, which they lay down flat; sometimes the dam only consists of branches as thick as one's thigh, which are supported by stakes interwoven with the branches of trees; and all the vacant places are filled up with a sort of clay, in such a manner that no water can pass through them. They prepare the clay with their paws or hands, and their tails serve instead of a carriage, as well as a trowel, to lay on their clay.

The foundations of the dams are generally ten or twelve feet thick, and they lessen gradually till they come to two or three. They always observe an exact proportion; insomuch that the most curious architects are not capable of performing their work more regularly. The side towards the current of the water is always sloping, but the other is perpendicular.

The construction of the houses is altogether as wonderful; for they are generally built upon piles in small lakes, which are formed by making of the dams. Sometimes they are on the bank of a river, or

on the extremity of a point of land, which advances into the water. They are of a round or an oval form, and the top of them is like a dome.

This description of one of their houses, which was examined and measured, will perhaps give the reader more satisfaction than an account in general. This of which I am now speaking, was about three parts surrounded with water, and the other part was joined to the land. It was round, with an oval dome at the top, and the height above the surface of the water was eight feet. It was about forty feet in diameter, and one hundred and twenty in circumference, which, perhaps, may seem strange, because the proportion is geometrical; this, however, is fact, for it was measured several times. The part that joined to the bank was not made out of it, but was of the same materials with the rest.

The bottom of the house was of earth, or soil, with pieces of wood laid in it, above three inches in circumference; then a parcel of poplar sticks laid with one end in the house and another slanting a long way under water; then a layer of earth again, and then poplar sticks, which were repeated to the height of eighteen inches. From thence to the top of the house there was a mixture of earth, stones and sticks, curiously put together; and the whole was covered with sods, that had long grass growing thereon. The largest pieces of wood made use of near the top, were about three inches in diameter, and all the rest was small stuff, not above two or three fingers thick.

The outermost part of this house did not stand farther out in the creek than the edge of the shore; but that which brought the water almost round the house were the trenches, which were made by taking out the earth; these were nine feet in the broadest part, and eighteen feet in length. The creek at the front of the house was six and thirty feet broad, and seemed to be pretty deep. The house was so contrived as to be very solid, for there was no breaking into it without an axe; and in the frosty season it was quite impenetrable. From this house there were several paths into the wood, through which they drew the sticks and trees, which they made use of for food or building.

The wall of the house was two feet thick, and it was covered with smooth clay on the inside in such a manner, that it would not admit the least breath of air. Two thirds of the structure were out of the water; and in the upper part, each
beaver

Engraved for the Universal Magazine.



Printed for J. Hinton, at the King's Arms in St. Martin's Lane.

beaver had his particular place, whereon leaves were strewed to lie upon.

There never was any filth seen in any of these houses, which are made like an oven in the inside, with a passage for these animals to go and bathe in the water. One of these will generally lodge about eight or ten beavers, though sometimes they have held thirty; but this is very uncommon.

These creatures are never surpris'd by the frost and snow; for they finish their work towards the end of September, and then they lay in provisions for the winter. In the summer-time they live upon fruits, and the barks and leaves of trees; and they likewise catch small fish, and particularly crabs or crawfish. However, their winter-provision is the tender branches of trees, particularly poplar, of which they seem to be very fond. It is usually said, and upon pretty good authority, that those beavers make the walls of their houses of a thickness, in proportion to the severity of the succeeding winter; which if true, these animals must be furnished with uncommon foresight.

When there are great floods caused by the melting of the snow, which damage the houses of the beavers, they then leave them, and shift for themselves as well as they can; however, the females return as soon as the waters are abated; but the

males keep the field till July, when they assemble again to repair the damage that has been done by the flood, either to their houses or dams. When any of their houses are demolished by the hunters, they never repair them again, but build others quite new. Several authors have said, that the beavers make several rooms in their houses; but this, upon examination, has been found to be false.

In hunting the beavers, the savages sometimes shoot them, always getting on the contrary side of the wind; for they are very shy, quick in hearing, and of a very keen scent. This is generally done when the beavers are at work, or on the shore, feeding on poplar bark. If they hear any noise when at work, they immediately jump into the water, and continue there some time; and when they rise, it is at a distance from the place where they went in.

They sometimes are taken with traps; these are nothing but poplar sticks laid in a path near the water; which, when the beaver begins to feed upon, they cause a large log of wood to fall upon their necks, which is put in motion by their moving of the sticks; and consequently requires an ingenious contrivance. The savages generally prefer this way of taking them, because it does not damage their skins.

The illustrious Actions of BELISARIUS, the famous Roman General under the Emperor Justinian the First, are very often as much a Subject of Conversation among the Polite, who take Pleasure in Historical Inquiries; as they furnish out Matter for Study and Improvement to military Gentlemen: We, therefore, in order to contribute in this respect to our Readers Entertainment, have here, to his Portrait, subjoined a short Account of his Life, collected from the best Authorities:

WE know but little concerning the origin of Belisarius. He was born, we are told by Procopius, in that part of Germany which lies between Thrace and Illyrium; and that historian, who accompanied him in all his wars, and was sufficiently intimate with him to have known what his family was, had doubtless not failed to have given us an account of it, if it had been illustrious.

When Justin, successor of the Emperor Anastasius the First, ascended the throne, he invited to his Court his nephew Justinian, gave him the second place in the Empire, and allowed him a body of guards. Belisarius entered into this new corps, and it was here that he began his military course. His great qualifications soon rendered him conspicuous, and Justin sent him to the assistance of Gyrgenes, King of the Iberians, when Cavades, King of the Persians, was desirous of force-

ing him to renounce the Christian religion. Here Belisarius distinguished himself as a gallant commander, struck a terror into the Persians, having ravaged the Persian Armenia, and carried off a great number of prisoners. He was made General of the Roman troops in the east, and had assigned him the care of the war against the Persians, soon after Justinian ascended the throne. This Prince before his accession had frequently conversed with him, examined his actions, and known his merit. The Persians received a signal overthrow from him in the first battle he fought with them; in the second, by the desertion of the Saracens in the Roman army, he was worsted, or rather night ended the combat; for the valiant Belisarius made the few troops that remained with him to keep their ranks so very closely, that all the efforts of the enemy against them were quite unsuccessful; nor were they capable of forcing

forcing them. When he had rejoined that part of his army which was scattered, he reproached them in no other way than by shewing them his blood, and displaying to them his wounds; and, as their only punishment, gave them over to their own self-remorse: The Persians lost such a number of troops in the battle that they could not keep the field.

Soon after this battle, Justinian recalled Belisarius; and without alledging any reason deprived him of his command of the forces in the east: Belisarius was desirous of knowing the subject of complaint against him, without having done any thing to deserve it; but all was to no purpose; the Emperor would not explain himself, and Belisarius had the mortification of seeing another person sent to reap his laurels. He thus passed his days in melancholy, when an unforeseen accident furnished him with an opportunity of again demonstrating his bravery to the people, and of rendering signal service to the Emperor.

The Greens and the Blues, two factions at Constantinople on account of the public entertainments, having quarrelled amongst themselves, had several bloody engagements. Some of the most seditious were apprehended, tried, and condemned; but whilst leading forth to execution, the two factions united, rescued the criminals from the escort, broke open the prisons, set the city on fire, and the spirit of mutiny so far raged that they were intent on dethroning the Emperor himself, having proclaimed his nephew Hypatus. The imperial guard also refused marching against the rebels. Justinian, overcome with fear, was preparing to make his escape, when the Empress Theodora, astonished at so pusillanimous a proceeding, spoke thus to him: 'Justinian, you may easily save yourself; but, if you quit your Empire, you will soon lose your life.' These words soon raised his drooping courage, and he sent to Belisarius, desiring him to come, and appease the sedition. At this instant, Belisarius could not help letting fall some reproaches, and thus speaking to himself: 'Justinian has degraded me without my having deserved it. He has divested me of my honours without any reason, and he now professes friendship to me, because he wants my assistance. It signifies, nothing, however, he is my Emperor, and I fly to his assistance.' This soliloquy is very fine and noble. It proclaims the goodness and generosity of his soul, and should teach all other subjects, upon a like occasion, to attend to their

duty, not their passion; and to reproach a Prince's past ingratitude, by conferring new favours upon him.—Belisarius immediately drew together some troops, led them to the place where the rebels were assembled, at once attacks them, kills one party of them, disperses another, seizes Hypatus, and delivers him to the Emperor, whose soldiers the next day put him to death in prison.

Justinian having rewarded Belisarius for freeing him from such anxieties, acquaints him with his design of attacking the Vandals in Africa, and of his bestowing upon him the military operations there. This great General only sought for opportunities of acquiring glory; and, when he met with them, they were sufficient to make him forget all his past misfortunes. Gelimer had imprisoned Hilderic, King of the Vandals, and possessed himself of the sovereign power. Justinian had frequently made remonstrances to him on this injustice, and desired him to set Hilderic at liberty, and to return to his duty himself: Gelimer, however, always slighted those counsels, and also the Ambassadors sent him by Justinian.

The issue of this war was very prosperous; Gelimer met with a constant reverse of fortune, and at last was obliged to surrender. Belisarius acquainted the Emperor that Gelimer was his prisoner, and desired his permission to present him before him. Hereupon the envy of all the Courtiers was excited against the General, and they would have persuaded their Prince that Belisarius aspired to the throne, and that he had formed a design of usurping the sovereign power in Africa, but Justinian was deaf to all such calumnies: He therefore acquainted Belisarius that he gave him his choice, either of returning to Constantinople with Gelimer, or remaining in Africa. Belisarius, informed of the disturbances occasioned on his account, hastened to Constantinople, in order to silence his accusers; and indeed, his very presence silenced the slander cast upon him. His victories and conquests were equally illustrious with those of the ancient Romans; and, as they demanded as great a recompence, he was honoured with a triumph, and went through the city seated upon an ivory car drawn by slaves. After him followed all the spoils of the Vandals; their jewels, and gold and silver vases; all the plate of Gelimer; his golden throne; a vast quantity of coined money both in gold and silver, and all those sacred vessels which the Emperor Titus had taken out

out of the temple at Jerusalem, and which, upon the plundering of Rome, Genferic had carried with him into Africa.

Whilst the great business at Constantinople was thus to reward Belisarius, Justinian having also conferred on him the Consular dignity, the Ostrogoths in Italy lamented the death of their unfortunate Princess Amalasuntha, whom the cruel Theodatus had caused to be put to death. Justinian upon hearing of this immediately resolved to punish Theodatus for it, and accordingly declared war, and sent Belisarius into Italy against him.—Here it seems necessary to give an account in what manner the Empire in the west was destroyed. The Romans, in order to recover those considerable losses they had sustained in their wars against the Visigoths, the Hunns; and other barbarous nations; had entered into alliance with the Alans, the Heruli, and several other nations, from amongst whom they had taken great numbers of men to form their armies. At this time the Roman Empire had lost all its strength and power. The foreign soldiers, no way animated by the love of the country, fought without any ardour, and for the most inconsiderable of their services exacted very great rewards. In the reign of Augustulus (so named from the minority of his age) these people, demanding a division of the lands in Italy, massacred Orestes, the Emperor's father, and regent of the Empire, because he had refused to grant them the division they demanded; and placing Odoacer, one of the soldiers of the Heruli at their head, he took upon him the supreme power, and reduced the young Emperor to a private condition. This revolution happened in the year 476; about which time it was that Theodoric, at the head of the Ostrogoths, made a conquest of Italy. This account of the fall of the western empire, as well as many other instances of the like nature to be met with in history, sufficiently condemns the Ministerial schemes of ever hiring a large body of foreign forces to defend a distressed state, as they generally betray the very people that hired them; for after draining them of their money, weakening them by not doing their duty, and getting possession of their country, they become their conquerors instead of allies, and bring upon them that slavery against which they were sent for to guard them.

Never were more extraordinary exploits than those performed by Belisarius in the reduction of Italy, whether we consider them as the effect of his conduct or personal courage. Very few, without doubt, un-

derstood the military art as well as he did; nor was there ever a city, which appears to have been so prudently and gallantly defended, as Rome was by him with a handful of men, against a very numerous army. In the end, improving the divisions of the Goths, he made Vitigis, their King, prisoner, who was one of the Captains of the late King Theodatus, but by whom, the Goths being dissatisfied with his conduct, he was dethroned and put to death with his son. Hildibad was afterwards proclaimed King by the Goths; but as soon as the ceremony was over, he assembled, and thus addressed them: 'Our past misfortunes should teach us to discern and guard against the future. You have hitherto been rash, henceforth learn prudence. Belisarius knew the way of overcoming you; he will also best know how to defend you: Go, and offer the crown to him.—Go, I say; and if he refuses to accept of it, we shall then know what measures to take, in consequence of it.'—Upon this, they sent some of their principal persons to Belisarius, who intreated him to grant their request. To this he replied, that having taken an oath of allegiance to Justinian, he would never accept of regal power, during the life of the Emperor.

Belisarius's preparations being now all completed, he set out for Constantinople, and carried thither with him Vitigis, Hildibad's children, and the persons of the first quality among the Goths: He also, at the same time, carried with him all the treasures belonging to the crown. Justinian gave a very favourable reception to Vitigis, and the Queen his wife; and pleased with having in his possession the treasures of the great Theodoric, he kept them in his palace, where he ostentatiously shewed them to his Senators; yet he did not chuse to make a public show of them, and refused Belisarius the honours of a triumph. This refusal however no way diminished the glory of the conqueror of the Vandals and Ostrogoths. Every mouth was filled with his praises; they could not possibly help admiring a hero, who alone had made as many conquests as all the ancient Romans; who had reduced to captivity two Monarchs, and who had, in short, restored to the Roman name its ancient lustre.

Justinian now again ordered Belisarius to set out, and carry on the operations of the war against the Persians. Cosroes, their King, acquainted with the military preparations of Belisarius, sent Ambassadors to him in order to treat of peace. This, however, was only a feint of the

Persian

Persian King, since his true motive in this embassy was to examine into the state of the Roman forces. Belisarius, discovering this, assembled all his troops, and ordered them to assume a fierce countenance. Accordingly, when the Persian Ambassador came to view them, he was astonished at the exact order of the Roman army, and the fierce countenances of the troops; and, on making his report, Cosro'es immediately, terrified, concluded a peace, and retired from the territories of the Empire.

Upon this Belisarius returned to Constantinople covered with fresh honours, but his gallant exploits, and the laurels he had acquired, could not protect him from the persecutions of the Empress. He was accused of a conspiracy against the Emperor, and Theodora was too much set against him not to believe him really culpable. She therefore obliged Justinian to degrade him from all his dignities, to take away the guards who attended him, his fortune, and his friends; and he was forbid seeing any person whatever. All the world was astonished at seeing the conqueror of the Goths and Vandals, and even of all Italy, at once deserted, unfortunate, oppressed, without money, without honours, and given up to the insults of the meanest of the populace; but his disgrace did not continue long; Justinian reinstated him in all his former dignities, and sent him into Italy.

Upon his arrival there, he found all military discipline in the Roman army quite neglected. The Officers thought of nothing but enriching themselves. The soldiers had no other employment than pillaging private persons, and had quite lost their fighting spirit; whilst the inhabitants had, for some time, been weary of being under the dominion of the Romans. The Ostrogoths, likewise, being united together, under the conduct of the brave Totila, had retaken every thing almost in Italy, which Belisarius had before gained possession of; and among other places his soldiers had plundered Rome in so barbarous a manner, that the greatest of the Roman Ladies were forced to beg their bread at the doors of the Goths. He designed to have quite ruined the city, but changed his resolution upon the receipt of a letter from Belisarius, and only pulled down part of the walls, that he might return thither at pleasure. After his departure, Belisarius came to Rome, repaired the fortifications, and Totila laid siege to it, but was repulsed with loss. He obtained several advantages afterwards over the Romans, till

Narfes, General to the Emperor Justinian, was sent into Italy against him, where he defeated the Goths, and killed Totila. Before this happened, Belisarius had procured himself to be recalled, being denied more powerful succours for the defence of Italy, than those which had hitherto been sent him.

Belisarius again entered Constantinople amidst the acclamations of the people. The Emperor received him in a most friendly manner, and loaded him with dignities and honours. The great personages of the State shewed him all imaginable respect; and in this manner was it, that he quietly passed his days, and enjoyed that glory, which his labours had merited. He was now grown very old, when a swarm of Hunns entered the territories of the Empire, plundered several villages, massacred the people, carried off their money and cattle, and laid waste their habitations. At this time, Justinian's attention being chiefly taken up with religious affairs, and Belisarius having for some time before, quitted all military thoughts, there were no troops ready to engage the barbarians. No new recruits were raised, and the veteran soldiers, being unpaid, were obliged to lay down their arms, and have recourse to other methods of subsisting themselves. The legions were weakened, and the towns were left unregarded. The barbarians, accordingly, advanced as far as the very gates of Constantinople, and every body, except Belisarius, was struck with a panic. Loaded as he was with years, he put on his armour again; and valour endued him with fresh vigour. He convened all the soldiers who were in Constantinople, (being, according to Agathias's account, no more than 300) roused up their young men to defend their country, and, arming some of them, marched against the enemy. Belisarius sent out spies to discover where the Hunns were incamped, and what appearance they made. He detached 200 men to lie in ambuscade, on each side of a forest, where the enemy was to pass thro'; and perceiving that the wind was directly in their faces, he commanded several trees to be cut down, and to be drawn along the ground, in the rear of his army, in order that, the vast dust which they raised being driven against the Hunns, they might thereby be prevented from discovering the small number of the Roman forces, and deprived of that light, which was necessary to them, for defending themselves. As soon therefore, as Belisarius found, that the enemy had advanced to the place where the ambuscade was laid, he marched against

against them, and gave the signal to the 200 soldiers placed on each side the forest. Hereupon the Hunns, pressed on all sides, fell one upon another, and were crouded up in such a manner, that they could not make any use of their javelins, and being also blinded by the dust, could not see their antagonists: In short, they were all cut to pieces, and very few escaped to carry home the news of their defeat. Belisarius animated his troops by his own example, and not so much as one Roman was lost in this action. At his return, every body ran to the gates of the city to receive him; the common people called him their father and their deliverer; fame spread the report of this signal victory all over the Empire; and every tongue was employed in singing the praises of Belisarius. He died some time after, in the year 565. All the soldiers lamented their General, their companion and their friend. The people deplored their deliverer and their father; and the Empire itself lost at once all its glory and support.

In this account of Belisarius's life, we have paid no regard to what the Latin historians have mentioned of the misfortunes and the death of this illustrious person; since, according to their relation, this great man, being accused, though innocent, of having formed a conspiracy against the Emperor Justinian, was divested of all his honours, stripped of all his possessions, had his eyes put out, and at last was necessitated to beg his bread in the streets of Constantinople, having nothing but a staff for his guide. The Greek historians relate things in a quite contrary manner; and M. Marmontel, the author of a late romance, intitled *Belisarius*, says in his preface, 'I am aware, and it must not be disguised that the fact on which my piece is grounded, may be considered rather as a popular opinion, than an historical truth. But that opinion has so universally obtained, and the idea of a blind old man reduced to beggary is now so associated with the name of Belisarius, that the latter never occurs without presenting to the imagination a picture of the former.' However, as some good political notions occur in M. Marmontel's piece, we here add from it, for our readers further entertainment, the reflections made in a supposed conference between the Emperor Justinian, Belisarius, and Tiberius, on this proposition: 'Total depravity never happens; honest men are always to be found; and if not found, they are to be made.'

'Had you arrived, said Belisarius, opening the conference, a moment sooner, you

would have learnt, as I myself have done, an excellent lesson in the art of governing; for nothing bears so strong a resemblance to political œconomy as the management of plants, and my gardener, who is here at hand, reasons upon the matter like another Solon.—A Prince, surrounded in his palace by a circle of Courtiers and of flatterers, will have but little knowledge of mankind; but what shall restrain him from breaking through the fence, from being communicative and easy of access? Affability in a Sovereign is an inquiry into that truth, which will be disguised by his slaves, but never withheld from him by the friend of the people, the honest husbandman, and the rough veteran foldier. From them he will hear the voice of the public; that voice, which is the oracle Kings ought to consult, the best, the unerring decider of merit and of virtue! Let that oracle pronounce what men are fit for servants of the State, and an erroneous choice will seldom be made. To say the whole in a few words, the Sovereign's attention ought to be directed only to two objects, which are, the Counsellors of State, and the men who are to carry the plans of the cabinet into execution; if the former are fit for their high office, I will be responsible for the latter. The whole depends upon having near his person men worthy of their station. Theodoric had but one faithful adviser, the virtuous Cassiodorus; and the glory of his reign is known to the universe. I will take upon me to say, that even at Court there are not wanting infallible criterions of honour and fidelity. Severity of manners, disinterested conduct, the honest firmness of truth, a generous ardour in the cause of innocence, unshaken constancy in friendship, a zeal for virtue, that never veers about with the gales of fortune, and a reverence for the laws; these are the features of characters by which a Prince may know how to distinguish among men, and to determine his choice. Would you know the tokens which should make him proscribe men from his presence? They are more legible and certain than the former; for virtue may be counterfeit, but the character of vice is seldom acted. As soon as it appears you may believe it genuine. For example, if I were a King, the man who once should dare to talk with contempt of my people, with levity of the duties of my station, or should attempt to varnish with flattery the abuse of my prerogative, that man should never rank in the list of my friends. Moreover, to an observant eye, that marks the ways of the world, there are never

never wanting certain traces of character, which, through the veil of dissimulation, betray the habitual sentiment, and develope the inward man. I have heard much of the profound imposture of Courtiers ; but imposture is as well known as candour itself ; and should the Sovereign be imposed upon, the public voice will undeceive him. Let him therefore give his esteem and confidence to the worthy, and he will be sure to be properly informed in every deliberation ; for truth and virtue will then sit at his Council-board.

“ But do you consider, said the Emperor, what a number of the good and virtuous he will have occasion for, that the free course of justice and the dignity of his reign may be supported in their vigour ? Where is he to find the men to complete so honourable a list ? ”

“ Human nature, replied Belisarius, will always supply him. Let Sovereigns know how to use them, and they will never be defective.”—“ And to direct that use, said Justinian, can there be a better rule than that of wholesome and salutary laws ? ”—“ That will go a great way, replied Belisarius ; but it is not all ; the manners are not, in many instances, within the controul of law.”

“ And how then, said Justinian, are inveterate habits, to which time has given a kind of prescription, to be effectually changed ? ”

“ My gardener will inform you, replied Belisarius. “ Here, Paulinus ; when a noxious herb shoots among your plants, what do you do ? ”—“ I take it up by the root, answered the honest gardener.”—“ But why, instead of weeding it, don't you lop it ? ”—“ Why, it would sprout again, and there would be no end of the trouble : And besides, good Sir, it is at the root it sucks in the juices of the earth, and that is our business to prevent.”—“ You hear him, my friends, said Belisarius ; he has given you an abridgment of the law. The law, it is true, retrenches, as far as it is able, the crimes of society ; but the vices that give birth to those crimes are suffered to remain, whereas they ought to be weeded and torn up by the root. Nor is that an impracticable scheme ; for all vices, at least those of the Court, have one common root, and grow out of the same seed.”—“ And what is that pray, said Tiberius ? ”—“ Inordinate desire, replied Belisarius : And whether that desire be understood to import avarice, that loves to hoard, or rapacity, that delights in squandering ; there is nothing fordid and unworthy but what springs from that source. Inhumanity, fraud,

treachery, ingratitude, envy, malice, and all the vices that make the gradation to the highest iniquity, are modes of the same depravity of heart, that breaks out in every species of meanness and pride. It goes on in a course of depredation upon mankind, and with the spoils of the weak pampers itself in riot, voluptuous enjoyment, and every sort of profligacy and corruption. Thus the love of riches infects the whole system of the manners. Does it kindle ambition ? Perfidy and fraud are mingled with what otherwise might be a noble passion. Is courage ever grafted upon covetousness ? From the stock on which it grows, even courage shall derive the pernicious qualities that debase it into a vice. The most brilliant talents are, by avarice, tinged with the stain of venality ; and the soul, which is enslaved by it, is for ever set up to auction, to be bought by the highest bidder.

From this source, this fatal desire of amassing wealth, spring all the crimes that disturb the community. Of this vice, whose tyranny afflicts the universe, luxury is the parent ; for, to make its genealogy clear, luxury engenders various wants : By these Avarice is begot ; and Avarice, to gratify her purposes, is obliged to league with Oppression. From hence it is clear, that to lay the axe to the root of the mischief, we must begin with Luxury ; there must commence the grand revolution in the manners.

A revolution of this sort appears difficult to you ; but it depends intirely upon the will and the example of the Sovereign. Let him be equal and impartial to merit ; let the man of modest reserve and simplicity of manners be sure of the best reception at Court ; let the Prince proclaim his contempt of ostentatious expence and emulating luxuries ; let him behold with an eye of disdain the slaves of luxury ; let him view with regards of cheerfulness and respect the men who labour for the public good, and the Court will soon assume a simplicity in manners, ennobled by wisdom and frugality. Ostentation will no longer be honourable, it will not even be decent. A becoming austerity of life will take the place of licentiousness ; every thing frivolous will give way to wisdom ; personal merit will be the best letter of recommendation, and pomp and vanity will be left to the empty pleasures of self-applause. Oh ! my friends ! how rapid would be their fall ! You know how docile and imitative the metropolis is ; how easy to be moulded to the example of the Court ! That which grows into esteem is soon in fashion.

fashion. The good old frugality once restored, disinterestedness would follow, and bring in her train heroic manners. The man of ability to be useful, perceiving inordinate desires no longer in vogue, and freed from the debasing wants of luxury, would soon find the sentiments of honour taking root in his heart; the love of his country, and an ardour for glory, would warm the breast of freedom, and emulation would kindle up its generous flame. Alas! did the Sovereign know his ascendant over the minds of men, with what facility he can mould them to his will, he would enjoy it as his sweetest power, his best and most respectable prerogative; and yet it is the only regal attribute of which he is intirely ignorant."

'By what influence, said Justinian, shall the Sovereign be able to controul a taste for amusement, the love of pleasure, and the lust of money? Of what consequence is it to him, whose every sense is intoxicated with voluptuousness, whether the Court approves or censures his conduct? Will the Prince be able to restrain the man, whose power of wealth is great, from making his own use of the industrious? Can he hinder him from being encompassed with delights? from making the arts subservient to his gratifications?' "No, replied Belisarius; but if it be agreeable to the Sovereign, he can brand effeminacy with shame, and indolence with contempt; he can exclude dissipation, vice, and incapacity, however wealthy, from the first offices of the State. It will depend upon him to make the true comforts of life and every rational enjoyment the sure attendants of a good and respectable character; he can give them to merit, and he can, moreover, take from luxury all its pride and ostentation, till it feels itself the object of contempt. This will almost complete the work; for when luxury is thus

reduced, honesty will no longer be depressed, nor will virtue suffer indignity. There will be other rewards, of which riches can never be the substitute. The esteem of the public, dignities, and honours will be the price of merit. Gold will not be able to cover our shame and infamy, and the little spirit will flutter in vain in pomp and splendid ornament."

'The glare of affluence, said Tiberius, will never be eclipsed in an opulent and flourishing state by the frugal system of barren and unprofitable honours. The eyes of mankind are dazzled by the lustre of wealth; and dignities, nay Majesty itself, are obliged to borrow thence their most striking decorations.'

"I should be glad to know, replied Belisarius, of two eminent men, which, according to your ideas, gave the greatest dignity and even majesty to the Roman Senate, the rich Lucullus or the indigent Cato?" The question quite overpowered Tiberius. "I allude now, continued the hero, to an æra of luxury; and yet in that very period, with what veneration did the sound uncorrupted part of the Commonwealth recal to their minds the days of ancient simplicity, when Rome was free, virtuous, and poor. Let us therefore rest assured, that a wise Sovereign, incircled with warriors and with patriots void of arrogance, but full of years and honours, will exhibit to his people a more respectable and honourable scene, than a Prince dissolved in luxury, and surrounded by a train of glittering vassals. When Virtue displays herself to the public eye, like a wrestler in the amphitheatre, her form and vigour will be better distinguished; and if Vice, Incapacity, and Meanness, ever presume to enter the lists, they will stand more confessed to view, and will the sooner be covered with confusion."

To the PROPRIETORS of the UNIVERSAL MAGAZINE.

GENTLEMEN,

Leigh, June 13, 1767.

Every Attempt to increase Knowledge, and to investigate the Causes of Phenomena, is laudable, though even not always attended with the wished-for Success; and only first Hints often help a great Way towards future Discoveries.

As I have always found you ready kindly to communicate whatever might be of Service to the Community, or beneficial to Individuals only, I thought the following Medical Recipes and Remarks might be acceptable to the Poor, and the Public also, from

Your humble Servant, J. Cook, M.D.

A RECIPE for a BRUISE.

WET bran well with stale urine, to which add a little spirits of hartshorn, or crude sal armoniac in powder; apply it by way of poultice.

ANOTHER.

Dissolve some sal armoniac in a little urine and white wine; dip a rag in it warmed, and apply to the place, renewing it as need be.

REMARKS.

REMARKS.

Of all the salts, there are none more agreeable to the body, and more penetrating, than sal armoniac (which is chymically extracted out of foot from cattle's dung) and urine, which contains also a salt similar thereto. This resolves extravasated blood in an admirable manner.

To stop VOMITING.

Swallow a tea spoonful of Quincey's Bitter Stomach Tincture, sweetened with syrup of oranges or quinces.

REMARKS.

It is very remarkable, that bitters sweetened are of great efficacy in stopping vomiting, when other things have been tried in vain.

ANOTHER.

Squeeze the juice of a lemon into a large cup, and mix with it just so much salt of tartar as will blunt the acid, and render it insipid: Take a spoonful, and repeat it till the vomiting ceases, and, if during the ebullition, so much the better. The same mixture, diluted with simple cinnamon-water, or fountain, and taken every three hours, is good for fevers.

To quench THIRST, where Drink is improper.

Pour vinegar into the palms of the hands, and snuff it up the nostrils, and wash the mouth with the same.

REMARKS.

It is scarce to be imagined, of what advantage this will be in allaying thirst. A tea spoonful may be of service in the night-time to make the mouth water, when troublesome, dry, and clammy.

HICCUGH.

Drop a single drop of oil of cinnamon on a lump of double-refined sugar; let it dissolve in the mouth leisurely, then swallow it.

The FARMER's DAUGHTER of Essex. — A NOVEL, by James PENN, Vicar of Clavering cum Langley, in the County of Essex, and Lecturer of St. Ann and Agnes, Aldersgate.

MR. S. D. my father, was descended from an ancient and respectable family in the county of Essex. He had the advantage of a good education, succeeded to the remainder of the family estate, the best part of it having been mortgaged by his elder brother, who was engaged in a profligate course of life. To improve his little fortune, he thought proper to farm it himself, and he was not long settled in this station, when he married a Clergyman's daughter in the neighbourhood, who was

REMARKS.

This is a most pleasant and agreeable stomachic medicine, which seldom fails.

To procure REST, where Opium is improper.

Take three or four pills, as big as pease, of assa-foetida often.

REMARKS.

This answers the excellent virtues of opium efficaciously, appeasing anxieties and oppressions; and procures rest and the other advantages of opium, leaving no faintings or oppression, as that somniferous gum generally does.

For COUGHS and CONSUMPTIONS.

Drink freely of colt's-foot tea, sweetened with honey, warm; made of one handful shred, to a quart of boiling water.

REMARKS.

Colt's-foot is an excellent pectoral, and a specific for all disorders of the lungs; as chamomile is for intermittents, wild carrot for the stone, and tansey for the gout.

They are excellent in their kind for the diseases specified, and always best in their own natural form, just as Nature has presented them, for all what designing quacks deceitfully boast of their specious preparations, which seldomer mend than mar the medicine.

For AGUES and Female Obstructions.

Pour a quart of water on a pound or two of filings of iron, stir it about often; pour off what swims, and drink a quartern of it daily: Add more water as you need.

REMARKS.

This is a preparation of Lemery's, and better by far than any one from any chymical process. Simplicity is the perfection of physic; and this is the best powder of steel in being.

not more amiable for the beauty of her person, than the accomplishments of her mind. Their marriage was blessed with a numerous offspring, all brought up in a genteel and useful manner. Our parents were more solicitous to improve and refine the understanding, than to adorn and set off the person; knowing that the latter only rendered us pleasing and agreeable to others, but the former would prove a real and permanent benefit to ourselves. We were taught how to manage a family before

fore we became mistress of one, and to be able to give to, not receive instructions from, servants. We read every evening such books as made us wiser and better, and were not permitted any that had a tendency to corrupt and debauch our morals, however amusing and entertaining.

We lived in the greatest harmony and love, every one happy, till the fatal day, when I, with my brothers and sisters, as usual, went to a neighbouring wake. Here we met with Mr. S——; who, in passing through the village, alighted from his horse, and joined with us in the rural pastime of singing and dancing. He fixed his eyes upon me, and courted my esteem, by presenting me with several little trinkets. His civility was received with proper acknowledgment, and I was far from suspecting any base design, where only innocent freedoms were taken.

Mr. S—— was a Gentleman possessed of many natural advantages, improved by education and travel; his judgment was sound, penetration acute, address polite, person amiable, and wit engaging: So that it was impossible to be in his company, and not for the one sex to esteem, and the other to admire him. Under these excellencies, however, was a base heart; under this heavenly form, great villainies were concealed. By warmly commending what he did not practise, he was judged to be what he was not. He was thoroughly versed in intrigues, and too well knew what would please, allure, and captivate our sex. He searched into their foibles, then attacked, and seldom failed of accomplishing his designs upon their virtue.

Some few days after the wake was over, Mr. S—— made application to my father, first by letter, and afterwards in person, asking me in marriage. Consent was granted, when my father had made inquiry into his character, which proved exceeding good in the neighbourhood where he lived; for, though a thorough profligate, he took care to preserve good appearances at home, while he engaged in the vilest debauches abroad. He was now a daily visitant, and considered as one of the family. We were frequently alone; and when he entertained me with discourses of the sincerity of his passion, he seemed to speak the language of his heart. His behaviour was modest, never uttering an indecent expression, nor offering any rudeness, notwithstanding our freedom and familiarity. He exclaimed with great warmth and indignation against those villains, who, taking an advantage of the weakness of our sex, by promises of never-ceasing love, steal their affections, de-

ceive them, and, having deprived them of their virtue, leave them to infamy and disease. Such conversation was extremely agreeable, and confirmed me in my opinion of Mr. S——'s virtue, and his love for me.

After a few weeks visiting in this manner, the sister of Mr. S—— came into the country to see him; in appearance a modest, sensible, discreet young Lady, very agreeable and entertaining in her conversation. There needed no apology for introducing her to the family; so amiable a person could not fail of being acceptable. Her temper was so free and easy, that she soon gained my confidence, and I communicated to her, without the least reserve, the secrets of my soul, and the excessive passion I had for her brother; little imagining that I cherished a viper in my bosom, and under the mask of friendship my ruin was to be accomplished. About a fortnight after her coming, the marriage was fixed, and great preparations were making for the solemnisation. Mr. S——, in the mean time, was to set out on a journey into Somersetshire, to pay a visit to his friends and relations, in order to communicate to them his intended nuptials. The day before he set out, he rode over to my father's, and intreated him to permit me to be with his sister, till his return, which would be with the utmost expedition. The request, being reasonable, was granted.

The next morning Mr. S——, seemingly with the greatest reluctance, the most sincere expressions of his affection, and the most tender embraces, (which lovers, who are used to deceive, abound with) took his leave, and proceeded on his journey. His departure gave me no small concern, for, though his love was base and designing, mine was chaste and honest. His sister was not wanting in words of consolation, saying 'How unfortunate it was, that so loving a pair should suffer the uneasiness of a moment's separation, and'—Here she was stopt, by the sudden and unexpected return of Mr. S——, in a post-chaise, who had been thrown from his horse, and much bruised and wounded. The sight of his blood terribly frightened me, and, like one frantic, I ran, not knowing what I did, into his arms, and, clasping him round, cried in the most affectionate manner, 'How is my dear? say, how happened this misfortune? What is your hurt? Where is your pain?' He replied, 'Infolded in these arms, I feel, my love, no pain; this precious balm, [saluting me] will soon recover me, and heal my wounds.'

He was immediately put to bed, and an

express was dispatched to my father, to acquaint him of this melancholy accident; which, when related, affected the whole family with the deepest concern. In the interim, the surgeon, who had been sent for, (a servant of Mr. S——'s, a pander to his infamous lust, dressed like one of the profession) came, and after having examined him, pronounced him, (a most joyful hearing) out of danger, but ordered him to be kept still for fear of a fever.

When my father came, after some words of condolance passed, I requested that I might stay to assist Mr. S——'s sister, in the recovery of her brother's health, and of a person so dear and valuable to me, and to our family. The request was readily granted by my father, who added, 'Well, Sir, if love and esteem can do any thing towards a cure, your recovery will be soon effected by two such nurses.' Mr. S—— smiled, and my father left him, sending every day to know how he did, and oftentimes coming himself.

His sister and I generally sat up every night. Notwithstanding his indisposition, the hours seemed to pass pleasantly away, love being the principal subject of our conversation; and frequent were our ardent wishes after the day, when our happiness should be completed: One night, when we had entered deeply into these matters, and reason was absorbed in love, he, who had been long watching the favourable opportunities of gratifying the base design upon my honour, said, 'My dear, why should we protract the bliss, which we so ardently wish to enjoy?' I stood amazed, and confounded, at this saying. He drew me towards him, and declared, with the most solemn vows, his sincerity. I endeavoured to release myself, and called out for help, but in vain, for he clasped me in his arms, and prevented me. He solicited, I denied; he promised, I trembled; he vowed, I believed.

Ere the guilty scene was closed, my conscience smote me: And, when the guilty scene was closed, something from within told me, that I had done wrong. O! what trouble and sorrow did I feel at heart! The mind, before calm and serene, was now restless and disturbed. My innocence, never to be restored, was no more, and happiness exchanged for misery. I would have given the world to have been myself again, and to have recovered my lost virtue. I stood motionless, with shame and grief, when his sister, coming in, and learning the cause of my confusion, instead of pitying and commiserating, smiled at my misfortune, and complimented me on the

pleasing surrender, as she termed it. 'For, my dear, it is only anticipating the ceremony, and you need not be under the least apprehension, after so many solemn assurances given, of the sincerity of Mr. S——'s passion.' With that saying he came forward, and, with a seeming tremor in his spirits, censured and reproached himself for the rashness of the action, wholly ascribing it to the violence of his passion; which, notwithstanding what had happened, he assured me, was not lessened, but heightened; and, to convince me of it, he would marry me by a special licence, previous to the public solemnisation.

This promise afforded some relief to my troubled mind, as it would conceal my shame, though it could not excuse the crime I had committed. I went to bed supperless, but no rest could I take, conscious guilt kept me awake; and the solitary night passed away, amidst the most melancholy reflections, in tears of grief. His sister came in the morning to my chamber, and invited me down to breakfast in her brother's apartments; which I entered with a dejected and sad countenance, and sat down in silent sorrow. He re-iterated his promises to me, and I, unpractised in love's false arts, was easy of belief, but my heart was too full of sorrow to make any reply.

I had neither inclination, nor appetite, to eat, I was so troubled in mind. Breakfast over, I took a walk in the garden, where every thing (I fancied) reminded me of my lost innocence. The flowers seemed to have no fragrancy, and the blooming rose faded at my touch. As I was entering into an arbour, to meditate on my wretched condition, a servant came to acquaint me, that Mr. S—— requested my presence in the parlour, adding, 'The Clergyman is come.' I followed with hasty steps, and in a few minutes, to all appearance, we were married. This ceremony removed every suspicion, and released me from many fears; and, to add to my satisfaction, a day was fixed for our public marriage.

Two days before its arrival, Mr. S——, after breakfast, proposed an airing, the first, after his feigned indisposition, having the night before sent off all his valuables and luggage in a waggon. This proposal was cheerfully consented to by me, thinking it would contribute to the recovery of his health. We went into the coach, the window blinds having been drawn up for fear of his taking cold. After some hours riding, finding myself to my great surprise conveyed to London, Mr. S—— told me, that

that he had only brought me thither, that I might furnish myself with some new wearing apparel, and other necessaries. I was carried to a house very elegantly furnished, which had been prepared for me, and little thought but I was the next day to return to the country; but how confounded was I, when Mr. S——'s sister acquainted me, that her brother had put off his journey, and had written to my father, concerning our marriage in the country; adding, that, this being his resolution, she should take her leave, as we were now happily and comfortably settled, and set out to-morrow, on her return to Somersetshire. I could make no answer for some time; at last, bursting into a flood of tears, I said, 'O Madam, do not leave me a stranger in a strange place; without your company I shall be comfortless; stay, at least, till I have contracted some acquaintance, till I can send for a sister to town, to be my companion.' 'I pity your condition,' replied Miss S——, 'but his orders for my leaving town are absolute, and I must comply, however disagreeable; my whole subsistence depending on him, which you will hereafter fully know.' Then embracing me with great warmth, she said, 'If I have ever done any thing to displease or offend you, forgive me.' I hastily answered, not dreaming that she had been the instrument employed to effect my ruin, 'You want no forgiveness, for it is not in so good a nature to do any one the least injury.' This said, we embraced again, and she departed, as I thought, for her journey.

She was a young woman of a reputable family, as I found, in the city, who had been seduced from her relations by Mr. S——, on whom he had made an handsome settlement, on this vile and infamous condition, that she should, upon occasion, represent his sister, and be assisting to him in his intrigues, to debauch the innocent and unwary. Upon Mr. S——'s return home, I mentioned the discourse of his sister; he, smiling, answered, 'it is very true, and, since we are married, it is of little consequence whether we live in town or country:' adding, 'I have wrote to your father, earnestly requesting his leave for some of the family to come to town.' I was well pleased with this declaration, hoping the best, yet suspecting the worst. What increased my suspicion was, after a month's residence in town, I heard nothing from the country, he continually amusing me with daily expectation of their arrival, or diverting an inquiry by the public entertainments. What farther increased my

suspicion was my not being visited by any family, and learning, as a reason for it, that I was looked upon in a loose light in the neighbourhood. But all my suspicions were confirmed, by finding the licence we were married by, in his cabinet, which I imagined had been lodged in the parish Church. On a cursory examination of it, it appeared to be an old licence, the real names and date erased; and of consequence the Clergyman, who married us, must certainly be no better than an impostor. I was quite thunderstruck at this discovery, and asked Mr. S——, the moment I had a proper opportunity, whether I was his wife, or his mistress? Shewing him at the same time the licence. He was greatly confused on my further explaining myself, and, taking a turn round the room, said, 'Pray, Madam, do I treat you like a mistress? Be grateful for what you have, and I would advise you, as you value my happiness and your own, not to be too prying and inquisitive.' He waited for no reply, but went out of the room in a most violent passion. This coolness confirmed my sentiments of his baseness, and my wretched condition stared me in the face.

I was narrowly watched by his orders, lest I should abscond; and I should certainly have attempted an escape, but I knew not where, or to whom, to go, and I dreaded a return to my father. At length, one evening Mr. S—— took me to the opera, and thence to a pretended friend's house, where, it being late, we stayed all night. The next morning he left me early, pretending business. I waited for him there the whole day; at night a porter brought a note from him, informing me, he was obliged to stay late in Parliament. The morning following I received another note, wherein he informed me, that, being much distressed in his affairs, he was obliged immediately to leave town; that I must not expect to see him again, nor to return to my former habitation, which, he said, was in the hands of his creditors; and that I need not doubt of civil treatment from the people I was with, if I would comply with their request. The surprise occasioned by this incident caused some days violent illness. When I was a little recovered, the mistress of the house told me, I must either commence prostitute for my support, or turn out of the house. The latter I did not hesitate to resolve on; and, having sold what trinkets I had about me, found myself mistress of about forty pounds.

I now got settled in a private lodging, and thought of earning for myself a livelihood

lihood by my needle ; but, disappointed in this view, a genteel service seemed to be the extent of my wishes. It was not long before I was recommended to a merchant's family, to wait upon his Lady. My master, a man of licentious morals, unfortunately took a liking to me, and one day, imagining his wife out, he resolved upon force, all his former inducements to prevail upon me by fair means having proved fruitless. My mistress, being in the next room, prevented the infamous design ; but immediately obliged me to leave the house. I soon after got into another service ; and though in a family which had the strongest appearance of sanctity, the libidinous desires of my master and his brother soon induced me to quit it. Shortly after this I was seized with a violent fever, which exhausted all my money, and obliged me to pawn most of my cloaths. I entered into a third service, but was too weak to stay in it long. My cloaths and every other valuable were now disposed of, and I had no resource but to commence a beggar. In this way of life my success was so small that I could not pay for a lodging, and was therefore obliged to rest in empty houses, at doors, or any other wretched place I could meet with. One day I met with my base betrayer, the cause of all my misery, and desiring him to remember the agreeable Miss D——, he threw me a shilling, a cruel recompence to a needy wretch for virtue lost !

Driven by the horror of my fate to despair, I once attempted to destroy myself, but Providence frustrated the design. At length, I resolved to return to my parents. In passing through a village, and begging alms, a footman who had formerly served me, and now recollected my features, commiserating my distress, gave me what money he had, amounting to half a guinea, four shillings, and some half-pence. I went to buy a pair of shoes with part of the money, when dropping half a crown, the cobbler picked it up, and insisted it was his. I demanded it from him, a mob gathered round me, and the cobbler accused me of stealing his shoes. A Justice of Peace must decide the cause, when being searched, and the half guinea discovered, I was concluded to be a thief, notwithstanding I told who had given me the money. I was dismissed with disgrace and threats ; and the Justice, having sent an account to the footman's master, he was turned away for his benevolence.

I afterwards met with a variety of other equally distressful incidents ; but the greatest of all was my being taken up and sent to Chelmsford jail, for an incendiary, be-

ing accused of burning the barn of a farmer, where I had one night been permitted to lie among the straw. When I was brought to my trial, and placed at the bar, I appeared such a deplorable object, that humanity was shocked at the sight, being oppressed with filth and rags ; and indignation at the supposed crime was quickly turned into pity for the wretched criminal. When ordered to hold up my hand, I fainted, not from a consciousness of guilt (would to God that I had been innocent in every other respect, as I was in this !) but at the sight of Mr. S——, who sat on the bench, and who, as I afterwards understood, was the high Sheriff of the county that year. When they had recovered me, they proceeded in the examination of the evidence, which proving vague and contradictory, I was honourably acquitted. A worthy Counsellor, who had commiserated my wretched condition, and pleaded my cause, put a crown into my hand, whose example was followed by the Judge on the Bench, and the rest of the Gentry. Among them Mr. S——, the high Sheriff, drew near, and offered me a guinea ; I withdrew my hand and fainted away. In the fit, I was carried out of Court, and ordered to be properly taken care of. When I recovered, I found myself at a little alehouse, and all the money lost, or carried off, by my humane carriers.

I was now reduced to the utmost distress, having scarce any thing to cover me ; and my health was so much impaired by my confinement, and the hardships I had suffered in it, that I expected death every hour, even prayed for it. In this melancholy mood I was alarmed by a loud huzzaing, and turning about saw a coach and six, with a grand equipage, in which were the Sheriff and his Lady, returning from the assize. As soon as it came near, I fell into a fit, the coachman immediately stooped, and Mr. S——, at the request of his Lady, whom he had acquainted with my distress, as it appeared before the Court, assisted his servants in recovering me. When recovered, seeing him by my side, I fastened my eyes upon him, and, forgetful of his rank, where I was, and who stood around me, said, ‘ O ! Sir, behold before you the once lovely and amiable Miss ——.’ I could utter no more, and I swooned away. But how great was my surprise, when my senses returned, to find the coach gone, and myself alone !

The cause, as I afterwards understood was, that Mr. S——, recollecting my person, and for fear of a discovery by his Lady, who was coming to my assistance, hurried

hurried back to the coach, and ordered the servants to drive briskly on. It was impossible to conceal his confusion from his Lady, who warmly pressed him to know the cause of his uneasiness. The consequence, however, was, that he now sought means to take away my life, fearing his villainy would at length be published, and for this purpose he had given orders, with the promise of a reward, for apprehending me, describing me as a most notorious cheat, impostor, and thief.

After much difficulty and great hazard, I arrived at length at my father's village; but, as my person was too well described, I was discovered by some men who were plowing, and immediately taken into custody, and confined in a barn. Mr. S—— had notice of it, and came the next morning with three trusty servants, riding full speed. In dragging me out of the barn, my father, to the surprise and astonishment both of Mr. S—— and me, entered. At the sight of him, so sudden and unexpected, Mr. S——'s conscience smote him, he turned pale, trembled, and called for his horse.

‘Villain, said my father, stopping him, that wretch who lies at your feet, is less guilty than yourself. Repair, if thou canst, the loss of a good and virtuous daughter, till thy villainy made her otherwise. How canst thou punish that creature for a cheat, impostor, and thief, when thou thyself art guilty of the same crimes? Think not, villain, great as thou art, that thou shalt die in peace; vengeance will pursue thee; Heaven will pity an injured parent's wrongs, and blast thee for the perjured deed. Restore to me my daughter.’

Mr. S——, recovering from the confusion and fright, commanded his servants to toss me into the cart. I mustered up all my strength, and breaking loose from them, threw myself at my father's feet, and cried out in the most tender manner, ‘O my father! father! my father! behold, prostrate at your feet, your lost child, and protect her from that villain's cruelty, who hath robbed me of my innocence, and now seeks to deprive me of my life! I am really and truly that unfortunate daughter of yours, whose shame and loss you have so long bewailed and lamented. Say that you forgive her, and her miseries will be forgotten, and she will die in peace.’

My father, whose heart before was meditating a most direful revenge against Mr. S—— for his perfidy and baseness, was now melted into softness, a flood of tears burst forth, and with that paternal affection and tenderness, as if I had never of-

fended, embraced me, and, fainting in my arms, cried, ‘O! my child! my child!’ Mr. S—— seized the opportunity, and, taking horse, rode off, not without the most bitter curses and execrations of the spectators of this affecting scene of distress. In this posture we continued, when my mother and brethren, who had been apprised of the discovery, came running to see me. O! what a scene of joy ensued! Thus was I, the unfortunate victim of a rich villain's lust, restored to peace and tranquillity. My father informed me that he had made the most diligent search after me, ever since I was first lost, but, by Mr. S——'s contrivance, all in vain.

A few years after (says our author) this unfortunate beauty was so happily reinstated, Mr. S——, whose conscience would never suffer him to be happy, died; he left her 10,000 l. which his widow came immediately and paid her. In her company she brought her brother, who falling in love with our heroine, their marriage was some time after concluded, as was that of the widow S—— with Mr. D——'s eldest son.

Sir Robert, Miss D——'s husband, being called on the Grand Jury, a poor distressed man was charged with a murder: In the course of the trial, he proved innocent, and was acquitted. Some time after, he came begging at the gate of Sir Robert's house, and desired to speak with the mistress. At an interview which was granted him, he proved to be the footman who had relieved her in her distress, for which he had lost his place; since when, a series of misfortunes had reduced him to the necessity of begging. He was now rewarded for his humanity by the grant of a farm of 60 l. a year.

A poor woman, with three children, next implored their charity; but, on being admitted, and hearing who the house belonged to, wanted hastily to depart; this was related, and Sir Robert and his Lady were very desirous to know the cause. On inquiry, she acknowledged herself the person who had passed for Mr. S——'s sister, and had been a principal instrument in the artifice used to seduce Miss D——, for which she had received a large recompence. Sir Robert dismissed her with these words: ‘You see that virtue, however severe its distresses are at first, will, at the last, meet with its reward, as in the case of this Lady; and that Vice, though prosperous and successful for a time, will, as you sensibly now experience, suffer in the end.’

The farmer's daughter is made to conclude this novel, with the following exhortation: ‘Experience, ye fair, the severest

verest master taught me the worth of virtue, which you, from my cost, may learn to prize and value. Let no specious pretence of love, nor deluding promise of marriage, prevail with you to risk your innocence. If your lover is so in sincerity, and acts upon honour, he will avoid the least indelicacy; he will use no expression, that can raise even a blush; nor offer any

rudeness, that might occasion a suspicion of a base intention. If he solicits any favours, beyond what pure and chaste love may grant, his passion is not love, it is lust. Let him swear in the most solemn manner, that he will not deceive you, believe him not: If you do, when the desire is gratified, desertion follows, and your wretchedness is the consequence.

The BRITISH MUSE, containing original Poems, Songs, &c.

The MISER's WONDER:

A TALE.

SCAURUS, the veriest gripe alive,
Whose only maxim was to thrive;
The common jest of ev'ry tongue,
The line disgracing whence he sprung;
Tho' grudging ev'n of food the charge,
A palace built, immensely large:
Its inside rich, its outside great,
He liv'd, or rather starv'd in state.

By chance, Pomponius, passing by,
Upon the building cast his eye.
Scaurus, who knew his perfect taste,
His entrance begs,—if not in haste.
He alights,—then civilly are shewn
The wonders of each stately room;
Paintings from distant climates brought,
Carpets that were in Persia wrought,
You might with wonder there behold,
And roofs resplendent all with gold.

By the large stairs, descending down,
At last they enter the saloon.
There Scaurus thus accosts his guest:
"Since with your presence I am blest'd,
Oblige me, Sir, in this demand:
These pannels, that unfinish'd stand,
I would have pictur'd with some scene
That never yet had painted been:
Direct my choice."—"If oddness please,
"Ev'n paint a man that seems to sneeze".
"Thy humour, good Pomponius, change,
"I would have something really strange."
"What stranger yet!—then prithee draw
"PLENTY,—that thing you never saw."

J. T—n.

In Imitation of William Shenstone, Esq;

PASTORAL I.

I.

MY flocks will soon miss my kind care,
I must leave 'em to wander alone,
Whatever sad hardships they'll bear;
For Colin has cares of his own.

2.

Whilst Delia continu'd to smile,
My flocks to gay meadows I led,
And I sat on the bank all the while,
And whistl'd, or pip'd, while they fed.

3.

But now I'm forlorn, and forgot,
How tedious each moment appears!
It's two days since I saw Delia's cott,
And to me it appears like two years.

4.

That path, to my Delia's retreat,
How often, with pleasure I've stray'd!
How oft has my wandering feet
The credulous lover betray'd!

5.

Yet now! was it rash, Oh ye swains?
I've sworn that I'll trace it no more,
Nor, whatever it costs me the pains,
Lift the latch of my dear Delia's door.

6.

For, since she has prov'd so unkind,
Of pleasure, and peace, I'm bereav'd;
But I'll banish her quite from my mind,
For sure never was swain so deceiv'd.

7.

Not only my Delia deceives;
Gay Hope found the way to my breast,—
Ah! woe to the wretch who believes,
For Hope is as false as the rest.

8.

The window she us'd to admire,
That looks down the slope o'er the vale,
Shall now be grown over with briar,
For 'twill soon reach as high as the pale.

9.

Whatever I heard her admire,
Whatever gave Delia delight,
Sad Colin, with grief will inspire,
It must straight be remov'd from my sight.

10.

Ah, shepherds! of falshood beware,
Love tortures and ruins your minds:
Each object increases despair,
And of some happy moment reminds.

11.

Not a flower in my garden I find,
That's beauteous, sweet, blooming, or gay,
But Delia it brings to my mind,
Tho' still she's far sweeter than they.

12.

If a rose other roses outvies,
It's the blush that's spread over her cheek;
The morning's bright gems are her eyes,
And the snowy white lilly's her neck.

13.

Ah, let me then gaze with delight—
They were flow'rs she nurs'd and improv'd;
And what pleasure it gave me each night,
To water the plants that she lov'd!

14.

Ah, Colin, then would you forget,
How we sat, the sweet woodbines among?
How you prais'd the sweet silent retreat,
Where you sat with your Delia and sung?

PASTORAL II.

1.

T WAS Delia that pass'd by yon brook,
I saw her go over the vale;
She stopp'd at my cottage to look,
And methought, as she look'd she turn'd pale.

2.

She knew not her Colin was nigh;
A hawthorn her lover conceal'd;
But I trembled so, when she pass'd by,
That I thought I should straight been reveal'd.

3.

Perhaps she at last may repent,
And she came her lost lover to meet;
If so, my fond heart will relent,
For I feel it with transport now beat.

4.

'Twill be her's then to gladden each hour,
And soothe these wild tumults again:—
But alas! 'twill be then in her pow'r
To treat me with scorn and disdain.

5.

See Colin, the shepherds will say,
That bid us of falshood beware,
Was seen with his Delia to-day,
Whom he swore was as fickle as fair.

6.

But Delia is constant and true,
And Colin alone was in fault;
But what could a poor shepherd do,
With envy and jealousy fraught?

7.

Alas! ye can none of you tell
The envy that sprung in my breast
At Corydon's dancing so well,
And the pleasure that Delia express'd.

8.

For Delia had sworn to be mine,
And I us'd to excel in her eyes;
So I envy'd a lover so fine,
And fear'd that he'd carry the prize.

9.

She looks with so winning an air,
That every swain she beguiles,
And I'm tortur'd with doubts and despair
To see her address 'em with smiles.

10.

Ah Colin! ne'er doubt of her truth,
But confide in her sacred vow,
Tho' she smil'd on the amorous youth;
For a frown could not sit on her brow.

11.

I'll trust her to smile like sweet May,
And gladden the heart of each swain;
For no shepherd can tempt her to stay,
She'll return back to Colin again.

12.

Not a nymph with my Delia can vie,
Then why should I blame any swain?
No shepherd's more favour'd than I,
Then wherefore should Colin complain?

13.

I'll wander the brook-side along;
My flute shall reach Eccho's quick ear;
If Delia should chance to return,
She'll know that her Colin is near.

*The DYING PARTRIDGE, the FARMER,
and the MAGPIE.*

A FABLE.

A Partridge in the stubble lay,
Her leg and wing half shot away;
"Alas, she cry'd, the erring gun!
"Why did it leave its work half done?
"Why did the scatt'ring powder fly,
"And wound me, when I wish'd to die?
"I wait impatient, and invoke
"The hand which brings the friendly stroke."
It chanc'd, a Farmer, passing by,
Fix'd on the dying bird his eye.
He shook the leg, he pull'd the wing,
"Was ever such a maimed thing!
"It's fit for nothing but to eat;
"I'll take it home, and make a treat."
The bird, whose wish had been to die,
Now begg'd the Farmer, she might try
If patience would do nothing for her,
And cry'd, "I may be well to-morrow."
"No, said the Farmer, I'll assure you,
"There's nothing but the spit can cure you;
"And (pointing to a barn of wheat)
"When once you're pick'd, and dress'd, and eat,
"I'll forfeit all my last year's grain
"If ever you are sick again."
The Partridge with a sigh rejoind,
"If I must die, be just so kind
"To step and give my infant-brood,
"With friendly hand, a little food;
"They lie but in that field of corn,
"Forsaken, hungry, and forlorn:
"Then let me hear these friendly words,
"I'll take compassion on your birds."
A chatt'ring Magpie, just in view,
Cries, "Never was a fool like you!
"I wonder when it came in fashion
"For any one to have compassion!
"That Farmer to his sorrow knows
"His landlord ne'er compassion shows;
"And ev'ry bird beneath the sun
"Knows that the farmers shew them none;
"And ev'ry insect can attest,
"That they find none from bird or beast;
"And e'en the larger insects prey
"On insects still more vile than they."
Thus ev'ry thing alive is born
Subject to tyranny and scorn.

WITH EASE MAY BE GUESS'D. A NEW SONG.

The spring was re-turn'd, the soft sea-son of love, when Da-mon in--

vi--ted his fair to the grove: The birds were a sing---ing, the

tur-tles were coo---ing, and all things in na--ture seem'd on---ly a

woo-ing: When, clasp-ing his

Chlo--e with joy to his breast, the swain whis-per'd something with ease

may be gueft; the swain whis-per'd something with ease may be gueft.

2.

For shame, said the damsel, is this the sweet talk
 You promis'd, when me you invited to walk?
 The meadows gay smiling, the warblers soft lay,
 Are pleasures sufficient to lengthen the day:

Can there aught be in nature more charming
 exprefs'd?
 Yes, there's something my love which with ease
 may be guess'd,

3.

Inform me, my Damon, the wanton reply'd,
For knowledge, I own, is my wish and my pride;
The secret's worth learning I know by your eyes,
But whence can such panting and trembling
arise?

Then hide it no longer, but shew it confess'd,
For I long to be told what with ease may be
guess'd.

4.

Now sudden a cloud had all darken'd the sky,
And the harsh-rushing gale told a shower was
nigh:

To a cottage just by they directed their feet,
Tho' a mean, yet at present, a happy retreat:
When, free from all eyes, the fond youth on her
breast,

The secret explain'd, which with ease may be
guess'd.

A P A S T O R A L,

*On the much-lamented Death of the amiable
Miss S—— G——.*

*Tempus inane peto, requiem spatiumq; furoris
Dum mea me victum doceat fortuna dolere.*

Æn. IV. v. 433.

NOW summer displays her gay charms,
And pleasure abounds on the plain;

No mischief our shepherds alarms,

But blithe is each nymph with her swain:

While innocence, virtue, and truth

Bedeck the fair nymphs of the green;

And modesty, beauty, and youth

On every brow may be seen.

But Thirsis is coming this way;

See, pensiveness dwells on his brow!

I prithee, swain, what can dismay,

Or cause that uneasiness now?

All nature is blithesome and gay,

Then why wilt thou only be sad?

Drive sorrow, young shepherd, away,

Like us be delightful and glad.

T H I R S I S.

Peace, Damon, peace—nor thus distract my heart;

I feel—already feel the keenest smart.—

Advise me not to gladness and delight,

Since lovely Laura's ravish'd from my sight.

She's gone! Distracting thought! my Laura's fled,

And mould'ring lies amongst the silent dead!—

Why, tyrant Death! didst thou deprive the earth

Of so much virtue, innocence, and worth?

D A M O N.

Is Laura gone?—and could not Death forbear;

O could he not our lovely Laura spare!

Ah, Thirsis! all our shepherds will lament

The fatal time that Death his jav'lin sent;

The fatal hour that robb'd our peaceful plain

Of her for whom we ever shall retain,

Deep in our breasts, a sad rememb'ring pain.

Our usual sports will quite be out of date,

When I with deepest sorrow shall relate

Unto our nymphs and swains this cruel stroke

of fate.

T H I R S I S.

What earthly blessing can my loss retrieve!

E'en things inanimate will surely grieve.

Behold, as conscious of the mournful tale,

The heifers cease to graze in yonder vale;

Less pleasing glides along the purling rill;

Our flocks more pensive look on yonder hill;

The feather'd race, with less harmonious notes,

A mournful knowledge of our loss denotes.

But what of this—can Heav'n—can earth divine

A mortal's sorrow—that compares with mine!

D A M O N.

Full well, my Thirsis, do I know that rest

And peace is banish'd from thy woeful breast;

Full well I know how well thou lov'd'st the fair,

But still would with thee to resist despair:

'Twas Heav'n itself that gave the fatal blow,

And resignation to the Gods we owe.

T H I R S I S.

Admit thy counsel, still must I resign,

Without one pang, a soul so dear to mine?

What! what! inducement, Death, could urge thy
dart

To stagnate life's gay bloom thro' Laura's heart?

She might, she surely might, have longer liv'd,

The Gods had not so soon—her fate decreed.

Unhappy me! that e'er indulgent Heav'n

So fair an angel to our plains had giv'n;

Yet more unhappy that I lov'd so well,

Ador'd so soon—and she so early fell.

O Death, what triumph has thy arm display'd;

To me what torture has thy dart convey'd!

D A M O N.

'Tis true, my Thirsis, thro' our verdant plain

In ev'ry bosom pensiveness will reign;

'Tis true, our greatest ornament is gone,

Who late unrivall'd at our pastimes shone;

Nor could her innocence or virtue move

Tyrannic Death to spare thy tender love;

But, being gone beyond redemption, spare

This weighty grief—this unavailing care.

Tho' hard I know—yet, hapless shepherd, do

At least attempt thy sorrows to subdue.

See, Mira comes! and lo! the distant fields

A chearful gladness at her presence yields.

M I R A.

What means this sorrow, Damon! Thirsis, tell

Why tolls with doleful notes—the passing-bell?

A gen'ral sadness and dejection reigns

Within the bosoms of our youthful swains:

With chearful airs of late they skip'd along,

And pleasure only sway'd the rural throng;

But, strange reverse!—ungentle fate has now

Impress'd despair and grief on ev'ry brow.

T H I R S I S.

On me has Fortune all her malice try'd,

And ev'ry future hope of bliss deny'd!

Methinks in me the cause you might have read,

For know—oh wretched sound! my Laura's dead!

Would you, fair maid, denote your soul sincere,

Forget your mirth, and drop a friendly tear.

From me, henceforth—our rural sports and play

To other plains be banish'd far away:

More welcome now the melancholy glade,

And contemplation in the lonely shade:

S s

To

To yonder grove my inclination bends,
 Where soft compassion formless echo lends :
 Fancy shall paint her in each nightly dream,
 Each day with care I'll carve her lovely name :
 When dead—my corpse in Laura's grave inhume,
 With this undress'd inscription on my tomb :—
 " Here lies a youth, that lov'd sincere and true,
 " Who left the world his Laura to pursue :
 " Thy pleasures, Earth, and all thy cares,
 adieu !"

Scribere jussit amor. OVID.

*On the Removal of the Excise-Office to
 Gresham-College.*

GREAT Milton *sings, that, after Adam's fall,
 Grim Death and Sin laid waste this earthly ball :
 Excise, their son, with equal horror reigns,
 Devours the fruits—destroys the fertile plains :
 Whatever earth, or sea, or air afford,
 All victims lie on his infernal board ;
 And whereso'er his baleful influence spreads,
 Fair Science droops—the Arts recline their heads.

Oh, Gresham †, could thy soul to earth once range,

How would it grieve to see the wond'rous change !

1. Divinity, affrighted, flies aloof :
 Nothing divine can dwell beneath this roof.
2. Music expires—her strains no longer cheer
 The ravish'd soul, or charm the list'ning ear.
3. Geometry laments her foul disgrace,
 And seeks Extension in a happier place.
4. No law, protector of the weak, is found :
 Justice is naught but air and empty sound.
5. Physic, the friend of man, her healing arts
 Affords no more, or timely aid imparts.
6. Astronomy ascends her native skies :
7. Rhetoric, struck dumb and silent, groaning
 dies,

Kill'd by that horned monster call'd EXCISE.

J. S.

* *Vid. Paradise Lost, Book 10.*

† Sir Thomas Gresham, the noble Founder of the Royal Exchange, was likewise the Founder of Gresham-College, and instituted seven Lectureships for the following Arts and Sciences, viz. Divinity, Music, Geometry, Law, Physic, Astronomy, and Rhetoric, which he endowed with Fifty Pounds per Annum for the Professors, who read Lectures in each Science.

*ODE for his MAJESTY'S Birth-Day,
 June 4, 1767.*

FRRIEND to the poor !—for sure, O King,
 That godlike attribute is thine—
 Friend to the poor ; to thee we sing,
 To thee our annual offerings bring,
 And bend at mercy's shrine.
 In vain ha! nature deign'd to smile
 Propitious on her fav'rite isle
 Emerging from the main :

In vain the genial source of day
 Selected each indulgent ray

For Britain's fertile plain :

In vain yon bright surrounding skies
 Bade all their clouds in volumes rise,
 Their soft'ring dews distill'd :

In vain the wide and teeming earth
 Gave all her buried treasures birth,
 And crown'd the laughing field :

For lo ! some fiend, in evil hour,
 Assuming famine's horrid mien,
 Diffus'd her petrifying power
 O'er thoughtless Plenty's festive bower,
 And blasted every green.

Strong panic terrors shook the land,
 Th' obdurate breast, the griping hand,
 Were almost taught to spare ;
 For loud Misrule, the scourge of crimes,
 Mix'd with the Madness of the times,
 And rous'd a rustic War.

Whilst real Want, with sigh sincere,
 At home, in silence, dropp'd the tear,
 Or rais'd th' imploring eye,

Foul Riot's sons in torrents came,
 And dar'd usurp thy awful name,
 Thrice sacred Misery !

Then GEORGE arose. His feeling heart
 Inspir'd the nation's better part

With virtues like its own :

His power controul'd th' insatiate train,
 Whose avarice grasp'd at private gain,
 Regardless of a people's groan.

Like snows beneath th' all-cheering ray,
 The rebel crowds dissolv'd away :

And Justice, tho' the sword she drew,
 Glanc'd lightly o'er th' offending crew,

And scarce selected, to avenge her woes,
 A single victim from a host of foes.

Yes, Mercy triumph'd ; Mercy shone confest
 In her own noble sphere, a Monarch's breast.

Forcibly mild did Mercy shine,

Like the sweet month in which we pay
 Our annual vows at Mercy's shrine,
 And hail our Monarch's natal day.

The CLOWN'S DISAPPOINTMENT.

ONE day, said Dick, the Farmer's son,
 To Madam's maid, (who, looking on
 Whilst men and maids were making hay,
 Admir'd the fineness of the day ;)

" Why, mistress Jane, ye praise the sun,
 " Yet sleep whilst half his course be run :

" When we come out, be 't fair or wet,

" We're sure to see your windows shut ;—

" But you fine folks, as how I say,

" Almost sleep all your time away."

Says Jane, ' It's fine to hear you prate,

' Who always go to bed at eight :

' Such hours are fit to give the spleen ;

' I love to see the Cynthian Queen.'—

" The Queen," said Dick, and scratch'd his pate,

" Does she go by so vastly late ?

" Methinks for once, by way of treat,

" It would not be amiss to see't.—

" There's naw and ten a sight like that,

" A man may 'ford to brush his hat,—

" Does

“ Does she, pray, often go by here ?
 “ There ’ll be a mort of folks to stare.”
 “ Why, Mr. Lout,” said Mrs. Jane,
 “ The moon is call’d the Cynthian Queen ;
 “ We sit up late to see the moon ;
 “ At twelve o’clock we think ’tis noon :

“ At night we see your windows close,
 “ And, tho’ you make so much jocose,
 “ We view them then with no less scorn
 “ Than you do our’s, that’s shut at morn.”

The following natural History of COLD was wrote by one of the most ingenious Naturalists in Europe ; and we believe there are few of our Readers but will find in it something both to inform and entertain them.

A natural History of COLD, with several curious Experiments.

COLD is a quality whose nature, like that of fire, is best known by its effects. Whatever are the properties of fire, those of cold seem to be directly opposite ; fire increases the bulk of all bodies, cold contracts them ; fire tends to dissipate their substance, cold condenses them, and strengthens their mutual cohesion. But though cold thus seems by some of its effects to be nothing more than the absence and privation of heat, as darkness is only the privation of light, yet cold is seemingly possessed of another property that has induced many to think it a distinct substance from heat, and of a peculiar nature. It is universally known, that when cold, by being continued, contracts and condenses substances to a certain degree, if then its power be increased, instead of continuing to contract and lessen their bulk, it enlarges and expands them, so that extreme cold, like heat, swells the substance into which it enters. Thus in fluids, they contract sensibly with cold till the moment they begin to freeze, from thence forward they dilate, and take up more space than they possessed while in a state of fluidity. When liquor turns to ice in a close cask, it is often known to burst the vessel. When ice is broke upon a pond, it swims upon the surface ; a certain proof of its being of a larger bulk than so much water.

But though this dilatation of fluids, by frost, seems at first sight to be the result of excessive cold only, yet it very probably proceeds from a different cause, and the power of freezing may be increased while the intenseness of the cold receives no considerable addition ; on the contrary, a substance which shall melt ice will increase the degree of its coldness. To prove this, mix sal ammoniac with pounded ice, or with snow ; the salt shall thus melt either of them into water, and, what is most extraordinary, it shall increase their cold to a surprising degree, as we find by the effects of this water in sinking the thermometer. This experiment has induced many therefore to consider the freezing of fluids as

not being intirely the result of cold, but of some unknown property either in the air or water which thus mixes with the body, and for a time destroys its fluidity. What that body is that thus unites with such substance, we must not pretend to determine. Musschenbroek himself, who is ready enough at assigning causes, is obliged to leave this to the future elucidations of accidental experiment.

They who know the phænomena of nature, though ignorant of the causes which produce them, are wiser than is generally imagined. The freezing of water is attended with several very curious circumstances, which, though not to be reduced to science, yet may serve to employ curiosity : The following are a part. When water is first laid out to freeze, which for the better observation is generally put into very thin glasses, there first appears upon the surface an extremely thin coat of ice, shortly after all the sides of the vessel dart out small filaments, like the rudiments of a spider’s web, to be inserted in the under part of the covering pellicle of ice. All these filaments enlarging by degrees, and new ones being constantly added, at length, by their union form one solid mass. From hence we may see that fluids freeze always at the top first, and not at the bottom, as some have imagined.

Before the congelation, and while the fluid is congealing, a number of air-bubbles continually rise to the surface, where they escape ; and the more slowly the congelation is formed, the more slowly do these bubbles come up. The swifter congelations, however, confine a great quantity of these air-bubbles before they have time to escape, and the ice thus quickly formed always contains a much larger portion of air than that more slowly produced. For this reason the swift congelations produce ice, which, containing great quantities of air, wants that evenness of its contexture which is remarkable in the ice which has less, and it thus becomes more opake. It resembles broken crystal, while

that brought on by slow congelation is perfectly smooth and transparent like glass.

Huyghens, in order to try the force with which ice would expand itself when confined, filled a cannon, the sides of which were an inch thick, with water, and then closed the mouth and touch-hole so as that none could escape. The instrument, thus filled, was exposed to a strong freezing air. In less than twelve hours the ice within was frozen, and began to dilate itself with such force, that it actually burst the piece in two different places. Mathematicians have calculated the force of the ice upon this occasion : Such a force, they say, would raise a weight of twenty-seven thousand seven hundred and twenty pounds. From hence, therefore, we need not be surprised at the effects of ice destroying the substance of vegetables, trees, and even splitting rocks, when the frost is carried to excess.

Freezing is carried on much more expeditiously when the water is at rest, than when it is in motion. It is easy to assign the cause of this ; as the ice is carried from one surface to another by filaments, the current is still destroying them as soon as formed ; and it would be as difficult for a spider's web to be formed while the wind was breaking and blowing the threads that formed it, as it is for the frost to send forth its filaments in the proper order for the general congelation of a river. In very great frosts, however, rivers themselves are frozen. I have seen the Rhine frozen at one of its most precipitate cataracts, and the ice standing in glassy columns like a forest of large trees, the branches of which have been newly lopped away.

But, though the current of the stream opposes its freezing, yet a gentle and hot wind frequently helps it forward. Fahrenheit assures us, that a pond which stands quite calm, often acquires a degree of cold much beyond what is sufficient for freezing, yet no congelation ensues. If a slight breath of air happens in such a case to brush over the water's surface, it stiffens the whole in an instant : the water, before congelation, and in its liquid state, sinks the thermometer very low, which shews its excessive degree of coldness. The moment that by the air or any other agitation it begins to congeal, the thermometer rises to the ordinary freezing point. The causes of all these are inscrutable in the present state of philosophical experiment.

In general the ice of northern regions is

much harder than that of the more southern climates, and, though it contains more air, yet its contexture is much stronger by reason of the greater degree of cold by which it is congealed. The ice of Spitsbergen, and the Greenland seas, is so hard that it is very difficult to break it with an hammer. In our own climates we may in general form a very just conjecture concerning the duration of frost by the hardness of the ice. If in the beginning of the frost the ice is more hard and resisting than it usually is, the frost will continue long in proportion. A machine might with a little ingenuity be made, that would discover this hardness with sufficient precision. During the hard frost of 1740, a palace of ice was built at Petersburg after the most elegant model, and the justest proportions of Augustan architecture. It was fifty-two feet long, and twenty feet high. The materials were quarried from the surface of the river Neva, and the whole stood glistening against the sun with a brilliancy almost equal to its own. To increase the wonder, six cannons of ice, two bombs and mortars, all of the same materials, were planted before this extraordinary edifice. The cannon were three pounders ; they were charged with gun-powder, and fired off ; the ball of one of them pierced an oak plank at sixty paces distance and two inches thick, nor did the piece burst with the explosion *.

In melting of ice, if it be laid upon some substances, it melts faster than upon others ; nor can we assign any cause for the difference ; it melts sooner in a silver plate than upon the palm of the hand ; and it melts sooner upon copper than any other metal whatsoever. Ice melts sooner in water than exposed to the air of a similar temperature ; sooner in water a little warm than near the fire where it is hotter. It melts sooner in the void than exposed to the atmosphere. If it takes twenty minutes to dissolve in open air, it will be but four minutes dissolving in the exhausted receiver.

It takes a much longer time to melt than it does to form. Water, congealed in six minutes, takes some hours to resume its fluidity, if placed in such air as would not freeze it naturally, and yet of moderate coolness. Upon this principle it is that ice-houses are formed, for we must not imagine that, at the ordinary depth to which these are sunk, water would congeal if left to itself. On the contrary, water brought there always preserves its fluidity.

* M. de Mairon dissert, sur la glace, part II. sect. 3. chap. 3.

The large masses of ice or snow that are placed there melt in some proportion; but, as their thaw is carried on very slowly, there are still sufficient quantities of ice left for the purposes of luxury.

Of all fluids oil of olives freezes soonest, and other oils in succession; I mean of those oils that have been made by pressure, not by distillation. Water and such insipid liquors follow next, then spirits of wine and all spirituous liquors, which however take a large quantity of freezing cold to congeal them. The most watery parts of these begin to freeze first; while the stronger fiery spirit flies to the centre, and frequently is found concentrated in the midst of the cask in the hardest frosts, still preserving its fluidity. Spirit of nitre, and such acid spirits, as well as vinegar itself, greatly resist congelation; though they are found not able to endure extreme cold, which, at length, destroys their fluidity. Quicksilver, it was thought till of late, was not to be congealed by any degree of cold whatsoever. But in this naturalists were mistaken; for the royal academy at Petersburg have not long since congealed it into an icy mass by a method well known to almost every philosopher before, but prosecuted by none of them with equal perseverance. The Russian academists only used the same arts by which philosophers were accustomed to make artificial ice at pleasure. We shall first give the common method of making ice, and then the new art of freezing quicksilver.

It was said, in the beginning of this essay, that sal ammoniac, being mixed with pounded ice or snow, melted them, and at the same time made them colder. A similar, though not so intense a cold, may also be thus given to snow water by any salt whatsoever; such as alum, copperas, salt-petre, or common sea-salt, which we use at our tables. Now, if we take about four pounds of snow, or pounded ice, and mix them with about a pound of salt; in this composition, if we set a water-glass up to the edges in water, and filled with water, we shall soon see the salt dissolve the ice or snow; but while dissolving it will at the same time freeze the water in the glass into one solid mass of ice, or at least will leave a sufficient quantity sticking to the sides, to shew the truth of the experiment.

Naturalists all insist upon the necessity of using salt of some kind or other in this experiment; but I have often made ice by the fire-side without any salt whatsoever, and which every person that pleases may readily try. It is only to fill a small deep

pewter-dish with water, and, upon that, to place a common pewter-plate filled, but not heaped, with snow. Bring this simple apparatus near the fire, stir the snow in the plate with a cane or any other instrument. The snow will dissolve, and the ice will be formed upon the back of the plate which was set in the dish of water. I have tried it frequently without salt, and it answers, though not with equal efficacy.

But, by this method, we can only then make ice when we are possessed of snow or ice already. Boerhaave gives us a method of making ice without them. We must have, for this purpose, at any season of the year, the coldest water we can get; this is to be mixed with a proper quantity of the salt, at the rate of about three ounces to a quart of water. Another quart of water must be prepared in the same manner with the first; the salt, by being dissolved in each, will make the water, as was said above, much colder than it was before. They are then to be mixed together, and this will make them colder still. Two quarts of water more, prepared and mixed in the manner of the two first, are to be mixed with these, which will increase the cold to a much higher degree in all. The whole of this operation is to be carried on in a cold cellar; and a glass of common water is then to be placed in the vessel of liquor thus artificially cooled, which will be turned into ice in the space of twelve hours. Of all salts, sal ammoniac best answers this intention.

But, of late, there has been a more effectual method of congealing fluids, than any yet mentioned. It has been discovered, that fluids standing in a current of air grow, by this means, much colder than before. It has been discovered, also, that all substances grow colder by the fluids they contain, or are mixed with, being evaporated. If both these methods, therefore, are practised upon the same body at the same time, they will increase the cold to almost any degree of intenseness we desire.

The Russian experiment, at Petersburg, of congealing quicksilver was thus: At a time when the quicksilver was found to have fallen extremely low, and the cold consequently to be very intense, the mercury being, by De Lisle's thermometer, which is best adapted for measuring the degrees of cold, as Farenheit's for measuring those of heat; being, I say, by this thermometer, fallen to 250 degrees, they increased the cold by mixing the fuming spirit of nitre; and, having been left to cool in snow, with half as much snow in a common glass, stirring it till it becomes

of the consistence of pap, the thermometer being dipped into this composition, the quicksilver sunk to 470 degrees. Upon a repetition of this experiment, when the mercury (which, contrary to the manner of water, instead of dilating, still continued to contract with increased cold) sunk to 500 degrees, they broke the glass, and it was found frozen into an hard solid mass; but, what was most extraordinary, it bore the hammer like a common metal, and was beat into the shape of an half-crown. At last, however, it began to break, and, being thawed, recovered its former fluidity. From hence we see that the spirits, either of salt or nitre, are possessed of the power of cooling liquors in a much higher degree than the common substances in concrete. If common nitre or salt-petre, for they are the same, sinks the thermometer to eleven degrees, spirit of nitre will be found to sink it eight degrees still lower, as has been discovered by Farenheit.

From all that has been said upon this subject, we can give probable reasons for the different degrees of cold in different regions, tho' under the same latitude, and consequently blessed with equal proportions of solar heat. Thus, for instance, the latitude of Moscow and Edinburgh is precisely the same, yet, in the one, the cold is often found to be to forty degrees greater than freezing, while the other seldom feels above five. One reason may be, that the air of the one country may be more charged with salts proper for producing cold, than the other. It may be also observed, that the internal or central heat of one region may be ex-

ceeded by that in the same parallel; and it must therefore be, for this reason, colder. It may be said, that a country which lies high, and on whose mountains ice gathers in great quantities, will, upon that account, be colder still; for ice, as we have seen, is not only produced by cold, but also produces cold. The regions of North America are colder by far, than those of similar latitudes in Europe; and, probably, for the reasons already mentioned. The cause Halley assigns for this difference of cold, in the new world, is too remarkable to be passed unnoticed. He conjectures, that this part of the new world was formerly situated much nearer the pole, than it is at present: That its situation was altered, and that it was removed farther from the pole, or, which is the same thing, the pole was removed from it, by a change which he supposes to have happened in our earth many ages ago. The cold therefore which those countries are at present obliged to sustain, seemingly unfitted to their climate, he takes to be no other than the remains of that which they once endured from their polar situation, and those mountains of ice that are now found heaped in every part of those desolate regions, the collections of those early ages, which the more neighbouring sun has not hitherto had power totally to dissolve. Even the speculations of the Great deserve remark; if they teach us nothing real, they will at least teach us, by their deviations from reason, always to disside in the rectitude of our own.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from on Board the Cruttenden Indiaman :

Dated, " Off Falmouth, June 16."

THE public, I dare say, before this, have heard of the great revolution, and princely acquisition, Lord Clive has made for the Company in Bengal. Instead of deposing and setting up new Nabobs, as has been of late the custom there, Lord Clive has got the nabobship of Bengal, with all its territories, ceded and settled upon the Company for ever; that is, at least the profits of it; for they have the collecting the revenues, but are obliged, by treaty, to give up the title to the next heir of Meer Jaffier's (the Nabob we first set up) who is content with the bare name, and a small sum allowed him by the Company to support his dignity. The revenues of Bengal, as collected by the Company, are about three million five hundred thousand pounds per annum, out of which they pay, as a tribute to the King, about three hun-

dred thousand, and to the Nabob about two hundred thousand pounds per annum; so that, after all their expences of the civil and military services are deducted, (which are very great) they have about one million five hundred thousand pounds a year clear.

As I am speaking of the Mogul's empire, I cannot help observing to you, what a strange kind of government it is; being reduced almost to a state of rebellion, anarchy, and confusion; (for the yoke must ever sit intolerably uneasy upon those who are conquered by people of a different religion, manners, and principles, as the Mahomedan conquerors were) many of the Nabobs and Rajas have shook off their allegiance, and hold themselves in a state of independency; and, as with them, so it has been with the Kings, nothing but deposing,

posing, massacring, and setting up new ones. The present King's father was deposed, and massacred, by his grandson's Vizier, or Prime Minister, but a few years since, and he was obliged to fly to save himself from the same fate. At present, the King is kept from the throne by his own son, or rather his son's Vizier, (the same that massacred his father) who is the leading man at Dehli, and the most powerful in the empire; and is only acknowledged by one Nabob, who is his Vizier, and lately by the English.

The Nabobs of Bengal have, for a long while, held themselves independent, therefore had both parties for their enemies; and the King, till very lately, always acted against the English and their Nabobs, and was actually in the field with Cossim Ally Kawn, at the late decisive battle with Monro. Since which, on the arrival of Lord Clive, whose very name carries victory with it, and ever will be dreaded by these barbarians, the King has treated with the English, and ceded these grand possessions to the Company, in lieu of our acknowledging him, paying him the above-mentioned tribute, and supporting him against his enemies.

Just before our arrival at Bengal, a sudden turn had like to have happened in the Company's affairs, which, if it had not been discovered in time, might have over-set all Lord Clive's grand projects; for, although he has great merit in his government, from his employers, yet the world condemns it, as being prejudicial, and at the expence of individuals in general, both in the civil and military services. Amongst others of his Lordship's schemes of œconomy in the Company's affairs, he had taken a resolution to reduce the batty of the Officers, which is extraordinary pay allowed them in the field, or on actual service, and is what they cannot support themselves in the field without; this caused a general discontent throughout the whole corps, and all under Field Officers entered into a secret combination to resign their commissions on a certain day, unless his Lordship would agree to the batty; and, having wrote a remonstrance down to his Lordship, begged an immediate answer; adding, that, if they had it not by such a time, they should then resign the service. His Lordship had heard of the combination, from one of the Officers of the party, who disclosed it to the Commanding Officer by an odd accident: A brother Officer and himself happened to quarrel, and, a duel ensuing, he wounded his antagonist, and did some other mischief, which the

Commanding Officer was obliged to take notice of, and he was put under an arrest, to be tried by a Court-martial as the aggressor; but, when he found it likely to go hard against him, he thought he could make interest to get it looked over, by discovering the combination. Upon hearing it, his Lordship made preparations, by sending for Officers from the other settlements, and creating all the new ones he could out of the civil list; and, instead of answering their remonstrance, took the field himself, and appeared suddenly before the army; but, his arrival not being so soon as they expected, most of the Officers had resigned their commissions: However, his Lordship's presence had the proper effect, in over-awing the rest, most of them recanting and joining him. After establishing order and tranquillity among the troops, and putting in the new Officers, his Lordship left the army, and came down to Calcutta, in order to make preparations for his passage home. It is generally thought this combination would have been of bad consequence, if it had not been discovered in time; for the army was then above 400 miles from the capital, and in the heart of the enemy's country; and, if there had been a total resignation of Officers, the troops in all probability would have mutinied, dispersed, and deserted, which would have afforded a dreadful opening to Cossim Ally's party. The Officers are said to have behaved with a great deal of spirit and honour in the affair; for they declared, in their remonstrance, that they would not endeavour to draw the troops over to their cause, nor leave the army any way in distress; but, on the contrary, if the troops should mutiny, would join in endeavouring to suppress them; and, if the enemy should take the advantage of their situation, would act as volunteers, till they could get Officers in their places.

To point out his Lordship's great services to his employers, and at the same time the means used to accomplish them, requires more skill in India politics, and an abler pen than mine; however I shall just mention the heads of them.

His Lordship, to those who are acquainted with the Company's affairs in Bengal, will seem to have but little merit in the late treaty with the King and Nabob as before mentioned, which was a plan laid long before by his predecessor, Mr. Vansittart, but was not concluded for want of the parties agreeing in some rather immaterial points, the principal of which was the delivering up Cossim Ally Kawn and Som-

ro, who effected the shocking and most cruel massacre at Patna. Lord Clive, by giving up these points, brought it to a happy conclusion. The other great pieces of merit his Lordship claims, are, his having reduced, as they are called, a tumultuous mercenary set of civil servants to a strict obedience to the Company's orders; tho', perhaps, by depriving them of that very means by which his Lordship acquired his own great riches; and his having restored order and discipline in an army of discontented Officers, and soldiers ripe for mutiny—himself the sole cause of those disorders.

The reformation in the Company's settlements, particularly at Bengal, has been carried on with such great rigour as to be deemed persecution. Lord Clive is certainly a man of great capacity, indefatigable application and perseverance, and amazing sagacity in foretelling events, and in fathoming the thoughts and designs of men.

His Lordship is coming home in the next ship, and perhaps returns one of the richest subjects of Great Britain. He was a good deal indisposed when we left Calcutta; but, by our last advices, was getting better: His disorder was of a very peculiar nature, though a malady which people are a good deal afflicted with in Bengal: He was seized with a prodigious weakness of the nerves and depression of spirits, and such a strange melancholy turn, that he would not see any body for some days; most people impute it to his being too much perplexed with the Company's affairs.

We bring home the second Governor and his Lady, who went out with Lord Clive, with an intention to stay and succeed him in the government; but he is returned rich enough without it. To shew you what amazing great fortunes are made in Bengal in a short time, let me mention the success this Gentleman has had: In the beginning of the troubles, in the year 1756, he was but young on the establishment in the Company's service, just married, and perhaps worth about 10,000 l. he lost his all when Calcutta was taken by the Nabob, and they barely escaped with their lives; she was obliged to fly on board a ship, through a hot fire from a barbarous victorious enemy, who shew no respect to sex or condition, and in doing which she had several shot through her petticoats: He was obliged to do duty as a common soldier, in defence of the Company's property, with the rest of the Gentlemen that escaped. However, Fortune soon favoured them, in the retaking of Calcutta by the brave Watson and Clive; and, upon their setting up the new Nabob, Meer Jaffier, they, with the rest of their fellow-sufferers, had restitution made them of all they lost. In a few years afterwards they came home, and were said to be worth about 60,000 l.

Upon Lord Clive's and his interest joining, they went out again in May 1765, and now he is returned worth about 150,000 l.—A vast increase of fortune to be made in about a year and a half!

A RECEIPT to cure the AGUE and FEVER.

TAKE 30 grains of snake-root, which will cost one penny;
40 grains of salt of wormwood, ditto;
Half an ounce of the best powder of Jesuits' bark, which will cost six pence;
Half a pint of red Port wine, ditto.

The whole charge one shilling and two pence.

Put them all into a bottle with the wine, and shake them well together.

To be taken in four equal quantities, the first and last thing, morning and evening, when the fit is perfectly over.

Make it into eight equal doses for a child, remembering always to shake the bottle.

Continue taking the above medicine now and then after the ague and fever are quite gone, to prevent it's returning again.

News Foreign and Domestic.

May 30.

Frankfort on the Mayne, May 1.

WE have received from Vogeisberg the following account of an observation made by two persons in the night between the 12th and 13th ult. on the latter of which days a shock of the earth was felt at Gotha, Cassel, and Göttingen. Being at midnight in the fields near Ulrickstein, they perceived the sky, which had been before very clear, began to be overspread with

clouds, and a violent wind arose. About one o'clock, in their return to the town, they observed a very thick exhalation, which rose on the west side of a meadow, and extended in an oblong form over the whole town, directing its course to the north-east; but a mountain prevented them from seeing it at a farther distance. When they came to Ulrickstein, they were told there had been three violent shocks of the earth felt there, of which themselves had perceived no sign, except the cloud just mentioned.

Genoa,

Genoa, May 11. Col Matra, who brought off our troops on the 3d inst. from the island of Capraia, under a continual fire, was slightly wounded in two places. As soon as the government received advice of the action, they dispatched a reinforcement of 400 men, who are to join the other troops under the Senator Pinelli, and attempt a second disembarkation. When the last letters came from Corsica, the fort of Capraia still held out, after a defence of near three months.

According to accounts from France, the frosts have been lately so severe in that country, as to have destroyed all the buds of the vines in many provinces, as well as the fruits which are beginning to form, and even the leaves of the mulberry trees; which last loss is the more considerable, as the silkworms were nearly all hatched, and on that account obliged to be deserted.

The Prince of Wales East-Indiaman, Capt. Court, from China, is arrived at Dover; she left St. Helena the 27th of March, in company with the Royal Charlotte and Cruttenden, but parted with them the 30th ditto.

The 18th inst. came on at Aberdeen in Scotland, the trials of several rioters about corn in that country, when three of the ringleaders were ordered to receive each 50 stripes, and then to be banished to the plantations for life.

June 1.

Dublin, May 23. In the cambric manufacture of this kingdom, are now employed not less than 160 looms at Dundalk, where, in the short space of one year only, above 70,000 yards have been made, the greater part already at market, or sold; and it is observable, that this quantity has been made between May 1766, and May 1767, which shews that this important manufacture is in an improving state, and will be of the utmost national advantage, which is already obvious from the gradual diminution of the importation of French cambricks into this kingdom.

June 2.

Florence, May 19. Letters just received from Rome mention, that an express was arrived there from Civita Vecchia, with advice, that fifteen Catalan vessels, escorted by three armed shebecks, were arrived there from Barcelona, with five hundred and seventy Jesuits on board; the Pope, though with reluctance, consented to their being landed, and ordered them to be conducted to Ferrara.

The following vessels arrived at Britol last week with wheat and flour, viz. The Fanny, from New-York, with 4912 bushels of wheat, and 440 barrels of flour; the Two Sisters, from Ulyssingen, with 5600 bushels of wheat; and the Young Beatres, from Rotterdam, with 4800 bushels.

Yesterday morning, about three o'clock, as the Plymouth stage waggon was going out of town, it took fire in Fleet-street, occasioned by a bottle of aqua fortis breaking against a bottle of spirits of wine, and setting fire to the same: By timely assistance it was soon extinguished, after doing about 30l. damage, and the waggon pursued its journey.

Yesterday the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor,

Recorder, &c. held the general sessions of the peace at Guildhall, when Edward Fielding was tried and convicted, for falsely charging with a robbery a young fellow, who had refused to enter for a soldier in the East-India Company's service. The Court sentenced this man to be confined twelve months in Newgate, and afterwards to give security for his good behaviour for two years, himself in 100l. and two securities in 50l. each.

Capt. John Young, who was convicted last sessions of ill using and illegally confining Henry Soppet at a lock up house in Chancery-lane, was sentenced to be confined twelve months in Newgate, to give security for his good behaviour for two years, himself in 100l. and two securities in 50l. each, to remain in Newgate, till the securities are obtained.

June 3

Naples, May 5. The King came hither on Saturday on account of the feast of St. Januarius, whose blood was liquified as usual, in the presence of a prodigious number of persons. By order of his Catholic Majesty, the considerable revenues, which the Jesuits of the kingdom of Arragon possessed here, and which were assigned them by Philip V. late King of Spain, are sequestered. Our senate and the city have presented a petition to the King of Spain, praying him to bestow them on our hospital for sick.

Vienna, May 16. The Empress Queen hath caused to be erected, at her own expence, in the church of the Bare-footed Augustins, a most superb mausoleum, in honour of the late Field Marshal Count Daun.

On Saturday last were burnt at Southampton, fifteen hundred yards of gold lace, together with nine tuns of run tobacco, taken from the smugglers in the channel.

Yesterday came on before Lord Mansfield, and a special jury, at Westminster-hall, a remarkable trial, wherein a poor broom-maker was plaintiff, and the toll-master of Hampton-bridge, defendant. The action was laid for damages and costs against the defendant, for seizing on the plaintiff's horse after he had rode him through the river below bridge, and demanding a penny toll, which, being refused, as not having crossed the bridge, the horse was sold for the penny and costs. After a long trial the jury brought in a verdict for the plaintiff. By this verdict, as many as please may cross the river below or above bridge in dry weather, without being liable to pay toll.

Yesterday came on before Lord Chief Justice Parker, and a special jury, a trial, wherein the King was plaintiff, and three eminent silk-mercers defendants, for importing a large quantity of French silks contrary to the statute, when, after a long trial, a verdict was returned for the King of 547l. 10s. besides costs, as the single value. A great many Spitalfields silk-weavers attended the trial.

June 4.

Saturday came on before the Barons of the Exchequer, a trial, wherein two linen drapers were plaintiffs, and a Gentleman was defendant; the action

tion was brought for goods sold to the defendant's wife, after a separation from her husband, to the amount of 300*l.* and upwards; but, the declaration being faulty, the plaintiff were nonsuited.

Yesterday the report was made by Mr. Recorder to his Majesty of the 16 prisoners under sentence of death in Newgate, when only the six following were ordered for execution on Wednesday next, viz. William Elliott, John Benham †, Samuel Knock, and Jacob Wood, for house-breaking; John M'Donnell, for forging; and Lawrence Sweetman, for highway robbery.

The following are respited during his Majesty's pleasure, viz. David Roberts, James Simpson, Richard Leach, John Harris, Thomas Spines, Daniel Hobbs, Samuel Collins, Henry Johnson, Thomas Smith, and Mary Peck.

Tuesday morning Jeremiah Ryan, the evidence against Francis Gorman, lately executed for murder, and the rest of the Holloway gang, found means to saw his irons off, with an intent to make his escape; but being detected through the vigilance of the keeper, he was secured, and had a very heavy pair of irons put on him.

June 5.

Letters from Martinico of the 4th of April, by the way of South Carolina, advise, that the effects of the hurricane, which happened there in August last, continue to be felt very severely through the whole island; and that the French King had done every thing in his power to alleviate the misfortunes of his subjects there, by granting every indulgence that could be wished, and ordering large quantities of beef and other provisions to be transported and distributed among the poorer sort; but that there was an evil which they could not overcome, the want of cash, the island having been so drained of specie by foreign vessels, that an ordonnance was shortly to be issued, requiring the masters of all such vessels, in future, to give security that they will take in payment for their cargoes nothing but melasses, sugars, and other goods.

Wednesday the price of tallow fell eight-pence per stone in the markets of this metropolis.

June 8.

On Friday last, at a meeting of a great number of the Justices of the Peace acting within the East hundred of Brixon, and Borough of Southwark, in the county of Surry, a proposal made at a former meeting, (by Sir Joseph Mawbey, Bart. one of the Representatives in Parliament for the said Borough, for the establishment of a Rotation of Magistrates, to meet regularly in the same manner as they do in the city of London,) was taken into consideration, and unanimously approved of; after which, a Committee of seventeen Gentlemen then present, was appointed to consider of the properest method of carrying the said Rotation into execution. It is said near forty of the principal Gentlemen in the neighbourhood would agree to meet in turn, for the better and more decent administration of justice, every day in the forenoon, at the Town hall.

Thursday night the old woman, at Mr. Nevill's manufactory at the bottom of the Haymar-

ket, spun 3000 yards of thread in three hours and a quarter for a considerable wager.

This day the sessions ended at the Old Bailey, when three convicts received sentence of death, thirty-eight were ordered to be transported for seven years, and one for fourteen years, four were ordered to be whipped, and thirteen were discharged on proclamation.

Amongst the transports were Preston and Williams, the conspirators against the Marquis of Carnarvon, with an intent to extort money.

The sessions of the peace was adjourned until Monday the 13th of July at Guildhall, and the session of gaol delivery until Wednesday the 15th of the same month at the Old Bailey.

Kingston (in Jamaica) Jan. 31. The 26th instant came to anchor in this port, the sloop George, Capt. Jeremiah Rogers, bound from Halifax to New-York, blown off the coast by stress of weather. Being obliged to put into Porto Rico the 15th inst. having only a few biscuits and gallons of water on board; upon sending the boat on shore to get relief, no notice being taken of the signal made by the sloop, the mate and sailors in the boat were detained as prisoners, and the boat was sent back by their own people, commanded by a Lieutenant of a guarda costa, who boarded the vessel, and made the Captain and all on board prisoners, with a strong guard on deck; they then went into the cabin, and opened trunks and boxes belonging to the passengers, and carried away sundry effects and money, as also goods belonging to the vessel. On the 17th instant, being under way, a Spanish frigate brought the sloop to anchor, first firing a shot to leeward, and sent the boat, with eight or nine hands armed, commanded by a petty Officer, who ordered the Captain and passengers to go on board the Spanish vessel; and during the time the Captain and passengers were on board the Spanish vessel, his people were committing many acts of piracy and barbarity on board the sloop, and would not suffer any of the people belonging to the sloop to hale the ship; and after complaining to the Captain of the frigate, no redress was obtained, but a peremptory demand was made to send on board his vessel a barrel of mackrel as a pass. It is to be observed, that the Governor of St. Domingo was on board, who said, 'it was not in his power to give any relief, being only a passenger:' it was therefore thought more prudent to leave such an inhospitable coast, than make any further attempts for relief, having a perishable cargo on board.—The above account is taken from a copy of the Captain's protest.

From the NEW YORK GAZETTE of April 30.

Boston New England, April 23. The following is a copy of thanks addressed to the Right Hon. William Pitt, Esq; (now Earl of Chatham) by the Speaker of the late House of Representatives.

'Sir, Your noble and generous efforts in support of the common rights of mankind, and liberties of Great Britain and her colonies, and more particularly in the late session of Parliament, have very justly insured you the warmest affection and

† The above Benham was since respited for trying on him the efficacy of Mr. Pierce's syptic.

and esteem of every honest and sensible British subject.

'The House of Representatives of this his Majesty's Province, sensible of your distinguished merit, and signal favours you have done to the colonies, by employing your great abilities and interest in their behalf, immediately after voting an humble address of thanks to his Majesty, have ordered, that their grateful acknowledgments should be made to their generous patron.

'Sir, at the desire of the House of Representatives, I have the honour of transmitting to you their thanks; and in their name beg your acceptance of the inclosed vote. I am, with the greatest respect, your most obliged, and most obedient humble servant, T. CUSHING, Speaker.'

The following is a copy of a letter by the January Packet, from the Right Hon. the Earl of Chatham to the late House of Representatives, in answer to their address of thanks to his Lordship.

'Sir, The honour of your letter, communicating to me a public testimony of so high a nature, found me in a severe fit of the Gout, which long disabled me from using my hand. Give me leave now, Sir, to offer my humble acknowledgments, and to assure you, that, though late, they are not less warmly dictated by a true sense of respectful gratitude towards the House of Representatives of the Massachusetts Bay; they will allow me to add, that I shall always esteem myself particularly fortunate, whenever the just discharge of my duty here, meets with approbation in America.

'I am, with great truth, and distinguished regard, Sir, Your most obedient and most humble servant.

'Bath, 24 Dec. 1766. CHATHAM.
To Thomas Cushing, Esq; Speaker to the Hon. House of Representatives of his Majesty's Province of Massachusetts-bay.

June 9.

Hague, June 5. M. de Larrey, Privy Counsellor and Secretary to the Prince of Orange, sets out for Berlin to-morrow, in order to settle every thing relative to the marriage of his Serene Highness with the Princess Wilhelmina, sister to the Prince Royal of Prussia.

The Havanna East-Indiaman, who is arrived in the Downs from the East-Indies, sailed from Canton the 8th of January, with the Fox and Hampshire. She left St. Helena the 14th of April; the Speaker, Brooke, sailed two days before her; the Hampshire, Deptford, and Cumberland, were to sail in a few days after her; the Fox not arrived.

The Earl of Middlesex, Hazill, from London, arrived at St. Helena, spoke with the Lord Caraden, Smith, from Fort St. George, to the eastward of the Cape, with Governor Palk on board, all well.

Yesterday se'nnight the privilege for franking of letters expired in Ireland, and will not come in again until the 18th of July, the Parliament being prorogued to the 27th day of August next.

Bristol, June 6. Last Monday afternoon as the constables of the Castle Precincts were in

search of some stockings that were stolen a few nights before in Merchant-street, their suspicion led them to the house of John Langford, night watchman, in the Quakers Friars, where they discovered concealed in a box, one Jane Bryan, a girl about 18 years of age, a spectacle indeed! being almost starved, and quite naked. It appeared, that she had been a lodger in the house near 20 months, but had not been confined to the narrow limits of this box (which is about 30 inches long and 18 broad) more than eight months, during which time she had been often without sustenance for three days together. The position she was obliged to lie in (for she is tall) has so contracted her limbs, that they are at present quite useless, and perhaps ever will be so. They also found in the same house one Hannah Rogers, quite naked, and with only shavings to lie on. She lived at service in this city, which she left on being with child, and fled to this place for shelter. She declares, that she lodged thirty nights in the same room where the girl was confined in the box before she knew it. Both these deplorable creatures were immediately carried to St. Peter's Hospital: Langford and his wife were forthwith secured; the daughter has been since taken up, but the man pleading ignorance of the whole matter, and the girl confirming it, he was released. The wife and daughter are separately confined in Bridewell, till their unnatural and cruel treatment can be further enquired into.

On Sunday evening two young men were drowned in the river below Woolwich, and four others, narrowly escaped the same fate, occasioned by the oversetting of a pleasure barge.

June 10.

Thorn, May 22. The 18th of this month a large detachment of Russian troops, which are in this town and its environs, began to march under the conduct of Major General Count d'Apraxin, to take up their quarters in some places of Great Poland.

Gloucester, June 3. We are well assured, that the association of farmers, &c. in this country for prosecuting forestallers, ingrossers, and regrators, will produce very good effects, as several informations have been made against offenders, who have been since apprehended, and bound over to the next quarter-sessions to answer for these offences.

Norwich, June 6. On Sunday last a great storm of hail and rain fell in this city and neighbourhood, attended with thunder and lightning; during the storm a horse was struck dead by the lightning on Saddleton's meadow in Thorpe. We hear from Salt-house, in Norfolk, that a poor woman and a child were so terribly scorched by a ball of fire, that their lives are despaired of; a heavy rain continued till Wednesday night with very little intermission. The low grounds and marshes between this city and Yarmouth are under water. On Wednesday night the temporary bridge, lately erected at Harford, within two miles of this city, was carried away by the rapidity of the the flood.

Leeds, June 9. Monday se'nnight there was a

most terrible storm of thunder and lightning, when a ball of fire fell upon the house of Richard Rylance, in Church-street, Ormskirk, carried away the chimney and flats from the roof, the windows of the third story, shattered the side of the building, and melted the lead of the lower windows, though there were several persons in the house, and the ball of fire traversed the room of a lying-in woman, providentially no one received any hurt.

June 12.

Letters received at Constantinople from Cairo advise, that on the third of March last, being the second feast of the Bairam, the day on which all the Beys and other Officers of the city repair to the castle to compliment Hamsey Pacha, Governor of Egypt, about sixty persons, most of whom belonged to Grandees, who have been some time in exile, having formed a design of assassinating several of the Beys now in post, got into the Pacha's hall of audience, disguised and well armed; but the Emir Hatch, or Conductor of the Mecca caravan, having observed among them some suspicious movements, he signified the same to the other Beys; one of whom, on his taking leave of the Pacha, received a pistol shot, which tore away part of his jaw. On this, all the Beys had recourse to their sabres, fought their way through, and destroyed the conspirators. One Bey remained dead on the spot, others were dangerously wounded, as were also several principal Officers. After this bloody scene, wherein many lives were lost, the Government ordered the Pacha to be deposed, which was done the same day; and those of his Officers, who were suspected to have favoured this plot, were banished. The Janissary Aga has ordered many of the Grandees of Cairo, who were discovered to be accomplices therein, to be punished.

June 13.

Vienna, May 30. The Empress consort died on Thursday morning about nine o'clock. The small-pox was of so very malevolent a kind, that from the first moment there was scarce a glimpse of hope. She herself was soon acquainted with the danger, and met it with the most exemplary piety, patience, resignation and fortitude. Her death was very easy, without struggle or convulsion, so that those about her scarce knew when she expired. All the Imperial Family, and the whole Court, are under the greatest affliction on this melancholy occasion.

Florence, May 30. The first and second convoy of Jesuits from Spain having been refused to land at Civita Vecchia, they sailed from thence towards Corsica, where the Republic of Genoa had consented that a certain number of them should be distributed in the places that are garrisoned by the French troops: But, by the last letters received here from Genoa, we hear, that M. de Marbœuf, the commander in chief of those troops in that island, had declared, that he could not permit the Jesuits to land there; and that the Republic had likewise made the same declaration in regard to their landing in any part of that state on the continent; and that notice

thereof had been dispatched by a vessel to meet those convoys at sea.

Last Thursday afternoon at Bow-fair, as a machine, called an up-and-down, in which were several children riding, was broke down; and some of the children being greatly hurt, the mob were so irritated thereat, that they immediately set fire to the machine, which soon consumed to ashes.

June 15.

Jonathan's coffee-house, in 'Change-alley, is new cleaned and *white-washed*; which some people think has been long wanted.

To such a height is modern gentility carried, that a duel with pistols was actually fought on Tuesday morning, between two footmen in the parish of St. James's; they were fellow-servants, and had quarrelled about the affections of a young Lady, who officiated in the house as an assistant to the landry-maid; no mischief however ensued, besides the loss of their places, their master turning them off when he heard of the affair, and telling them, that none had a right to murder one another but people of quality.

Cambridge, June 12.

Monday last about noon, Mr. Nathaniel Jardine, linen draper, near Bennet church, in this town, was seized with a fit, as he sat upon a bench by his door, from which he fell, and received a violent cut on his head, which rendered him senseless; he was immediately blooded, which somewhat recovered him, and he was carried, by his own desire, to the house of Mr. Clay, grocer, in Trompington-street, where he died on Wednesday morning. His brother, a few months ago, was taken in much the same manner, but died instantly.—There is something so singular in the lives of these two brothers, that we should not do justice to our readers if we passed it by unnoticed: They were about sixty years old, had lived together from their infancy, and had, for more than forty years, kept a linen-draper's shop; during which time, we are informed, they never had their house cleaned but once, which was when their mother died, whom, to save expences, they laid out themselves; they seldom admitted any person beyond their shop or store-room; and it is asserted they had no bed, but used to lie upon some old packing cloths that their goods came in; and so continually disturbed lest any of their effects should be stolen, that they frequently watched alternately. So miserable were they, in order to amass wealth, they did not even allow themselves the common necessities of life, not a whole joint of meat having been known to enter the house for twenty years past. Thus pinched for want of sustenance within, and through neglect in their linen and apparel, pestered with vermin without, no wonder they always carried a very meagre aspect. It is somewhat remarkable, that if a publican or other person laid out a few shillings with them, they would enquire their place of abode, and frequently go a mile or two to fetch a quart of beer, yet cautious that they should not be seen, lest others might be offended. On the death of their father, they found upwards of 1000 guineas, concealed in his bed; and at the death

of the first brother, the survivor found a considerable sum of money, which had been secreted from him. It is not certainly known what he died possessed of, but it is generally supposed from 6 to 8000*l.* the whole of which, except a legacy of 20*l.* he has, by will, left to the above Mr. Clay; who, it seems, had lately shewn him some civilities, by now and then sending him a comfortable dinner, &c. The deceased had often declared he did not know of any relations.

June 16.

Letters from Constantinople mention, that the most rigorous punishments are inflicted on the venders of provisions of any sort, which are found either short in weight or measure, or bad in quality; for which purpose a person belonging to the law, attended by a number of Janissaries, goes daily through the different quarters of the city, to see that all persons conform to the above order.

June 17.

Monday a cause came on in Guildhall, wherein a stable-keeper was plaintiff, and a rider to a warehouseman, defendant. The action was brought for the recovery of 20*l.* for keeping a horse at livery; but it appearing on evidence that the plaintiff had let out the horse for hire, for a month together, in the absence of the owner, a verdict was given for the defendant.

June 18.

On Tuesday last three pumps on a new construction, two of which were made by Mr. Martin in Fleet-street, and one by Mr. Bowden at Blackfriars-bridge, Surry, were tried against the chain pump on board his Majesty's ship Chester, at Chester, before Sir Edward Hawke, Sir Piercy Brett, the Comptroller and Surveyors of the Navy, &c. the quantity of water discharged by each pump was as follows, viz. Bowden's pump, with 10 men, in 15 minutes, 22 tons.

Chain ditto, 10 men, same time, 20½ tons.

Martin's ditto, 10 men, same time, 18 tons.

Martin's small ditto, six men, same time, 12½ tons.

June 24.

At the Court of Common-Council held yesterday at Guildhall, it was unanimously resolved, upon the motion of Mr. Deputy Rossiter, that the freedom of this city be presented, in a gold box, to the Right Hon. Charles Townshend, Chancellor and under Treasurer of his Majesty's Exchequer, one of the Lords Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Treasurer of Great Britain, and one of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council, as a tribute justly due to his distinguished talents, so happily employed, and so successfully exerted in the service of his King and country; and as a mark of our gratitude for the late instances of his regard to the city of London, and readiness to promote its embellishment, convenience and prosperity; but more especially for his sedulous application and endeavours to promote the trade and manufactures of this kingdom, to lessen the public debt; and with this salutary view, to diminish the expence, and improve the revenues of the state, without weakening the national force, or laying additional burthens upon

commerce; for his spirit and resolution in advising the late extraordinary, but necessary exertion of power, in favour of the poor, under the alarming prospect of famine, without attempting to endanger the liberties of his country, by exalting the royal prerogative above the law; and lastly, for his well tempered zeal in support of the undoubted legislative authority of the King and Parliament of Great Britain, over all parts of his Majesty's dominions.

And likewise a piece of plate, of the value of two hundred guineas, to be presented to John Paterson, Esq; for his great service done this city.

June 25.

Yesterday a Common Hall was held at Guildhall for the election of Sheriffs of this City and Middlesex for the ensuing year, when Mr. Alderman Peers and Mr. Alderman Nash were declared duly elected.

A few days since was tried in the Court of King's - Bench, Westminster, an indictment against a foreigner, for violently assaulting and ill using a Lady, with whom he had cohabited several years; but it appearing the same Lady had not been led astray by him, and had by various means attempted to live again with the defendant, subsequent to the misbehaviour complained of, and after being parted on a settled annuity, besides the particular charges not appearing duly supported, the Jury, after a long, fair, and candid hearing, acquitted him without any hesitation, or departing from Court. On this occasion, it was remarked how dangerous an illicit commerce with the fair is to youth; and how, even to them, applications to Courts of Justice are uncertain, when their conduct is not strictly squared by the wholesome rules of virtue.

Florence, June 6. On Wednesday the 2d inst. a bark arrived at Leghorn with two Corsican Officers on board from Capraia, with an account of the surrender of the fortress of that little island to the Corsicans on the 28th past, after a blockade of an hundred and two days: The garrison, which consisted of thirty soldiers and two or three Officers, had for many days lived upon a small portion of bread and water; so that they were all much extenuated: They were treated with the greatest humanity by the Corsican Officers, and were permitted by their capitulation to go to Genoa. Among the other things that were found in the fortress, there were four pieces of brass battery cannon, and seven smaller pieces, with a large quantity of bullets, powder, and other military stores. Three hundred Corsicans have been left in garrison there: The rest were immediately sent back to Corsica.

June 27.

Yesterday, at the General Court of the East-India Company, held at Merchant-Taylors hall by adjournment, it was unanimously resolved to grant a pension of 1500*l.* per ann. to General Lawrence, during his life, for his many great services to the Company, the said grant to commence from last Christmas. It was also moved, to grant the Company's servants certain gratuities, for their respective services.

BIRTHS.

A SON to the Lady of the Hon. Arthur Trevor, Esq; in Ireland.

A daughter to the Right Hon. Lady Mary Walker.

A daughter to the Lady of Lord Willoughby de Broke.

A son to the Lady of Robert Hampden Pye, Esq; of the first regiment of Foot Guards.

A son to the Lady of Giles Earle, Esq; in Wigmore-street.

MARRIAGES.

HON. William Craven, Esq; nephew to the Right Hon. Lord Craven, to the Hon. Lady Betty Berkeley, sister to the Right Hon. the Earl of Berkeley.

Sir Charles Cope, Bart. to Miss Bishop, daughter of Sir Cecil Bishop, member for Borough-bridge, Yorkshire.

Sir James Langham, Bart. to Miss Musgrove.

Francis Salvador, Esq; of Billiter-square, to Miss Salvador, daughter of Joseph Salvador, Esq; of Bishopsgate-street.

Right Hon. Lord Waltham, to Miss Coe.

Lieutenant Col. William Skinner, of Soho-square, to Miss Susannah Warren, daughter of the late Sir George Warren.

Major Lutterloh, to Miss Allen, of Chapel-street, Bedford-row.

Beaumont Hotham, Esq; of the Inner-Temple, to Mrs. Norman, of Moulsey.

Right Hon. Lord William Seymour, brother to his Grace the Duke of Somerset, to Miss Maltravers.

Thomas Jacum, Esq; of Henrietta-street, to Miss Elisabeth Daniels, of Argyle-buildings.

Hon. Mr. Damer, eldest son of Lord Milton, to Miss Conway, daughter of the Right Hon. Henry Seymour Conway, Esq.

James Hodgson, Esq; of Upper Brook-street, to Miss Susannah Bellamy, of Mount-street.

— Jerminham, Esq; of Norfolk, to Miss Dillon, daughter of Lord Dillon.

Charles Thirkill, Esq; of Litchfield-street, to Miss Nelly Gamage, of Datchet.

Stanhope Harvey, Esq; of Womersley, to Miss Ward, daughter of Patientius Ward, Esq; of Hutton-Pagnal.

— Dillon, Esq; to Miss Drake, of Bond-street.

John Cratcherode, Esq; of Ipswich, to Miss Sinclair, of Clerkenwell.

James Kitching, Esq; of Panton-street, to Miss Sophia Newman, of Great Russell-street.

George Wright, Esq; of Gothust, near Newport-Pagnal, Bucks, to Miss Jeckill, niece to the Earl of Halifax.

DEATHS.

HON. John Boscawen, second brother to Lord Viscount Falmouth.

Hon. Anthony Keck, Esq; member for the borough of Woodstock.

Thomas Gilman, Esq; in Great Ormond-street.

Thomas Carter, Esq; formerly member for Hull, Yorkshire.

Joseph Bond, Esq; late of Pool, in Dorsetshire.

George Towers, Esq; at Chelsea.

Thomas Farran, Esq; Deputy-auditor of the Board of Green-cloth.

Sir John Evelyn, Bart. Member for Helfton, Cornwall.

James Worfdell, Esq; at Greenwich.

William Bowyer, Esq; Clerk of the Reports in Chancery.

Edward Bunting, Esq; of Dorsetshire.

William Gardiner, Esq; at Islington.

Daniel Parkinson, Esq; at Turnham-green.

James Fortree, Esq; one of the Commissioners of the Victualling-office.

Peter Willington, Esq; at Camberwell.

Jeffrey Hetherington, Esq; at North-Cray, Kent.

Paul Lepailaire, Esq; in St. Ann's Soho.

Rev. Mr. Wiseman Holt, vicar of Shrewton, Worcestershire.

William Laverington, Esq; in Holles-street, Cavendish-street.

Thomas Heckford, Esq; one of the Commissioners of Bankrupts.

Thomas Merrifield, Esq; of Stow in the Wold.

Right Hon. Lord Viscount Chetwynd, of the kingdom of Ireland.

Benjamin Bone, Esq; in Harley-street, Cavendish-square.

Jonathan Tyers, Esq; at his house in the Spring Gardens, Vauxhall.

PREFERMENTS.

REV. Mr. Henry Peach, to the vicarage of Compton St. Nicholas, Berkshire.

Rev. Mr. Talbot, to the rectory of Stoner, with Sodhere, Dorsetshire.

Rev. Mr. Templeman, to the living of Hammoon, Dorsetshire.

Rev. Mr. Jones, to the rectory of Loddington, Northamptonshire.

Rev. Mr. Clagett, to be curate of St. Andrew's, Norwich.

Rev. Mr. George Hawkins, to the vicarage of Deckington, Wilts.

PROMOTIONS.

JOHN Hort, Esq; to be his Majesty's Consul-general, at Lisbon.

Mr. Alderman Peers and Mr. Alderman Nash, to be Sheriffs of the city of London and county of Middlesex.

E—K.—TS. From the GAZETTE.

Christopher Owston, of North Shields, Northumberland, shipwright.

John Lord, of Rochdale, Lancaster, woollen cloth maker.

Robert Wright, of Dagenham, Essex, victualler.

John Crompton, of Halseworth, Suffolk, shop-keeper.

John

John Allen, of St. Leonard, Shoreditch, linen-draper.

Bowman Brown, of Bishopsgate-street, coal-merchant.

Edward Thompson, of the city of Canterbury, Kent, grocer.

William Elliott, of Sevenoaks, Kent, inn-holder.

George Davy, of Fordton, in the parish of Crediton, Devon, fuller and merchant.

Henry Smeathman, of London, merchant.

Joseph Taylor, of Birmingham, Warwickshire, grocer.

Richard Witherston, of St. Mary Matfellow, otherwise Whitechapel, brewer.

John Boyn, of Pickle-herring wharf, Surry, wharfinger.

George Parker, of the city of Canterbury, chapman.

Thomas Latcham, of Bristol, butcher.

John Bentley, of Stockton upon Teese, Durham, chapman.

William Ousley, of Topsham, Devon, merchant.

John Goddard, of London, merchant.

Abraham Lara, of Leadenhall street, broker.

Robert Pyne, of Whitecross-street, worsted maker and hosier.

John Heywood, of Clement-lane, hardware-man.

Thomas Littlefair, of St. Mary Magdalen, Bermondsey, mariner.

William Chambers, of St. Pancras, Middlesex, bricklayer.

William Jefferson, of Newcastle upon Tyne, chapman.

Francis Mandeville, of Conesburgh, York, dealer.

Joseph Tenaglio Van Griffenberg, of Queen-street, Middlesex, druggist.

Henry Sims, of the parish of Ash, Surry, chapman.

John Austin, of James-street, Covent-garden, upholsterer.

John Holt, of Halifax, York, merchant.

Isaac Rathbone, of Tokenhouse-yard, London, taylor.

James Edmonds, of Stamford-hill, Middlesex, builder.

John Carter, of Otterton, Devon, merchant.

Robert Ellis, of King-street, Cheapside, hosier.

BOOKS published in JUNE.

THE Sale of Authors, a Dialogue. 3 s. sewed.

Observations and Inquiries relating to the various Parts of ancient History; by Jacob Bryant. Payne, 16 s. in Boards, 4to.

A Digest of the Laws of England, by the Right Hon. Sir John Comyns, Knt. Vol. V. Longman.

The History of Astronomy, with its Application

to Geography, History, and Chronology; by George Costard, M. A. 4to, 10 s. 6 d. sewed. Newbery.

The History of the Life of King Henry the Second, and of the Age in which he lived; by George Lord Lyttelton. Three Vols. in 4to. In Boards, 2 l. 12 s. 6 d. Sandby and Doddsley.

A Dissertation on the breeding of Horses, upon philosophical and experimental Principles; by Richard Wall. Woodfall, 2 s. 6 d.

The History of the Rise and Progress of the charitable Foundations at Church Langton; by the Rev. Mr. Hanbury. Doddsley, 6 s. bound.

A Letter to a Minister, on the Subject of the East India Dividend. Almon, 6 d.

Considerations upon the Miracles of the Gospel, in answer to the Difficulties raised by Mr. John James Rousseau. Newbery, 2 s. 6 d.

A Letter to Dr. Matty, containing an Abstract of the Relations of Travellers of different Nations concerning the Patagonians; by Abbe Cayer, F. R. S. Beckett, 2 s. sewed.

Clio; or a Discourse on Taste: Addressed to a young Lady. Davies, 1 s. 6 d.

Memoirs of the Court of Portugal. Young, 2 s. 6 d.

Letters from Altamont, in the Capital, to his Friends in the Country. Beckett, 2 s. 6 d. sewed.

The Rise and Progress of the present Taste in planting Parks, Pleasure-grounds, Gardens, &c. a Poetical Epistle. Moran, 1 s. 6 d.

A second Argument in Defence of Christianity, taken from the ancient Prophecies; by Gregory Sharpe, L. L. D. Master of the Temple. Newbery, 5 s.

The History of the Chevalier des Grieux, 2 Vols. 4 s. sewed. White.

Thoughts on Miracles in general, and as they relate to the Establishment of Christianity in particular. Beckett, 2 s.

BILLS of Mortality, from May 26, to June 23, 1767.

Buried.		Christened.	
Males	1038	Males	709
Females	1031	Females	730
Under 2 years old		Buried.	
Between 2 and 5		Within the walls	120
5 and 10		Without the walls	458
10 and 20		In Mid. and Surry	1000
20 and 30		City & Sub. West.	491
30 and 40			2069
40 and 50		Weekly, May 28,	422
50 and 60		June 2,	385
60 and 70			9, 408
70 and 80			16, 423
80 and 90			23, 431
90 and 100			2069
2069			2069

Lottery Tickets, 12 l. 2 s. 6 d.

About the Middle of JULY will be published,

The SUPPLEMENT to the Fortieth VOLUME of the UNIVERSAL MAGAZINE, with several Copper-plates, and a complete Alphabetical Index, &c.

PRICE:

PRICES of STOCKS from May 27, to June 27, 1767, inclusive.

	BANK STOCK.	INDIA STOCK.	SOUTH SEA STOCK.	SOUTH SEA old Ann.	SOUTH SEA new Ann.	3 per C. Ind. Ann. B reduc'd.	3 per C. B. consol.	3. per C. B. 1751.	3 1/2 Bank 1756.	3 1/2 Bank 1758.	4 per C. 1762.	Subscrip. 1763.	Nav. Bills. 1766.	Exc. Bills. 1. s.	In. Bonds. 1. s.
28	145	249	104 1/4	86 3/4		85 1/8	88			93 3/4	100	99			0 9
29	145	248				87	88				100	99			0 8
30		244				87	88				100	99			0 8
1	145	245	104 1/2	86 3/4	87 3/4	87 1/2	88	86 5/8		93 5/8	100	99	1 7/8		0 9
2	144 3/4	243	104	86 3/4	87 3/8	87 1/2	88		94 1/4	94 3/4	100	99	1 7/8		0 7
3		243	105	86 3/4		87 1/2	88			93	100	99	2		0 7
4		245				85 1/8	88				103	99			0 7
5	144 3/4	244	105	86 3/4	87 7/8	85 3/4	88			93 7/8	100	99	1 7/8		0 7
6		245				87 1/2	88				103	99			0 6
8															
9															
10															
11		248				87 1/2	88				100	100	1 7/8		0 7
12	145	247		86 7/8		87 1/2	88				101	99			0 5
13	145	246	105 1/2	87		87 1/2	88	94	94	94	100	99			0 5
15	144 1/2	245				85 3/8	88				101	99			0 3
16		247	105 1/2	86 1/8	88	85 1/2	88	87	94 3/8	93 7/8	101	99	1 7/8		0 3
17	144 1/2	245		86 1/8		85 1/2	88				101	99			0 4
18	144	244		87		85 1/2	88		94 3/4	93 7/8	101	99			0 2
19	144	243		87		85 1/2	88				101	99			Par.
20	144	148	106	87 1/8	88	85 1/2	88			93 7/8	101	99			0 2
22		232		87 1/8	87 1/2	85 1/2	88				101	99			0 6
23	144	252	106	87 1/8	88	85 1/2	88				101	99			0 6
24	145	251		87 1/8		85 1/2	88				101	99			0 6
25	145	250				85 1/2	88				101	99			0 7
26	145	251				87	88				101	99			0 7
27						87					101	99			0 7

	Bear-key.	LONDON, Exchanges on June 23, 1767.	Dublin 9 7/8	Agio of the Bank of Holland 3 1/4	Peck loaf 2 s. 8 d.
Wheat, 42s to 51s.	Amsterdam 34 8 2 Uf.	Hamburg 35 5 2 1/2 Uf.	Genoa 49 1/2	Bags from 40s. to 56s. per C.	
Barley, 22s to 23s. 6d.	Ditto at sight 34 5	Paris 1 day's date 31 3/4	Venice 51 1/4	Pockets from 50s. to 70s. per C.	
Rye, - 22s to 23s. 6d.	Rotterdam 34 9 2	Ditto 2 Uf. 31 1/2	Lisbon 5 7 d		
Oats, - 14 to 19s. od.	Antwerp, no price	Bordeaux ditto 31 1/4	Oporto 5 6 d		



Engraved for the Universal Magazine.



EDWARD SACKVILLE,
Earl of Dorset.

Printed for J. Hinton, at the King's Arms in St. Martin's Lane.

Many Advantages, besides mere Entertainment, may be reaped from perusing the Lives of illustrious Men; and this will appear from the following Account of the LIFE (to which we have annexed a finely engraved HEAD) of EDWARD SACKVILLE, Earl of Dorset, who was not less celebrated for the Elegancy of his Person, and the admirable Endowments of his Mind, than his singular Valour, patriotic Spirit, and Loyalty to his Prince.

EDWARD Sackville, Earl of Dorset, was born in the year 1590, and, being educated by a private tutor under the care and direction of his grand-father, Thomas, Earl of Dorset, Lord High-Treasurer of England, he became accomplished by study and travels so as to be early distinguished for his eminent abilities. He had not been long arrived to man's estate, when he entered into a marriage with Mary, daughter and heir of Sir George Curson, of Croxhall, in Derbyshire, Knt. and was at the seat of his father-in-law, in 1613, when he received a challenge from the Lord Bruce, then at Paris, whom he met, according to appointment, and killed in a duel, between Antwerp and Bergen-op-zoom, in Zealand. The affair made a great noise at that time, and, several aspersions being laid upon him, he drew up, in his own vindication, a very particular account of the fight, and sent it to a friend in England, before his return home. This letter, a manuscript of which is part of the choicest treasures of Queen's-college library in Oxford, sets our young Nobleman's valour, and other accomplishments in so strong a light, that it must not be excluded from a place here, as follows :

‘ Worthy SIR,

‘ As I am not ignorant, so I ought to be sensible of the false aspersions some authorless tongues have laid upon me, in the reports of the unfortunate passage lately happened between the Lord Bruce and myself, which, as they are spread here, so I may justly fear they reign also where you are. There are but two ways to resolve doubts of this nature, by oath, or by sword. The first is due to magistrates, and communicable to friends; the other to such as maliciously slander, and impudently defend their assertion. Your love, not my merit, assure me, you hold me your friend; which esteem I am much desirous to retain. Do me therefore the right to understand the truth of that, and, in my behalf, inform others, who either are, or may be infected with sinister rumours, much prejudicial to that fair opinion I desire to hold amongst all worthy persons. And, on the faith of a Gentleman, the relation

NUMB. CCLXXXI, VOL. XL.

I shall give is neither more or less than the bare truth. The inclosed contains the first citation sent me from Paris, by a Scottish Gentleman, who delivered it me in Derbyshire, at my father-in-law's house. After it follows my then answer, returned him by the same bearer. The next is my accomplishment of my first promise, being a particular assignation of place and weapon, which I sent by a servant of mine, by post, from Rotterdam, as soon as I landed there. The receipt of which, joined with an acknowledgment of my too fair carriage to the deceased Lord, is testified by the last, which periods the business till we met at Tergose, in Zealand, it being the place allotted for rendezvous; where he, accompanied with one Mr. Crawford, an English Gentleman, for his second, a surgeon and a man, arrived with all the speed he could. And there, having rendered himself, I addressed my second, Sir John Heydon, to let him understand, that now, all following should be done by consent, as concerning the terms whereon we should fight, as also the place. To our seconds we gave power for their appointments, who agreed we should go to Antwerp, from thence to Bergen-op-zoom, where, in the mid way, a village divides the States territories from the Archduke's; and there was the destined stage, to the end, that, having ended, he that could, might presently exempt himself from the justice of the country, by retiring into the dominion not offended. It was further concluded, that in case any should fall or slip, that then the combat should cease, and he, whose ill fortune had so subjected him, was to acknowledge his life to have been in the other's hands. But in case one party's sword should break, because that could only chance by hazard, it was agreed, that the other should take no advantage, but either then be made friends, or else, upon even terms, go to it again. Thus these conclusions, being by each of them related to his party, were by us, both approved and assented to. Accordingly we embarked for Antwerp. And by reason, my Lord (as I conceive, because he could not handsomely, without danger of discovery) had not paired the sword I sent him to Paris, bringing one of the same length, but twice as

U u

broad;

broad ; my second excepted against it, and advised me to match my own, and send him the choice, which I obeyed, it being, you know, the challenger's privilege to elect his weapon. At the delivery of the swords, which was performed by Sir John Heydon, it pleased the Lord Bruce to chuse my own, and then, past expectation, he told him, that he found himself so far behind-hand, as a little of my blood would not serve his turn ; and therefore he was now resolved to have me alone, because he knew, (for I will use his own words) that so worthy a Gentleman, and my friend, could not endure to stand by, and see him do that, which he must, to satisfy himself and his honour. Thereunto Sir John Heydon replied, ' that such intentions were bloody and butcherly, far unfitting so noble a personage, who should desire to bleed for reputation, not for life ; withal adding, he thought himself injured, being come thus far, now to be prohibited from executing those honourable offices he came for'. The Lord Bruce, for answer, only reiterated his former resolution. The which, not for matter, but for manner, so moved me, as though to my remembrance I had not of a long while eaten more liberally than at dinner, and therefore unfit for such an action (seeing the surgeons hold a wound upon a full stomach much more dangerous than otherwise) I requested my second to certify him, ' I would presently decide the difference, and therefore he should presently meet me on horseback, only waited on by our surgeons, they being unarmed'. Together we rode (but one before the other some twelve score) about two English miles ; and then passion having so weak an enemy to assail as my direction, easily became victor, and, using his power, made me obedient to his commands ; I being verily mad with anger the Lord Bruce should thirst after my life, with a kind of assuredness, seeing I had come so far, and needlessly, to give him leave to regain his lost reputation : I bade him alight, which, with all willingness, he quickly granted, and there, in a meadow, (and deep in the water at the least) bidding farewell to our doublets, in our shirts we began to charge each other, having afore commanded our surgeons to withdraw themselves a pretty distance from us, conjuring them besides, as they respected our favour, or their own safeties, ' Not to stir, but suffer us to execute our pleasures ;' we being fully resolved (God forgive us) to dispatch each other by what means we could. I made a thrust at my enemy, but was short, and in drawing back my arm I

received a great wound thereon, which I interpreted as a reward for my short shooting ; but, in revenge, I pressed in to him, though I then missed him also ; and then received a wound in my right pap, which past level through my body, and almost to my back. And there we wrestled for the two greatest and dearest prizes we could ever expect, trial for honour and life. In which struggling, my hand, having but an ordinary glove on it, lost one of her servants, though the meanest, which hung by a skin, and, to sight, yet remaineth as before ; and I am put in hope one day to recover the use of it again. But at last breathless, yet keeping our holds, there passed on both sides propositions of quitting each other's sword. But, when Amity was dead, Confidence could not live ; and who should quit first was the question, which on neither part either would perform ; and, striving again afresh, with a kick and a wrench together, I freed my long captive weapon ; which incontinently levying at his throat, being master still of his, I demanded if he would ask his life, or yield his sword ? Both which, tho' in that imminent danger, he bravely denied to do. Myself being wounded, and feeling loss of blood, having three conduits running on me, began to make me faint, and he courageously persisting not to accord to either of my propositions ; remembrance of his former bloody desire, and feeling of my present estate, I struck at his heart ; but with his avoiding, missed my aim, yet past through the body, and drawing back my sword repast it through again through another place, when he cried, ' Oh ! I am slain' ; seconding his speech with all the force he had to cast me. But being too weak, after I had defended his assault, I easily became master of him, laying him on his back ; when being upon him, I redemanded, ' If he would request his life ?' But it seems he prized it not at so dear a rate, bravely replying, ' he scorned it' Which answer of his was so noble and worthy, as I protest I could not find in my heart to offer him any more violence, only keeping him down, till, at length, his surgeon afar off cried out, ' He would immediately die, if his wounds were not stopped.' Whereupon I asked, ' If he desired his surgeon should come ?' Which he accepted of ; and so being drawn away, I never offered to take his sword, accounting it inhuman to rob a dead man, for so I held him to be. This thus ended, I retired to my surgeon, in whose arms, after I had remained a while, for want of blood I lost my sight, and withal, as I then

then thought, my life also. But strong water, and his diligence, quickly recovered me, when I escaped a great danger, for my Lord's surgeon, when no-body dreamt of it, came full at me with his Lord's sword, and, had not mine with my sword interposed himself, I had been slain by those base hands; although my Lord Bruce, weltring in his blood, and past all expectation of life, conformable to all his former carriage, which was undoubtedly noble, cried out, 'Rascal, hold thy hand!' So may I prosper, as I have dealt sincerely with you in this relation, which I pray you, with the inclosed letter, deliver to my Lord Chamberlain. And so, &c.'

Lovaine, the 8th of September, 1613.

'Yours, Ed. SACKVILLE.'

The citations or letters mentioned above, to be inclosed in this account of Mr. Sackville, are as follow:

'A Monsieur, Monsieur Sackville,

I, that am in France, hear how much you attribute to yourself in this time, that I have given the world to ring your praises; and for me the truest almanack to tell you how much I suffer. If you call to memory, when, as I gave you my hand last, I told you, I reserved the heart for a truer reconciliation. Now be that noble Gentleman my love once spoke; and come and do him right, that would recite the trials you owe your birth and country, were I not confident your honour gives you the same courage to do me right, that it did to do me wrong. Be master of your own weapons and time; the place wheresoever, I will wait on you. By doing this you shall shorten revenge, and clear the idle opinion the world hath of both our worths.

Ed. BRUCE.'

'A Monsieur, Monsieur Baron de Kinlofs,

As it shall be far from me to seek a quarrel, so will I also be ready to meet with any that is desirous to make trial of my valour, by so fair a course as you require. A witness whereof yourself shall be, who, within a month, shall receive a strict account of time, place, and weapon, where you shall find me ready disposed to give honourable satisfaction by him that shall conduct you thither. In the mean time be as secret of the appointment, as it seems you are desirous of it.

E. SACKVILLE.

'A Monsieur, Monsieur Baron de Kinlofs,

I am at Tergose, a town in Zealand, to give what satisfaction your sword can render you, accompanied with a worthy Gentleman for my second, in degree a Knight. And for your coming I will not limit you a peremptory day, but desire you to make a definite and speedy repair, for your own honour and fear of prevention, at which time you shall find me there.

Tergose, 10th of Aug. 1613. E. SACKVILLE.

'A Monsieur, Monsieur Sackville,

I have received your letter by your man, and acknowledge you have dealt nobly with me, and I come with all possible haste to meet you.

E. BRUCE.'

Lord Clarendon intimates, that this was not the only quarrel of the kind, into which our young Nobleman was drawn, through the excessive heat and fire of his temper. Having observed that his duel with Lord Bruce was upon a subject very unwarrantable, he proceeds thus, 'Nor did this miserable accident, which he always exceedingly lamented, make that thorough impression upon him, but that he indulged still too much to those importunate and insatiate appetites, even of that individual person that had so lately embarked him in that desperate enterprise; being too much tinder not to be inflamed with those sparks.' We have given the remark in Lord Clarendon's own words, because they evince, that, though he had not been perfectly informed in some circumstances of the duel, yet he seems to have been no stranger to the cause of it, and it were to be wished, that he had not been restrained, as he apparently was, by some prudential reasons, from speaking more explicitly upon that subject; and the rather, as Mr. Addison, or whoever it was that supplied the account in the Guardian, expressly declares his ignorance in this particular. Nor has Mr. Collins, in his Peerage of England, been able to throw any light into it.

The same noble historian tells us, that having a good support for a younger brother left him by his grandfather the Treasurer, and marrying a wife with a fair fortune, he gave full scope to his constitution without restraint, and indulged to his appetite all the pleasures which that season of his life (the fullest of gaiety and riot of any that preceded, or succeeded) could

tempt or suggest to him. However that be, it is certain, that he was in great favour at Court, and at the creation of Charles Prince of Wales (afterwards King Charles I.) on the 4th of November, 1616, he was made one of the Knights of the Bath, to grace that solemnity. He was also one of the principal Commanders of those forces sent in 1620, to assist Frederick King of Bohemia, in maintaining his right to that kingdom against the Emperor, at which time was fought the remarkable battle of Prague. He returned with the Earls of Essex, Oxford, and others, the 10th of November the same year; which year there happened to be a dispute between the younger sons of Earls, and the Knights of King James's Privy council, for place and precedence; and, the matter coming to be argued with great solemnity before his Majesty, the Earls sons, from a sense of the great abilities of Sir Edward Sackville, and having a knowledge of his learning, judgment, and experience, unanimously deputed him to manage the debate, and speak for them. And by his solid arguments on that occasion the King declared himself in their favour, and ordered them place and precedence, not only before the King's Privy counsellors, but also before the Knights of the most noble order of the Garter that were not Barons, or of a higher degree.

In July, 1621, he succeeded Edward, Lord Herbert, of Cherbury, as Ambassador to the French King, and, having discharged that trust with honour and fidelity, King James I. called him into his Privy-council. In the mean time, having been elected one of the Knights for the county of Suffex in the two last Parliaments of this reign, he became a leading Member in the House of Commons. He was elected chairman of a Committee to inspect the abuses of the Courts of Justice, March 12, 1620-1, and spoke very learnedly and eloquently on the 17th, in the House, in defence of the Lord Chancellor Bacon, then accused of corruption. But, above all, his speech in the 21st of James I, when a supply was asked for the recovery of the Palatinate, deserves a particular notice. On this occasion he assured the House, & that he would not sit silent, if he found himself able to say any thing that might tend to unload his country of the heavy burden it then groaned under, by reason of the innumerable number of monopolies, which, like so many incubusses and succubusses, exhausted the vital spirits, and so pressed down those parts which ought to enjoy free respiration.—That of

his own knowledge his Majesty had commanded a select number of Noblemen and Gentlemen, who had been Commanders in the wars, to consult together of what number of men an army ought to be composed, which might be able to recover the Palatinate, and protect it from a second invasion. That they had met together, had finished their task, advised the King of the number of soldiers, and given an estimate of the charge (which he informed them of) telling them, that the daughter of their King and country scarce knew where to lay her head; or, if she did, not where in safety. And therefore he advised them, as the King called for aid, to give it, which would make his Majesty not only in love with Parliaments, but be the way to recall them home from exile, and again render them frequent. Concluding, that God would be pleased to incline their hearts to do that which might be most for his glory, next for the King's service, then for his country's happiness.' At the decease of his elder brother, in 1624, he happened to be at Florence in Italy, but came through France into England the latter end of May following, when, entering into the possession of the title and estate, he found it so much incumbered, that scarce sufficient was left to support the dignity. Lord Clarendon observes on this occasion, that his elder brother had, in a few years, by an excessive expence in all the ways to which money can be applied, intirely consumed almost the whole great fortune that descended to him. But, though this exposed the successor to many difficulties and inconveniencies, yet, as Earl Richard was honourably disposed that his just debts should be paid, so this brother readily consented thereto.

After the accession of King Charles I, he was at the head of all national affairs conducive to the interest of his country. Besides those mentioned above, his Lordship was in a commission appointed May 30, 1625, to inquire into all new erected buildings within the city and suburbs of London, and prevent them, as they should think proper. The same year he was also in a commission for exercising all spiritual and ecclesiastical jurisdiction in England, Ireland, and the dominion of Wales. On the 3d of September, 1626, he was in a commission to proceed against all such soldiers and mariners by martial law, as commit murder, robbery, &c. in the county of Suffex, of which he was Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum; and, in the 15th of the same month, he was made a Commissioner of the revenues. In January 1626-7,

1626-7, he was of the Committee of Council for the management of affairs in Ireland. The same year he was in another commission to conclude a treaty with the Dutch. In 1629, he had conferred upon him the office of High-steward of the honour of Grafton. The next year he had a grant of the office of Constable of Beaumaris-castle, in North-Wales, and of the governor of that town for life. The same year, being Lord Chamberlain to the Queen, he was in a commission to order the preparation and State ceremonies at the baptism of Prince Charles, (afterwards King Charles II.) which was solemnised at St. James's, Sunday, the 27th of June, this year, 1630; and, on the 6th of July following, he was one of the Commissioners for compounding with such persons as did not appear to take the order of Knighthood upon them at the King's coronation. And on the 2d of October, the same year, he was, with some others, appointed to survey the records, writings, State-papers, &c. of Sir Robert Cotton. He was also in a commission for executing the office of Lord High-Admiral; in another, for repairing St. Paul's cathedral in London; and another for the better planting of Virginia, &c. as also in a fourth, to treat and agree for the inheritance of any honours, manors, &c. in Ireland; in a fifth, to exercise all jurisdiction concerning ecclesiastical affairs; and, in a sixth, to inquire into the grievances and abuses committed in the several Courts of Justice, and other inferior Courts. In 1634, 12 Car. I, he received a grant of the office of keeper of Grafton-park for life. Being of Counsel to the Queen, he was authorised to put in execution the orders and directions of the King relating to the Queen's Courts, the settling of her revenue, &c. He was also in the commission for managing the office of Ordnance; and, in another, to compound with all those who held their estates by defective titles. In another, to see so many ships fitly prepared as the Lords of the Council should direct; and to ease such counties as could not furnish the same, as, by the King's writs, were required. In another, to propagate the Christian religion in the colonies; and in another, to inquire again into what new buildings had been erected within the cities of London and Westminster, to the prejudice of the King and his subjects. Lastly, he was one of the Commissioners with the Marquis of Hamilton, the Earls of Arundel, Pembroke, and Holland, for treating with the Lords Brederode, Aerlen, Heenflart, and Joachimi, about a marriage

between the Princess Mary, eldest daughter of King Charles I, and William, Prince of Orange; which being concluded on, and consummated, she became mother to King William III.

As he had been eminent in the House of Commons, while he sat there; so he shined in the House of Peers, when he came to move in that sphere. He was elected Knight of the Garter, May 15, 1625, having the day before been made a Commissioner of Trade, in the view, as was expressly declared by the King, of raising the credit of that important branch of the Administration. On his Majesty's marriage, he was constituted Lord Chamberlain to the Queen, and he bore the first sword, part of the regalia, at the King's coronation on Candlemas-day this year. He was continued in the Privy-council, and shewed himself a true patriot both to his King and country. In which spirit he was in the Committee of Council, for setting at liberty those Gentlemen that had been imprisoned for refusing to pay the loan of ship-money. He also joined in other orders for redressing the grievances of the subject. And it is remarkable of him, that he was never present in Council when warrants were issued for levying soldiers on ship-money; neither is his name mentioned in such orders as infringed on the liberty of the subject, or were contrary to law. In 1640, he was appointed one of the Regents of the kingdom, during his Majesty's absence in Scotland, at which time his Lordship, having intelligence of the Irish massacre, acquainted the House of Commons with that bloody design, which was to have been put in execution on the 23d of October, 1641, the commemoration day of Ignatius Loyola, founder of the Jesuits' order. By this means the general massacre was prevented; and upon the King's return from Scotland, he sent his Lordship on the 28th of December with a message to the Lords, 'That being sensible of the miseries of Ireland, he would, as he hath offered, raise 10,000 volunteers, if the Commons would undertake to pay them.'

His Lordship had too discerning an eye to be deceived by any artifices and professions made use of by those whose designs involved us in the utmost confusion, and had the interest of his country so much at heart, as to oppose all their unwarrantable proceedings. In that spirit, when the bill against the Bishops was depending in the House of Peers, and means had been used to bring down a mob to insult them, he, as Lord Lieutenant of Middlesex, having

command of the Trained bands, ordered them to fire, which so frightened the rabble that they left the place. Upon which Lord Clarendon observes, that the House of Commons, incensed to see their friends so used, much inveighed against the Earl of Dorset, and talked of accusing him of high treason, at least of drawing up some impeachment against him, for some judgment he had been party to in the Star-chamber or Council-table; and so giving these hints of their displeasure, that he might have the more care how he carried himself, and their not proceeding in earnest accordingly will be thought a sufficient proof that no matter of accusation could be grounded against him. However, it is certain, that being made this year, 1641, President of the Council, and Lord Privy-seal, he made two speeches, advising his Majesty to a reconciliation with his Parliament. In the first of these speeches he

takes notice, that though he did not succeed to the Privy-seal, till now, upon the death of the Earl of Manchester, yet he had long been possessed of the reversion of it. It appears also by this speech, that the Lord Privy-seal was at this time Judge ex officio of the Court of Requests, which, he observes, was the second Court of Conscience in England, instituted by the Solomon of our nation (these are his Lordship's words) for the ease and relief of the subject tired with the tedious process of the suits of Chancery. The speech was made at Oxford, where the Court then was, the King having left the Parliament and London; so that his Lordship did not succeed to this post, as he here intimates, till it became impossible to put it in execution. In proceeding, he complains greatly of the corrupt practice of the Law-court, 'No penny, says he, no Pater noster.'

*Quantum quisque sua nummorum servat in arca,
Tantum habet & legis.*——

He observes, 'that the Egyptians in their hieroglyphics decyphered Justice under the figure of an elephant, the nature of that beast, for his strength, being aptest to carry great burdens, intimating thereby, that on the back of Justice all the weight of the Commonwealth should be imposed, that being the only support of its welfare; the want of which, I was once in mind, continues he, if it had pleased God, that we, who are servants to his Majesty, had continued at London, to have made it a motion to the High Court of Parliament, for passing a definitive sentence, with his Majesty's consent, against these tedious delays of suits. But the more are the times to be lamented, that this, nor any thing else for the good of the subject, can be enacted by reason of these civil uncivil wars, and differences betwixt his sacred Majesty and his High Court of Parliament; were these reconciled by a fair and happy unity, I would, with much joy and alacrity of spirit, enter upon this honourable office, and manage it so, as I would discharge true conscience to God, the duty of a true subject to my Prince, and the honest integrity of a Judge to those who have causes depending before me. But I should seem too much my own trumpet, did not yourselves, my Lords, in your candid dispositions, believe what I have uttered.'

In the second speech he is more particular in pressing a reconciliation with the Parliament. After acknowledging his Majesty's favour, and expressing his own un-

doubted and inviolable fidelity, he proceeds thus: 'The Councils of Kings are in the hands of the Almighty; and those that are of their Council ought to regulate their thoughts and actions, so far to the service of their master, as they shall not be esteemed mere politicians, working in the gentleness and suavity of their nature for their own ends, but in perpetuating the common good, which must needs conduce to the good of the Sovereign. Counsellors that are out of this path, are rather to be termed seducers, and such should be punished, being indeed mere Achitophels, crafty and malicious. And I must needs here deplore the present condition of your sacred Majesty (in my sorrowing for your royal distress, I express my humble gratitude for your bounty) your High Court of Parliament, from whom you have departed, hither, being of a settled opinion, as appears by their declarations, that all the machines of evil, that, like so many furies, fly through your Highness's dominions, have taken their original from the persuasion of bad Counsellors. If any such there be, or have been, about your sacred Majesty, I shall most humbly pray for their removal, or conversion from such sinister practices; and think myself (mine integrity will gain remission for my boldness) engaged in duty and conscience to inform your Majesty, that, till such Counsellors be removed from your Grace's ears, there will never be any hopes, that the distractions of your kingdom can be healed, or the wounds, of which it hath so long bled,

be embalmed, much less perfectly cured. For how can your Parliament, the grand and supreme Council of your kingdom, comply with the desires of your Majesty, when they conjecture, that whatever they shall desire of your Majesty, shall be thrown by and nullified by the intimations of some few private cabinet Counsellors; which was the reason, I conjecture, of their late humble address for the settling the election of your Counsellors in the power of the Commonwealth, namely, in the triennial Parliaments; that, if there have been such Counsellors who have formerly incensed your Majesty against your Parliament by misconceits and glosses, I doubt not now their advices are of no validity in your Grace's judgment. For mine own part, with the tender of my life to your Majesty's service, I prostrate myself in all humility at your Grace's feet for your gracious favours towards me; and crave pardon for my boldness, which I am confident your Majesty will grant, knowing it to be progressive of my integrity and my duty'.

In the same spirit the following year, waiting on the King at York, where his Majesty published a declaration of his peaceable intentions, Lord Dorset was one of the noble Peers, who, June 15, 1642, subscribed a declaration of their being witnesses of his Majesty's frequent and earnest professions of 'his abhorring all designs to make war upon his Parliament, and, not seeing any colour of preparations or counsels that might reasonably beget the belief of any such designs, do profess before God, and testify to all the world, that they are fully persuaded his Majesty had no such intention; but that all his endeavours tend to the firm and constant settlement of the true Protestant religion, the just privileges of Parliament, the liberty of the subject, and the law, peace, and prosperity of this kingdom.' And, when he found a party in the Houses too strong to be satisfied, he then supplied the King with money, attended him in the field, and at the battle of Edgehill behaved with the greatest bravery, leading on the troops that retook the royal standard, which had been taken by the enemy, when Sir Edward Verney was slain. The same year the Earl of Essex, having deserted the King's interest, was displaced, and the Earl of Dorset declared Lord Chamberlain of the Household in his room, and, waiting on the King at Oxford, he took all occasions to effectuate an accommodation between his Majesty and the Parliament: In which patriot spirit, at the Council-table in February this year, 1642-3, he made a remarkable honest

speech, in answer to one of the Earl of Bristol for continuing the war. This speech is in these terms:

'The Earl of Bristol has delivered his opinion, and, my turn being next to speak, I shall, with the like integrity, give your Lordships an account of my sentiments in this great and important business. I shall not, as young students do in the schools, argumentandi gratia, repugn my Lord of Bristol's tenets, but because my conscience tells me they are not orthodox, nor consonant to the disposition of the Commonwealth; which, languishing with a tedious sickness, must be recovered by gentle and easy medicines in consideration of its weakness, rather than by violent vomits, or any other kind of compelling physic. Not that I shall absolutely labour to refute my Lord's opinion, but justly deliver my own, which, being contrary to his, may appear an express contradiction of it, which indeed it is not; peace, and that a sudden one, being as necessary betwixt his Majesty and his Parliament, as light is requisite for the production of the day, or heat to cherish from above all inferior bodies. This division betwixt his Majesty and his Parliament being as if (by miracle) the sun should be separated from his beams, and divided from his proper essence. I would not, my Lords, be ready to embrace a peace that would be more disadvantageous to us than the present war, which, as the Earl of Bristol says, "Would destroy our estates and families:" The Parliament declares only against delinquents; such as they conjecture have miscounseled his Majesty, and be the authors of these tumults in the Commonwealth. But these declarations of theirs, except such crimes can be proved against them, are of no validity. The Parliament will do nothing unjustly, nor condemn the innocent; and certainly innocent men had not need to fear to appear before any Judges whatsoever. And he who shall for any cause prefer his own private good before the public utility, is but an ill son of the Commonwealth. For my particular, in these wars I have suffered as much as any; my house hath been searched, my arms taken thence, and my son and heir committed to prison. Yet I shall wave these discourtesies, because I know there was a necessity it should be so. And as the darling business of the kingdom, the honour and prosperity of the King, study to reconcile all these differences betwixt his Majesty and his Parliament, and so to reconcile them, that they shall no way prejudice his royal prerogative; of which I believe

believe the Parliament, being a loyal defender (knowing the subjects property depends on it, for, if Sovereigns cannot enjoy their rights, their subjects cannot) will never endeavour to be an infringer: So that if doubts and jealousies were taken away by a fair treaty between his Majesty and the Parliament, no doubt a means might be devised to rectify these differences; the honour of the King, the estates of us his followers and Counsellors, the privileges of Parliament, and property of the subject, be infallibly preserved in safety, and neither the King stoop in this to his subjects, nor the subjects be deprived of their just liberties by the King. And whereas my Lord of Bristol observes, that in Spain very few civil dissensions arise, because the subjects are truly subjects, and their Sovereign truly a Sovereign; that is, as I understand it, the subjects are scarcely removed a degree from slavery, nor the Sovereign from a tyrant; here in England, the subjects have, by long received liberties granted to their ancestors from our Kings, made their freedoms resolve into a second nature; and neither is it safe for our Kings to strive to introduce the Spanish Government upon these free-born nations, nor just for the people, to suffer that Government to be imposed upon them, which I am certain his Majesty's goodness never intended. And whereas my Lord of Bristol intimates the strength and bravery of our army, as an inducement to the continuation of these wars, which he promises himself will produce a fair and happy peace: In this I am utterly repugnant to his opinion. For grant that we have an army of gallant and able men, which, indeed, cannot be denied, yet we have infinite disadvantages on our side, the Parliament having double our number, and surely (though our enemies) persons of as much bravery, nay, and sure to be daily supplied, when any of their number fails; a benefit which we cannot bestow: They having the most popular part of the kingdom at their devotion, all, or most of the cities, considerable towns and ports, together with the mainest pillar of the kingdom's safety, the sea, at their command, and the navy; and, which is most material of all, an inexhausted Indies of money to pay their soldiers, out of the liberal contributions of coin and plate sent in by people of all conditions, who account the Parliament's cause their cause, and so think themselves engaged to part with the uttermost penny of their estates in their defence, whom they esteem the patriots of their liberties. These strengths of theirs and

the defects of ours considered, I conclude it necessary for all our safeties, and the good of the whole Commonwealth, to beseech his Majesty to take some present order for a treaty of peace betwixt himself and his High Court of Parliament, who, I believe, are so loyal and obedient to his sacred Majesty, that they will propound nothing that shall be prejudicial to his royal prerogative, or repugnant to their fidelity and duty'.

Being afterwards among those Peers assembled in Parliament at Oxford, in January 1643, his Lordship had a chief hand in drawing up a letter, and procuring it to be subscribed by them, and directed to the Earl of Essex, 'Inviting him to use his interest for making peace, conjuring him by all the obligations that have power upon honour, conscience, or public piety, that, laying to heart, as they did, the inward bleeding condition of their country, and the outward more menacing destruction by a foreign nation, upon the very point of invading it, he would co-operate with them for its preservation; which address, they declare, they should not have made, but that his Majesty's summons, by which they were met, most graciously proclaiming pardon to all, without exception, is evidence enough that his mercy and clemency can transcend all former provocations; and that he had not only made them witnesses of his princely intentions, but honoured them also with the name of being security for them.' After the treaty at Uxbridge, his Majesty proposing to have a personal treaty with the two Houses of Parliament at Westminster, his Lordship was nominated, December 1645, amongst those to whom the King was willing to commit the trust of the militia, for such time, and with such power, as was expressed by his Commissioners at Uxbridge, believing them unexceptionable persons. But no treaties taking effect, and the King having put himself under the power of the Scottish army, the Earl of Dorset, and others of the Council, signed the capitulation for the surrendry of Oxford, the 20th of June 1646, whereby they had liberty to compound for their lands, and not to be rated at above two years revenue for estates of inheritance. When the King was delivered to the English army, and brought to Hampton-court, his Lordship, with the Duke of Richmond, the Marquis of Hertford, the Marquis of Ormond, the Earl of Southampton, and the Lord Seymour, repaired thither in 1647, intending to reside there as his Council; but, the army declaring against it, they

were

were obliged to leave his Majesty. In the succeeding times there was no room for men of his Lordship's honour and principle; and he took so much to heart the murder of King Charles I, that he never stirred out of his house afterwards; nor did he survive this loss many years. He departed this life on the 17th of July 1652, and was interred among his ancestors at Withiam in Suffex.

Lord Clarendon, speaking of the Privy-counsellors, &c. in the beginning of King Charles's reign, gives the following character of him. 'That in his person he was beautiful, agreeable, and vigorous; his wit sparkling and sublime; and his other parts of learning and language of that lustre, that he could not miscarry in the world. The vices he had were of the age, which he was not stubborn enough to contemn or resist, though the straightness of his fortune, occasioned by the extravagance of his elder brother, exposed him to many difficulties and inconveniencies. Yet his known great parts, and the very general reputation he had acquired, notwithstanding his defects, engaged King James to

call him to his Privy-council before his death. And if he had not too much cherished his natural constitution and propensity, and been too much wrung by an uneasy and streight fortune, he would have been an excellent man of business, for he had a very sharp discerning spirit, and was a man of an obliging nature, much honour, and great generosity, and of most intire fidelity to the crown.'

His Lordship had issue, by his wife already mentioned, a daughter, Mary, who died young; and two sons, Richard his successor in the honour and estate, and Edward, who married Bridget, Baroness Norris, daughter and sole heir to Edward Wray, Esq; by his wife Elisabeth, daughter and heir to Francis Lord Norris, Earl of Berkshire. Edward was with his father at Oxford, and was wounded in the battle at Newbury in 1643. And in 1645, being with a party of the King's forces at Kidlington, three miles from Oxford, he was taken prisoner by those of the Parliament, and afterwards barbarously murdered, leaving no issue.

Excrescences of the Nature of HORN, by M. Zachary Mannagetta, Physician of Znaïm in Moravia—From the Acts of Leipfick.

IN an assembly of learned men, frequented by Dr. Mannagetta, during the stay he made at Paris some years ago, the following pretty rare and extraordinary case was proposed: A President of the Parliament of Dijon, by name James de Saine, upwards of sixty years of age, of an atrabilious temperament, and who, for a long time, was afflicted with a continued tertian ague, that had been cured with great difficulty, was attacked with the disease which the author of this observation calls 'Affectus Cornutus', and which manifested itself in the following manner. A tumour appeared on the vertebres of the two last spurious ribs, of the bigness of a chesnut, uneven, hard, very sensible, and which, for ten years together, neither increased nor diminished, but could not, however, be dissolved by any remedies. Afterwards, in five years time, it grew considerably, and then resembled the horn of a young stag, and at last it so increased, that, if it had not been cut from time to time, taking care to leave always a finger's breadth joining the skin, where sensation began to be very quick, it would have been upwards of half a foot in length. Hitherto the greatest physicians have employed different remedies, for the cure of this kind of disease, but unsuccessfully; it

does not yield to gentle remedies, and violent remedies irritate it.

Extract from the Notes of Dr. Sachs, on this Observation.

ONE might, says the author of the notes, cite a great number of examples of men who have had like excrescences; that of Trouillou, a Frenchman, who had a ram's horn in the middle of his forehead, is very famous; he was shewn at Paris, and in several other places, in 1599. M. de Thou says he had seen him in 1600, and Christian Fabricius, Bartholine and several other authors make mention of him in their works. Aldrovandus speaks of a child of Champagne, about ten years old, who had a horn on the head of the length of the forefinger, and who was brought to the hospital of Bologna, in 1639, to have this horn amputated: But nothing is so extraordinary as the history of a young woman of the canton of Berne, whose legs, back, and arms, were, in some measure, diffeminated with horns, in 1612, among which there was one two fingers breadth in length, and others crooked. This young woman was cured by Paul Lentulus, but his bad regimen made her relapse some time after into the same distemper, and the same accidents.

The following short Piece may perhaps throw some Light on this extraordinary Malady.

Of the PAPILLÆ degenerating on the Surface of the Body.—From Boerhaave's Academical Lectures on the Diseases of the Nerves, lately published by Van Eems, Physician of Leyden.

THE nerves, carried to the extremities of the body, are watchful keepers, apprising us of what is hurtful, and what agreeable. They abound greatly, particularly in those parts, where the senses of taste and feeling are exercised; hence in the tongue, the cheeks, the throat, gullet, and intestines, they are equal to, or much longer than on the external skin; and the whole organ of feeling. If you turn inside out the gullet of a turtle or tortoise, you will find a very shaggy membrane, consisting of very thick set and erect papillæ, which, inclining upwards from a sort of crevices, hindering the passing out again of the food. If this membrane should be skinned off, the papillæ will rise again from the second membrane. Something of the like has been found in human subjects by Ruyschius: In the upper part, where there is a passage from the gullet into the cavity of the stomach, a certain tract appears, furnished with similar papillaceous villi or tufts, on which perhaps depend those wonderful effects Helmont has assigned to that part. All those papillæ are every-where like one another; always pulposus in the extremities, crowned with slender vessels, which become red by repletion; and they have always the same uses, and are covered with a triple integument.

Various degenerations of those papillæ are observable according to the different fabric of the integuments; and they are hurt, either in their pulposus substance, or vascular, with which they are crowned; or the integuments of them may be raised externally, and so degenerate. I have seen surprising tubercles arise on the back of the tongue; for when the callous membrane of the tongue coheres strongly with the reticulum, and the papillæ stand erect upon it, there is a great resistance, whence the tongue becomes astonishingly monstrous; and then various jags, fissures, and notches are produced in the tongue, thro' which blood often issues; and, if the papillæ be irritated, they proceed into a can-

cer. The best remedy I know of, in this case, is the juice of the greater sempervivum or house-leek. A Gentleman of Amsterdam complains of an itching in his face, which he neglects; he rubs the part and makes greater complaints, till small tubercles appear all over his face; he consults Ruyschius, who prescribes for him oxycrates, preparations of lead, purgatives, and bleeding. None of these remedies are attended with any effect; his whole face becomes, as it were, shaggy, and the papillæ, which in the face appear only by the microscope, are seen like parchment, or rather a hanging mask, made, as it were, of velvet or plush: Thus obliged to seclude himself from the company of men, he bore this calamity to his dying day, no remedy having been found to keep it under, or banish it.

I saw a young Lady of a noble family in England, whose papillæ became so hard, that horny sores appeared at the extremities of her fingers and toes, and in her carpus and metacarpus: The consequences were an obstructed perspiration, a perpetual inflammation, and thirst. She had the advice of the best physicians, who prescribed for her bathing and mercurials, without the least success. I advised that every spring and autumn she should use whey, with the juice of fresh grass and scabious; and, after a long time, she was, seemingly, cured. The disorder grew upon her again in four years after; and she was greatly relieved by the use of the same remedies, but was so extenuated at the same time as to be nothing more than a skeleton.

There are many instances recorded in the Philosophical Transactions of England, and the Parisian Academical Memoirs, of horned women, one of which may be now seen in the British Musæum. The leprosy of the Arabs consists of a degeneration of the cutaneous papillæ; and the same may perhaps be said of the porcupine man and his son, not long since exhibited to public view in London.

Proceedings in the last Session of Parliament.

THIS session was opened on the 11th of November, 1766, by a most gracious speech of his Majesty from the throne; [which may be seen in our Ma-

gazine for the same month;] after which the Commons resolved:

That an humble address be presented to his Majesty, to return his Majesty the thanks

thanks of the House, for his most gracious speech from the throne.

To express the grateful sense they entertained of the paternal care and tender regard his Majesty had shewn for the welfare of his people, by laying an embargo on wheat and wheat flour going out of the kingdom, until his Majesty should have the advice of Parliament on that important subject.

To assure his Majesty, that his faithful Commons would not fail, agreeably to his Majesty's recommendation, to take that weighty matter into their most serious consideration, in order, by timely and effectual measures, to pursue the two great ends, which his Majesty's wisdom had pointed out, of providing against the many evils attending a dearth or scarcity of provisions, especially to the poorer sort of his Majesty's subjects; and, at the same time, of suppressing that daring and dangerous spirit of riot, which had of late too generally shewn itself in many parts of this kingdom.

To assure his Majesty of their unfeigned joy, on the safe and happy delivery of her Majesty, and on the birth of a Princess; every increase of his Majesty's royal family being a fresh pledge of the future liberty and happiness of his people.

To congratulate his Majesty on the solemnisation of the marriage of his Majesty's sister, the Princess Caroline-Mathilda, with the King of Denmark; by which the union of that ancient and potent ally of his Majesty's Crown is established on a fixed and permanent foundation.

To return his Majesty their thanks for his gracious communication, that a treaty of commerce had been lately concluded with the Empress of Russia, which, while it gives them hopes of seeing that important branch of their trade continued hereafter on a solid and advantageous footing, is a new proof of his Majesty's constant regard for the true interest of this commercial nation.

To assure his Majesty, that his faithful Commons will cheerfully grant such supplies, as shall be necessary for the service of the year; having the utmost confidence in the assurance his Majesty is pleased to give, that they will be punctually applied to those purposes for which they shall be granted.

To express their highest satisfaction in the present happy establishment of the public tranquillity; and the well-grounded hopes they entertain, from the wisdom of his Majesty's Councils, and the influence of his example, that, while he wisely unites,

with the resolution to support the dignity of his Crown and the rights of his people; a true zeal for the general peace and happiness of mankind, the same spirit of equity and moderation, which animates his Majesty's conduct, will direct the Councils of the other great Powers of Europe to the like pacific and salutary views.—A Committee was appointed to draw up an address, to be presented to his Majesty, upon the said resolution.

The same day, it was resolved, nem. con. that an humble address be presented to his Majesty, that he will be graciously pleased to order, that the embargo laid, by an order in Council, the 28th day of September last, upon all ships and vessels, laden or to be laden, in the ports of Great Britain, with wheat, or wheat flour, to be exported to foreign parts, be continued; and, from the commencement of such continuation, extended to all ships and vessels, laden or to be laden, in the said ports, with barley or malt, to be exported to foreign parts.

On the 12th, it was resolved, nem. con. that a congratulatory message be sent to her Majesty, on the most auspicious event of her Majesty's safe delivery of a Princess Royal, and on her Majesty's happy recovery; and also on the happy nuptials of her Royal Highness the Princess Caroline Mathilda with the King of Denmark; and to assure her Majesty of the constant zeal, duty, and affection of this House. Also, that a congratulatory message be sent to her Royal Highness the Princess-dowager of Wales, on the happy nuptials of her Royal Highness the Princess Caroline Mathilda with the King of Denmark.

On the 20th, a bill passed the House to enable the Right Honourable James Oswald, the Right Honourable James Grenville, and the Right Honourable Isaac Barré, to take, in Great Britain, the oath of office, as Vice-treasurer, and Receiver-general, and Paymaster-general, of all his Majesty's revenues, in the kingdom of Ireland, and to qualify themselves for the enjoyment of the said offices.

The same day, Mr. Onslow reported, from the Committee of the whole House, to whom it was referred to consider of the present high price of corn, the following resolution, which the Committee had directed him to report to the House, viz. That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the importation of wheat, and wheat-flour, into Great Britain, be permitted, for a limited time, free of duty: And, the said resolution being read a second time, the House resolved, nem. con. to agree with

the Committee in the said resolution; whereupon a bill was ordered to be brought in upon it.

On the 21st, a bill passed the House, to continue an act, made in the 5th year of the reign of his present Majesty, intituled, 'An act for importation of salted beef, pork, bacon, and butter from Ireland, for a limited time.

On the 24th, two bills passed the House: The first, to amend so much of an act, made in the last session of Parliament, intituled, 'An act for repealing certain duties, in the British Colonies and Plantations, granted by several acts of Parliament, and also the duties imposed by an act made in the last session of Parliament, upon certain East-India goods exported from Great Britain, and for granting other duties instead thereof; and for further encouraging, regulating, and securing, several branches of the trade of this kingdom, and the British dominions in America,' as relates to the exportation of non-enumerated goods from the British colonies in America. And the second, to prohibit, for a limited time, the exportation of corn, grain, meal, malt, flour, bread, biscuit, and starch; and also the extraction of low wines and spirits from wheat and wheat-flour.

On the 25th, it was resolved, that 16,000 men be employed for the sea service, for the year 1767, including 4287 marines; and that a sum, not exceeding 4l. per man, per month, be allowed for maintaining the said 16,000 men, for 13 months, including ordnance for sea service.

A motion was afterwards made, and the question being put, that an humble address be presented to his Majesty, that his Majesty will be graciously pleased to give directions, that there be laid before this House full accounts, and perfect copies, of all applications, informations, and evidences, concerning the prices and quantity of corn in this kingdom, and concerning the necessity of prohibiting the exportation thereof, made, delivered, and offered, to his Majesty, or his Privy-council, during the recess of Parliament; and, also, a copy of his Majesty's order in Council for issuing the proclamation, which was published on the 26th day of September last past, and of the said proclamation; it passed in the negative.

The House was then moved, that part of an act, made in the 9th and 10th years of King William III, intituled, 'An act for raising a sum not exceeding two millions, upon a fund for payment of annui-

ties, after the rate of eight pounds per centum per annum; and for settling the trade to the East-Indies,' might be read; and, the same being read accordingly, the House was also moved, that part of an act made in the 7th year of the reign of King George I, intituled, 'An act to enable the South-Sea Company to ingraft part of their capital stock and fund into the stock and fund of the Bank of England, and another part thereof into the stock and fund of the East-India Company, and for giving further time for payment, to be made by the said South-Sea Company, to the use of the public,' might be read; and, the same being read accordingly, it was resolved, that a Committee be appointed to inquire into the state and condition of the East-India Company; and that the said Committee be a Committee of the whole House.

On the 26th, a bill passed the House, for naturalising Mary Ann Amelia Burrowes.

On the 27th, it was resolved, that, towards raising the supply granted to his Majesty, the duties upon malt, mum, cyder, and perry, which, by an act of Parliament of the 6th year of his present Majesty's reign, have continuance to the 24th day of June, 1767, be further continued and charged upon all malt which shall be made, and all mum which shall be made or imported, and all cyder and perry which shall be made for sale, within the kingdom of Great Britain, from the 23d day of June, 1767, to the 24th day of June, 1768.

On the 28th, four bills passed the House; the two first, for naturalising Christian Van Teylingen and Lewis Agassiz, with John Samuel Schutzer; the third, for allowing the importation of wheat and wheat-flour, from any part of Europe, into this kingdom, for a limited time, free of duty; and the fourth, for allowing the importation of wheat and wheat-flour, from his Majesty's colonies in America, into this kingdom, for a limited time, free of duty.

On the 5th of December, a bill passed the House, for continuing and granting to his Majesty certain duties upon malt, mum, cyder, and perry, for the service of the year 1767.

On the 9th, two bills passed the House: The first, for repairing and widening several roads, in the county of Brecon; and the second, for indemnifying such persons as have acted for the service of the public, in advising, or carrying into execution, the order of Council of the 26th day of September last, for laying an embargo on all ships

ships laden with wheat or wheat-flour, and for preventing suits in consequence of the said embargo.

On the 12th, a bill passed the House, for building a bridge cross the river Thames, from Swinford, in the county of Berks, to Eynsham, in the county of Oxford.

On the 15th, two bills passed the House: The first, for obviating doubts which have arisen, with respect to so much of an act, made in the first year of the reign of his present Majesty, intitled, 'An act to amend an act, passed in the 18th year of the reign of King George II, concerning the qualification of Justices of the Peace, and for other purposes therein mentioned,' as directs the taking of certain oaths, by Justices of the Peace, on the issuing any new commission of the Peace: The second, for allowing the importation of oats and oatmeal, rye and rye-meal, into this kingdom, for a limited time, free of duty.

On the 16th, the royal assent was declared, to such bills as were ready, by the Lords, authorised by virtue of his Majesty's commission.

On the 22d of January, 1767, two bills passed the House; the first, to enable Thomas Hotchkis to take the surname and arms of Littler, deceased: And the second, from the Lords, intitled, 'An act to enable Sir Thomas Delves, Baronet, and his heirs male, to take the name of Broughton.'

On the 23d, two petitions were presented to the House and read; the first, of the Merchants, Traders, and Manufacturers of the city of Glasgow; setting forth, that, by surveys made, it appears that a canal, or cut, may be carried from the river Carron, through the counties of Stirling, Dumbarton, and Lanerk, to the river Clyde, near the city of Glasgow, for the navigation of boats, and other vessels, with heavy burdens, whereby an easy communication will be made between the Firths of Forth and Clyde; which, the petitioners humbly conceive, will be the means of facilitating and rendering less expensive the carriage and conveyance of goods, wares, and merchandises, from and to the Firths aforesaid, and also will be of great public utility; and therefore praying, that leave may be given to bring in a bill for making and maintaining such navigable cut or canal, by such ways and means as to the House shall seem meet.—The second, of the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Town-council of the city of Edinburgh; setting forth, that the city of Edinburgh, the metropolis of that part of the united kingdom called Scotland, is, by reason of its situation and steepness of ascent, and by the

narrow and confined avenues leading to the principal street thereof, rendered of difficult access, particularly from the north; and the public have not hitherto been possessed of proper areas, either for erecting public buildings or opening streets or places of resort, as well for the conveniency as ornament of the city; and that, for remedy thereof, an act was made in the 23d year of the reign of his late Majesty King George II, intitled, 'An act for erecting several public buildings in the city of Edinburgh, and to empower the Commissioners, therein mentioned, to purchase lands for that purpose; and also for widening and enlarging the streets of the said city, and certain avenues leading thereunto;' and that, pursuant to the powers vested in the Commissioners named in the said act, the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Council of the said city, after advising with the different societies, and the most respectable inhabitants, have expended a very large sum of money in purchasing houses and areas, and upon a bridge presently building, by which an easy and proper communication will be opened from and to the city, particularly to certain grounds towards the north; and must be put to further and very great expence, in carrying into execution the plan of a new town; and that the opening a communication to these grounds, where there are proper areas for erecting buildings, is necessary, as well for the benefit of trade and commerce, as for the conveniency and health of the inhabitants, of late greatly increased; and that, if the royalty is not extended over those grounds, the greatest part of the inhabitants may be induced to retire to the new town, and take up their residence there, from a view of being relieved of the cess, and other public burdens, laid upon the trade and property of the city, whereby the present city and its remaining inhabitants must suffer greatly; and therefore praying, that leave may be given to bring in a bill, for comprehending certain lands within the royalty of the city of Edinburgh, and to give certain powers to the Magistrates thereof, for the benefit of the said city.—The said petitions were ordered to be referred to the consideration of Committees, to examine the matter thereof, and report the same, as it should appear to them, to the House; and the Committees were empowered to send for persons, papers, and records.

On the 26th, two petitions were presented to the House and read; the first, of several the owners and proprietors of lands, in the level of Ancholme, in the county of Lincoln;

Lincoln; setting forth, that many thousand acres of land, within the said level, have several years been almost intirely under water, for great part of the year, to the loss of the proprietors and detriment of the public; and that the said lands may be effectually drained; and a navigation from the Humber, to Glanford Brigg, and to Bishop Brigg, in the said county, made, to the great advantage of the land owners and promotion of commerce; and therefore praying the House to take the premisses into consideration, and to give such relief as to the House shall seem meet:—The second, of the several Gentlemen, Freeholders, and Tradesmen, of the borough of Ripon, and others, of the west riding of the county of York; setting forth, That by virtue and in pursuance of an act, passed in the 13th year of the reign of King George I, intituled, ‘An act for improving the navigation of the river Ouse, in the county of York;’ and of an act, passed in the 5th year of the reign of his late Majesty, for rendering more effectual the said act; the navigation up the said river hath been improved to the city of York, and several parts of the said county, and is of great use to the public; and that, by improving and extending the navigation of the said river, and of the river Ure, where the same are adapted for that purpose, and, in other places, by making navigable cuts, or canals, to the borough of Ripon, in the said county, a more safe and expeditious communication will be opened up and down the said rivers and canals, from and to the cities of London and York, the town of Kingston upon Hull, and other parts of this kingdom; and that the said navigation may be improved, extended, and made effectual, for the sum of 14,000 l. which several of the petitioners, and others, have agreed to advance and lend upon the credit of the tolls and duties to be raised upon the said navigation, upon interest, at the rate of five pounds per centum per annum; and therefore praying, that leave may be given to bring in a bill for improving and extending the navigation of the said rivers, and for making such navigable cuts or canals, to the borough of Ripon aforesaid, and such other works as may be necessary for that purpose, under such regulations and with such powers and provisions as to the House shall seem meet.—These petitions were referred to be examined by Committees, and the latter was supported by three other petitions of the several Merchants, Gentlemen, and others of the county of York, representing the advantages which would attend the a-

foresaid navigation; as also the extending of the navigation of the river Swale.

On the 27th, Mr. Patterson (according to order) reported from the Committee of the whole House, to whom it was referred to consider further of the supply granted to his Majesty, the resolutions which the Committee had directed him to report to the House; which he read in his place, and afterwards delivered in at the table, where the same were read, and are as followeth, viz.

That it is the opinion of this Committee, that a number of land forces, including two thousand four hundred and sixty-one invalids, amounting to sixteen thousand seven hundred and fifty-four effective men, commission and non-commission Officers included, be employed for the year 1767.

That it is the opinion of this Committee, that a sum not exceeding 593,986 l. 15 s. and 7 d. be granted to his Majesty, for defraying the charge of 16,754 effective men, for guards, garrisons, and other his Majesty's land forces, in Great Britain, Guernsey, and Jersey, for the year 1767:

That it is the opinion of this Committee, that a sum, not exceeding 12,203 l. 18 s. 6 d. $\frac{1}{2}$, be granted to his Majesty, for the pay of the General and General Staff Officers in Great Britain, for the year 1767:

That it is the opinion of this Committee, that a sum, not exceeding 405,607 l. 2 s. 11 d. $\frac{5}{8}$, be granted to his Majesty, for maintaining his Majesty's forces and garrisons in the Plantations and Africa, including those in garrison at Minorca and Gibraltar, and for provisions for the forces in North America, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, Gibraltar, the Ceded Islands, and Africa, for the year 1767:

That it is the opinion of this Committee, that a sum, not exceeding 7201 l. 14 s. 7 d. be granted to his Majesty, for defraying the charge of the difference of pay, between the British and Irish establishment, of six regiments of foot serving in the Isle of Man, at Gibraltar, Minorca, and the Ceded Islands, for the year 1767:

That it is the opinion of this Committee, that a sum, not exceeding 1536 l. be granted to his Majesty, for the paying of pensions to the widows of such reduced Officers, of his Majesty's land forces and marines, as died upon the establishment of half-pay in Great Britain, and who were married to them before the 25th day of December 1716, for the year 1767:

That it is the opinion of this Committee, that a sum, not exceeding 135,299 l. 8 s. and 4 d. be granted to his Majesty, upon account

account of the reduced Officers of his Majesty's land forces and marines, for the year 1767 :

That it is the opinion of this Committee, that a sum, not exceeding 2103 l. 11 s. 8 d. be granted to his Majesty, for defraying the charge for allowances to the several Officers and private Gentlemen of the two troops of horse-guards, and regiment of horse reduced, and to the superannuated Gentlemen of the four troops of horse-guards, for the year 1767 :

That it is the opinion of this Committee, that a sum, not exceeding 5633 l. 3 s. 4 d. be granted to his Majesty, for defraying the charge of full-pay for 365 days, for the year 1767, to Officers reduced with the tenth company of several battalions, reduced from ten to nine companies, and who remained on half pay at the 24th day of December, 1765.

That it is the opinion of this Committee, that a sum, not exceeding 169,600 l. 0 s. 2 d. be granted to his Majesty, for the charge of the office of ordnance for land service, for the year 1767 : And

That it is the opinion of this Committee, that a sum, not exceeding 51,190 l. 6 s. 6 d. be granted to his Majesty, for defraying the expence of services performed by the office of ordnance for land service, and not provided for by Parliament, in 1766.

The three first resolutions of the Committee, being read a second time, were agreed to by the House. The fourth resolution of the Committee being read a second time, and an amendment being proposed to be made thereto, a motion was made, and the question being put, that the said resolution be re-committed, it passed in the negative. Then the said resolution was agreed to by the House. The fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, and ninth resolutions of the Committee, being read a second time, were agreed to by the House. The tenth resolution of the Committee being read a second time, a motion was made, and, the question being put, that the said resolution be re-committed, it passed in the negative : Then the said resolution was agreed to by the House. The subsequent resolution of the Committee, being read a second time, was agreed to by the House.

On the 28th, a petition of the several Gentlemen, Freeholders, Tradesmen, and others of the county of York, was presented to the House and read, setting forth, that by extending the navigation of the rivers Hull, and the King's River, or the West Beck, from the port of the town of Kingston upon Hull, in the said rivers, where the same are adapted for that pur-

pose, and, in other places, by navigable cuts, or canals, to, or near to, the town of Great-Driffeld, in the said county, and by improving the navigation of the said river Hull, to Frodingham Bridge, a more safe and expeditious communication will be opened up and down the said rivers, from and to the city of London, and the town of Kingston upon Hull, and other parts of this kingdom ; and that the said navigation may be extended, improved, and made effectual, for the sum of 7400 l. and therefore praying, that leave may be given to bring in a bill for extending and improving the navigation of the said rivers, in such rivers, where the same are adapted for that purpose, and, in other places, by such navigable cuts or canals, and such other works, as may be necessary for that purpose, and with powers and authorities, and under such regulations, as to the House shall seem meet.—This petition was referred to the consideration of a Committee.

The same day a bill passed the House, for dividing and inclosing the open common fields, and other commonable grounds, in the parish of Kencot, in the county of Oxford.—And it was resolved,

That the importation of wheat and wheat-flour, rye and rye-meal, free of duty, from any part of Europe, be continued, for a further time than was allowed by any act made in this session of Parliament ; and a bill or bills were ordered to be brought in upon the said resolution.

On the 29th, three petitions were presented to the House and read ; the first, of several Noblemen, and Gentlemen, whose names are thereunto subscribed, in behalf of themselves and others ; setting forth, that many of the inhabitants of the city and liberty of Westminster, of St. Mary le Bone, and of the parishes adjacent, are badly supplied with water ; and that the petitioners, from accurate surveys made, find, that a proper supply of water may be had, from a branch of the river Colne, near the Colour-mill, about half a mile below Uxbridge, which may be brought by a canal, to be made for that purpose, to a place near William's Farm-house, in the parish of St. Mary le Bone aforesaid ; and, as the making of such canal navigable has been thought to be of great utility to the public, the petitioners are willing to undertake the same ; and that three mills will be destroyed, by means of this undertaking, the loss whereof may be supplied by others, to be erected on a stream near adjoining, called the high stream, where there is waste land of little value, which the petitioners

petitioners are willing to purchase, and thereon to erect such mills, or to make satisfaction for the same, as shall be thought proper; and that the petitioners have heard that some doubts have arisen, whether the taking the water from the river Colne aforesaid may not, in some small degree, injure the navigation of the river Thames, at certain shallow places near Chertsey, Shepperton, and Sunbury; the petitioners are not apprehensive that any such injury can arise; however, as the navigation at those places is, confessedly, inconvenient, the petitioners, to remedy such inconvenience, are willing, and propose (on such terms as shall be thought proper to be settled by Parliament) to make proper navigable cuts, and erect locks, through the land adjoining to those places, for the purposes of avoiding the said shallows, and to support such cuts and locks in a proper manner, whereby not only every objection will be wholly obviated, but the navigation of the river Thames will be greatly improved; and that the petitioners have a proposal depending for an agreement with the Governor and Company of Chelsea Water-works, for uniting the petitioners undertaking to bring the water from the Colne aforesaid, with the said Company, and making them one united Company, with a joint stock; and that the advantages resulting to the public from the execution of those designs are, as the petitioners conceive, great and obvious; but the same cannot be carried into execution, without the aid of an act of Parliament; and therefore praying, that leave may be given to bring in a bill for the several purposes aforesaid, with such powers and under such regulations and restrictions, as to the House shall seem proper.—The second, of several Merchants, his Majesty's British subjects, concerned in the whale-fishery, on behalf of themselves and others concerned in the said fishery; setting forth, that, by an act made in the 6th year of the reign of King George I, a bounty was granted of 20 s. a ton, upon all ships employed in catching of whales in the Greenland and seas adjacent; but, few or no ships being fitted out on that encouragement, a further bounty of 10 s. a ton was granted, by an act of the 13th year of his late Majesty's reign; and, that being also found insufficient to answer the purposes intended, the bounty was, by an act of the 22d year of his said late Majesty, increased to 40 s. per ton; and which, by two several acts, have been continued to the 25th of December, 1767, and to the end of the then next session of Parliament; and that, since the granting

of that bounty, a great many ships, from both parts of the united kingdom, have been annually employed in the said fishery, and many more would have adventured, but from the checks given to that trade, first by the war, and afterwards by the shortness of the time granted for the bounty by the last act of Parliament; and that, if provision was made to continue the bounty for a further term, it would considerably increase the number of adventurers, by which means a nursery for seamen would be established, and several of our manufacturers, who have been already instructed, would be constantly engaged in the making the proper utensils and instruments employed in the fishery; and that, if the bounty is not further continued, the trade must be intirely at a stand, the charge of fortifying a ship against the ice for that service, and the fishing materials, which are the greatest part of the expence, being intirely uselefs for any other business; and therefore praying the House to take the premises into consideration, and grant such relief therein, as to the House shall seem meet: And the third, of several Merchants and others, interested in the navigation and commerce of these kingdoms; setting forth, that it appears, by the resolutions of the Commissioners of the Longitude, that Mr. John Harrison has invented and made a Time-keeper, which determines the longitude at sea, considerably within the nearest limits prescribed by an act made in the 12th year of the reign of her late Majesty Queen Anne, for providing a public reward for such discovery; that the voyage on which the trial thereof depended, was finished in the month of July 1764, and the said Mr. Harrison has since received a considerable sum of the public money on that account; yet no communication of the principles and construction thereof has hitherto been made to the public, so as to be of the least benefit to navigation; and that the petitioners have heard that a French artist has lately obtained such knowledge of the principles of the said Time-keeper, as makes it exceedingly to be feared, that the French will be the first in general possession of this great discovery, which, the petitioners apprehend, will be very detrimental to the interests of these kingdoms; and therefore praying, the House will take the premises into consideration, and grant such relief therein, as shall seem meet.—These petitions were referred to the consideration of different Committees; and the principles of Mr. Harrison's Time-keeper, with plates of the same, were made public in March last, by order of the Commissioners



millioners of Longitude. [See our Magazine for that month.]

The same day, an ingrossed bill from the Lords, intituled, 'an act to dissolve the marriage of John Scott, Esq; with Jane Scott, his now wife, and to enable him to marry again, and for other purposes therein mentioned.' was read the third time, and passed the House.

Mr. Onslow then (according to order) reported from the Committee, who were appointed to consider further of the present high price of corn, the resolution which the Committee had directed him to report to the House, whereupon it was resolved,

That the importation of barley, barley meal, and pulse, be permitted, for a limited time, free of duty. And

Mr. Patterson (according to order) reported from the Committee of the whole House, to whom it was referred to consider further of the supply granted to his Majesty, the resolution which the Committee had directed him to report to the House; whereupon it was also resolved,

That a sum, not exceeding 409,177 l. 4 s. 8 d. be granted to his Majesty, for the ordinary of the navy, including half-pay to sea and marine Officers, for the year 1767.

[To be continued.]

The Compendious Peerage of England, continued, from Page 204 of our Magazine for May last, with the Arms finely engraved, and a genealogical Account of the Family of the most Noble DOWGLASS, Duke of Dover.

THE first of this branch of the ancient and illustrious family of Douglass was Sir William Dowglass, son of James, Earl of Dowglass, Lord Liddesdale, and Drumlangrig, who obtained a charter of his father of the Barony of Drumlangrig, in the sheriffdom of Dumfriesshire, with many and ample privileges; which was ratified by another, dated the 5th of December, 1389; and, in 1407, he obtained the Baronies of Hawick and Selkirk. And the same year he was one of the twelve hostages for the Earl of Dowglass, who had been taken prisoner in England, at the battle of Shrewsbury, in 1403.

This Sir William Dowglass made a considerable figure in the wars between the Scots and English, which broke out at that time, and with Gavine Dumbarr, Earl of March, retook the town and castle of Roxburgh, taken by the English some time before.

The war ending in a truce in 1412, he and the Lord Clifford were the chief challengers at a solemn tournament held by the Earl of Westmoreland at Carlisle; and the same year he was sent Ambassador to the Court of England, to solicit the release of King James I, then prisoner in that realm. At which time he obtained a charter, dated at Croydon, in 1412, all written fair in King James the First's own hand, of confirmation of the Baronies of Drumlangrig, Hawick, and Selkirk; in which he is called our trusty and well beloved cousin, Sir William Dowglass, of Drumlangrig.

All our historians agree, that he was killed in France, in the wars against the English, and probably, in 1427, at the famous battle of Agincourt; for, in that year, his son, Sir William Dowglass, the

second Baron, took possession of the estate, as heir to his father. Being, like his father, a man of martial spirit, he signalised himself in most of the actions between the English and Scots. He left issue Sir William Dowglass, the third Baron of Drumlangrig, who took possession of the estate as heir to his father, in 1458; and gave signal proofs of his valour in many actions, and particularly at the siege of Roxburgh, in 1460, where King James II. was killed; and that other famous action at Alanwick, in 1462, where the French garrison was relieved by a handful of Scots, in sight of a numerous English army. He died in 1464, leaving issue, Sir William Dowglass, the fourth Baron of Drumlangrig, who was killed in 1483, fighting bravely in the service of King James III, at Kirkcubright in Annandale, in that unnatural attempt of Alexander, Duke of Albany, the King's own brother. He married Elisabeth, daughter of Sir Robert Crichton of Sanquhar, by whom he had issue Sir James, his successor; and Robert, of whom are the Dowglasses of Cashogle and Dalvin; 3dly, George, of whom is descended the family of Dowglass of Pinerie.

Sir James Dowglass, first of that name, and fifth Baron of Drumlangrig, married Janet, daughter of Sir David Scot, of Buccleugh, ancestor to the Duke of Buccleugh, by whom he had issue William, his successor, the sixth Baron of Drumlangrig, who married Elisabeth, daughter of Sir John Gordon, of Lochinvar, ancestor of the Viscount of Kenmuire, by whom he had issue James, his successor; and John, from whom, by a natural son are descended the Dowglasses of Arland; and Elisabeth, married to John, Lord Maxwell. He was killed at the fatal battle of Flou-

don, in 1513, where, with King James IV, fell the flower of his Nobility.

The said James, in 1526, with the Earl of Lenox, and other Lords, attempted to deliver King James V, in his minority, out of the hands of several of the Nobility, by whom he was then kept in no better condition than that of a captive. But, this generous design proving unsuccessful, he was forced to sue out a pardon for what was one of the most solemn acts of duty. This was not all, for he was accused of treason by his own son-in-law, Chartres, of Aimsfield; and, there being no witness brought to prove the crime, it was permitted to be decided by single combat, which was performed with the greatest bravery on both sides. Afterwards he continued in great favour with Queen Mary; and, among other offices which he held, he was, in 1553, made by her warden of the East-Marches, with a full power of justiciary. This trust he managed with great wisdom and courage; and some little time before his death, which was in the year 1578, in the 80th year of his age, he got an ample exoneration for his transactions in that and his other employments, under the broad seal. He had issue Sir William, his only son, who died four years before his father.

Which Sir William Dowglass, born in 1540, was famous for his singular justice in his affairs, industry and courage in suppressing the English inroads, and the oppression of the borderers. He was on the King's side, in the minority of James VI, and signalised himself at the field of Langside, in 1568, where Queen Mary's party was totally defeated; and in that action between Edinburgh and Leith, where the Earl of Huntley was worsted, in 1572. He married, in 1557, Margaret, daughter of Sir John Gordon, of Lochinvar, ancestor of the Viscount of Kenmuire, by whom he had Sir James, who succeeded his grandfather.

This Sir James was a happy instrument in reconciling the discords of the Nobility, and contending factions at Court, which had rendered the reign of King James uneasy, till his accession to the crown of England. Neither was he less valiant than wise, having frequent occasions of exerting his valour and conduct in those unhappy feuds, and mutual incursions, that infested the south-west parts of the kingdom, in his time.

Sir William Dowglass, of Drumlangrig, his eldest son and successor, was particularly known and favoured by James VI. first King of Great Britain, who lay

at his castle of Drumlangrig, in his return to England, in 1617: Nor was he less regarded by his son King Charles, who, by two distinct patents, dated at Whitehall, April the 1st, 1628, first created him Lord Dowglass of Hawick and Tibbers, and, by the second, Viscount of Drumlangrig, Lord Dowglass of Hawick and Tibbers. And King Charles being then in Scotland, by a patent dated at Stetou, June 13, in 1633, created him Earl of Queensbury, Viscount of Drumlangrig, Lord Dowglass of Hawick and Tibbers. He was much trusted by King Charles I. and very active and faithful to his interest, in the troubles that broke out in 1638.

James, his son, the second Earl of Queensbury, was a great sufferer for King Charles I. and while he was endeavouring to join the Marquis of Montrose at Philiphaugh, was made prisoner, and fined in 120,000 marks Scots, which he paid.

William, Earl of Queensbury, son of the said James, was born in 1637; and, in 1657, married Isabella, daughter of William, Marquis of Dowglass, great grandfather to the Duke of Dowglass; by whom he had a son and a daughter, who both died very young; and after them, James, Duke of Queensbury; William, who on the 20th of April, 1697, was, by King William, created Earl of March, and died at Edinburgh, in October 1705; Lord George, who died unmarried, July 1693; and Anne, married to David, Earl of Weems, in 1697, and died in the year 1699, leaving issue David, Lord Elcho.

Which William, Earl of Queensbury, in 1667, was sworn of the Privy-council for the kingdom of Scotland; and by a commission dated at Windsor-castle, the 1st of June, 1680, was made Justice-general of that kingdom. By another patent, dated at Whitehall, the 11th of February, 1682, he was created Marquis of Queensbury, Earl of Drumlangrig and Sanquhar, Viscount of Nith, Torthorwald, and Ross, Lord Dowglass of Kinmount, Middlebie, and Dornock: And in April 1682, by a warrant under his Majesty's hand, directed to Sir Alexander Erskine, Lion King at arms, he had for an addition to his coat-armorial, for him and his heirs forever, the Royal Tressure, in the same manner as it is in the royal achievement. By a commission, dated May 12, 1682, under the great seal, he was made Lord High-Treasurer of Scotland; and by two other commissions, the 21st of September following, he was made constable and governor of the castle of Edinburgh, and one of the extraordinary Lords of the session;

tion ; and, as a farther mark of his royal favour, King Charles, by his letters patent under the great seal, dated at Whitehall, the 3d of February, 1684, created him Duke of Queensbury, Marquis of Dumfrieshire, Earl of Drumlanrig, and Sanguhar, Viscount of Nith, Torthorwald, and Ross, Lord Dowglass, of Kinmouth, Middlebie, and Dornock. About which time he was admitted one of the Lords of the Privy-council of both kingdoms.

As he had been in great favour with King Charles II, so he was no less in the beginning of the reign of King James II, who not only continued him in his former posts, but made him Lord High-commissioner, to represent his royal person in the kingdom of Scotland ; and accordingly, on May 5, 1685, he opened his commission with great pomp and magnificence. And the same year he and James, Earl of Drumlanrig, his son, were constituted his Majesty's Lieutenants in the shires of Dumfries, and Wigton, and the stewards of Anandale and Kirkudbright.

But, the measures that were soon after taken at Court disagreeing with his temper and principles, he was removed from his posts, and made Lord-president of the Privy-council of that kingdom in February, 1686 ; and, for his not complying with the design of taking off the penal laws and test, was in six months after removed from all public employments.

This William, Duke of Queensbury, amongst his other shining qualities, was a great master in œconomy ; for, having come to a fortune greatly impaired by the iniquity of the times, he not only retrieved it, but acquired an ample estate in Tweedale, which he left to William, Earl of March, before-mentioned, his second son. He likewise, at a great expence, rebuilt the castle of Drumlanrig, the seat of his family, which, with its gardens, the work of the late Duke of Queensbury, yield to none in the northern parts of Britain, for magnificence and extent. In fine, he was in all capacities of life one of the greatest men of the age, and died with the temper and resolution that became a great man, and a good Christian, at Edinburgh, March 28, 1695, aged 53 years, and was buried at Durradeer, where there is a stately monument erected over him.

James, Duke of Queensbury, his son, having, when he succeeded his father in 1695, laid aside all thoughts of military employments, quitted the command of the guards ; and was thereupon, by King William, made Lord Privy-seal of Scotland, and one of the extraordinary Lords of the

session. In 1700, his Majesty was pleased to add to his other employments that of Lord High commissioner, to represent his royal person in the Parliament of Scotland ; where he held two sessions by virtue of two distinct patents ; and was, on his return to Court, elected Knight of the most order of the Garter, at a chapter held at Kensington, June 14, 1701, and installed at Windsor the 10th of July following.

On Queen Anne's accession to the crown he was made Secretary of State for Scotland ; and in June, 1702, made Lord High-commissioner for that kingdom, in the Parliament, which met June 9, being the third time he had borne that high character. In 1703, March 4, he was made a fourth time Lord High commissioner of Scotland to a Parliament then called, which he opened, with the highest magnificence : And the next year, on the change of some measures at Court, he was removed from all his public employments, except that of one of the extraordinary Lords of the session, which was for life.

In 1705, he was again made Lord Privy-seal, and one of the Lords of the Treasury of Scotland ; and also restored to his place in the Privy-council and Exchequer there ; and in November, the same year, her Majesty was pleased to direct a commission to him, then being at Edinburgh, to represent her royal person, as Sovereign of the most noble and most ancient order of St. Andrew ; by virtue whereof he did, with the solemnity usual on such occasions, invest William, Marquis of Lothian, with the said most noble and ancient order.

On May 6, 1706, he was, for a fifth time, constituted Lord High-commissioner of Scotland, being the last session of the Parliament of that kingdom, in which, with the greatest difficulty, he obtained the Union between the two kingdoms to be enacted, and ratified. The Parliament met at Edinburgh, October 3, and his Grace made an excellent speech, printed in our Gazette, No. 4270 ; which being on such a remarkable occasion, and scarce to be seen, we shall here insert the principal part of it.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

‘ Her Majesty, by her gracious letter, has acquainted you, that the treaty of union between the kingdoms of Scotland and England (pursuant to an act made in your last session) has been happily agreed on ; which is now in my Lord Register's hands, ready to be laid before you. The Lords Commissioners for this kingdom have been diligent and zealous in concerting just and reasonable terms ; and it must

be acknowledged, we met with a very fair and friendly disposition in the Lords Commissioners on the other part.

‘ The treaty has, with all humility been presented to the Queen, and was most graciously received; and though no reign was ever so truly great for wise and steady councils, and so many important successes as that of her Majesty; yet you see she is pleased to esteem the perfecting of this Union as the greatest glory of her reign, being the most solid foundation of a lasting security to the Protestant religion, and the liberties of Europe, and of peace and happiness to her people.

‘ These reasons, I doubt not, will make the treaty acceptable to you; and I persuade myself that you will proceed with such calmness and impartiality, as the weight of the subject requires, and as becomes so great an Assembly.

‘ The Lords Commissioners for both kingdoms were limited in the matter of Church-government, for the security of Presbyterian government in this Church; you have the laws already made for its establishment, the Queen’s repeated assurances to preserve it; and I am impowered to consent to what may be further necessary after the Union.’

In June, 1708, her Majesty having some time before June 5, 1707, made him one of her Privy-council of Great Britain, and granted him a pension of 3000 l. per annum, cut of the Post-office, was pleased, for his many signal services, to create him likewise a Peer of G. Britain (the first that was made after the Union) by the title of Duke of Dover, Marquis of Beverley, and Baron of Rippon, and that in addition to his former titles of honour, and to descend to Charles, his second son; and his Grace was introduced into the House of Peers, at Westminster, where he took his place, the 19th of November, 1708, as a Peer of England. In February following, she constituted him one of the three principal Secretaries of State of Great Britain: In which office he continued the residue of his life, dying on the 6th of July, 1711, at his house in Albemarle-street, near Piccadilly, after a short indisposition, which his physicians termed the Iliac Passion.

He was a person esteemed by all who had the honour to know him, and not only well versed in the affairs of State, but justly qualified with all other necessary virtues, that were requisite for a faithful and prudent discharge of those great trusts and employments bestowed on him. He was of a steady and unalterable loyalty, and on all occasions gave sufficient proof that the

good of his country was what he chiefly aimed at. He had a great sense of the goodness of her Majesty Queen Anne, for the many favours she bestowed on him, whom he honoured and respected in his heart, and was by her always esteemed a good and faithful servant. As to his domestic affairs, he was master of a most admirable frame of temper, that made all easy about him; a great master of his word; and, finally, a man of sound religion and excellent morals.

He married, December 1, 1685, Mary Boyle, second daughter of Charles, Lord Clifford, eldest son of Richard, Earl of Burlington and Cork, by Jane Seymour, daughter of William, Duke of Somerset. He was succeeded by his third son, Charles, born at Edinburgh, November 24, 1698, who in 1707, for the services of his father and ancestors, was created Earl of Solloway, Viscount of Tibers, &c. now Duke of Queensbury and Dover, all the honours of the family being settled on him by his father, with consent and confirmation of the Crown.

His Grace married on March 10, 1719-20, the Lady Catharine Hyde, second daughter of Henry Hyde, Earl of Rochester. By her he had issue two sons, Henry, Marquis of Beverley, born October 30, who, in July, 1754, married at Hopetoun-house in Scotland, the Lady Elisabeth Hope, eldest daughter of John, Earl of Hopetoun; and on October 19 following, returning from Scotland to London, with their Graces his father and mother, his Lady, Lord Charles his brother; and tired of riding in his post-chaise, quitted it, mounted his horse, and riding over a ploughed field, in which was a great number of crows together, he drew one of his pistols from the holster, and cocked it, intending to fire amongst them; but at that instant his horse stumbled, and, his Lordship endeavouring to recover him, the pistol discharged, and shot him dead on the spot, to the inexpressible grief of his noble family, who returned to Scotland with his Lordship’s body. Whereby his only brother Henry, born July 17, 1726, is now Marquis of Beverley.

TITLES] Charles Dowglass, Duke of Dover, and of Queensbury, Marquis of Beverley, and of Queensbury, Earl of Queensbury and Solloway, Vis. Drumlanrig, and Baron of Rippon.

CREATIONS.] Baron of Rippon, in Com. Ebor. by letters patent the 26th of May, 1708, 6 Anne. Viscount Drumlanrig in North Britain, April 1, 1628, 4 Car. I. Earl of Queensbury in that kingdom,

dom, by letters patent the 13th of June, 1633, 9 Car. I. Earl of Solloway in the said kingdom, by letters patent, dated ---- day of ---- 1707, 5 Anne. Marquis of Beverley, in Com. Ebor. by letters patent, the 26th of May, 1708, 6 Anne, and of Queensbury, in Scotland, by letters patent, dated the 13th of June, 1633, 9 Car. I. and Duke of Queensbury, the 3d of February 1684, 37 Car. II. Duke of Dover, in Kent, the 25th of May, 1708, 6 Anne.

ARMS.] Quarterly, 1st and 4th, argent, a heart, gules, crowned with an imperial crown, or, on a chief, azure, three mullets of the field, for Dowglass; 2d and 3d, azure, a bend between six cross crosslets, fitch, Or, (for the Earldom of Marr) the whole within a bordure, Or, charged with a double tressure fleury and counter-fleury of the second, being an augmentation; as is also the heart in the first quar-

ter, used in memory of the pilgrimage made by Sir James Dowglass, ancestor of his Grace, to the Holy-land, with the heart of King Robert Bruce, in the year 1330, which was there interred according to that King's desire: And the double tressure was added by King Charles II, when he honoured the family with the Marquisate of Queensbury, the bordure before that time, being borne only plain.

CREST.] On a wreath, a heart between two wings, gules, crowned with an imperial crown, Or.

SUPPORTERS.] Two Pegasus's, argent, wings, crests, tails, and hoofs, Or.

MOTTO.] FORWARD.

CHIEF-SEATS.] At Drumlangrig, in the county of Dumfrieze, 14 miles from Dumfrieze, and 52 from Edinburgh, and at Burlington-gardens, London.

To the PROPRIETORS of the UNIVERSAL MAGAZINE.

GENTLEMEN,

THE house of Douglas, which has been for so many ages the admiration of Europe, has of late afforded scenes extraordinary enough for Romance, and pathetic enough for Tragedy. The most striking instance of them all is the hard fate of Lady Jane Douglas, only sister of the deceased Archibald Duke of Douglas. This Lady having married Sir John Stewart of Grandtully, her enemies instigated her husband to treat her with such severity, that she and her two sons were in a manner destitute. In these circumstances, Lady Jane solicited the protection of his Majesty King George the Second. Her letter to Mr. Pelham upon that occasion is preserved in the proofs upon the great Douglas cause, and may be recorded as an example of the most elegant and moving composition that ever flowed from a pen. It is in these words:

Letter of Lady JANE DOUGLAS to Mr. PELHAM.

SIR,

IF I meant to importune you, I should ill deserve the generous compassion which I was informed some months ago you expressed, upon being acquainted with my distress. I take this as the least troublesome way of thanking you, and desiring you to lay my application before the King in such a light, as your own humanity will suggest. I cannot tell my story without seeming to complain of one of whom I never will complain. I am persuaded

my brother wishes me well, but from a mistaken resentment, upon a creditor of mine demanding from him a trifling sum, he has stopt the annuity which he had always paid me.—My father having left me, his only younger child, in a manner unprovided for.

Till the Duke of Douglas is set right, which I am confident he will be, I am destitute.—Presumptive heiress of a great estate and family, with two children I want bread.—Your own nobleness of mind will make you feel how much it costs me to beg, though from the King. My birth, and the attachment of my family, I flatter myself, his Majesty is not unacquainted with; should he think me an object of his royal bounty, my heart won't suffer any bounds to be set to my gratitude; and, give me leave to say, My spirit won't suffer me to be burdensome to his Majesty, longer than my cruel necessity compels me.

I little thought of ever being reduced to petition in this way; your goodness will therefore excuse me, if I have mistaken the manner, or said any thing improper. Though personally unknown to you, I rely upon your intercession; the consciousness of your own mind, in having done so good and charitable a deed, will be a better return than the perpetual thanks of, SIR,

Your most obliged,
Most faithful, and
Most obedient servant,
Jane Douglas Stewart.

St. James's Place,
May 15, 1750.

Such

Such was the character of Lady Jane Douglas—such was the nobleness of her sentiments—yet now, many years after her death, the world is called upon to attend to the decision of the great Douglas cause, which is nothing less than an action of Partus Suppositio, attempting to prove,

that this Lady was guilty of a continued course of the grossest fraud, and that her only surviving son, Archibald Douglas, of Douglas, Esq; is an impostor, picked up from the streets of Paris. This is the great Douglas cause.

Extract from DORANDO: A SPANISH TALE.

IN the rich and beautiful province of Andalusia lived the Prince of Dorando, of the race of the ancient Kings of Arragon. His family had long subsisted in splendor, and several branches of it were established in different parts of Europe. But Don Carlos, the last of the male line, having in his youth had some difference with his Sovereign, quitted the Court, and, taking a disgust at the world, shut himself up in the castle of his ancestors.

Here he lived in retirement for upwards of thirty years; and, although a Prince of admirable parts, yet in this gloom of solitude his mind lost its natural vigour; and, indifferent about his affairs, he resigned himself to the guidance of people who were artful enough to insinuate themselves into his favour.

Don Carlos had no brothers; but an only sister, amiable and accomplished, educated by the Princess, her mother, in the strictest honour and piety. This Lady refused many advantageous offers of marriage from sentiments of delicacy rarely to be found in one of her rank. She was often asked by her brother to marry; but she diverted the discourse by telling him, that it was his duty to continue his illustrious line. At last she listened to the addresses of Don Spiritofo, a cavalier of good family, somewhat advanced in life, but of very engaging manners. The Princess Maria herself was then in her forty-seventh year.

Their nuptials were privately celebrated by the Bishop of the city where they lived: for, understanding that the Prince of Dorando had taken up some prejudice against Don Spiritofo, they resolved to conceal their marriage, and accordingly set out for France, taking with them Donna Justina, who had lived both with the Princess and her mother in the character of a waiting-woman.

They resided for some time in a pleasant village in France, till the Princess became pregnant, and her marriage could no longer be concealed; while at the same time she hoped, that the Prince, her brother, could not be offended at an event, of which he should no sooner hear, than he should also be informed of its happy consequences.

The Princess therefore wrote an affectionate letter to her brother, acquainting him of her situation, and begging his kind protection; but alas! the worthy Prince had already been most unhappily imposed upon.

For in the neighbourhood of Dorando lived the Prince of Arvidoso, who, by an intermarriage of the families, entertained some hopes of succession to the estate of Dorando. The adherents therefore of the family of Arvidoso did all in their power to poison the ear and vex the noble spirit of the unsuspecting Dorando. The principal of these adherents were Don Stocaccio, Don Tipponi, and Don Rodomontado. These three never ceased to throw the most injurious suspicions upon the character of the absent Princess. They exaggerated every imprudency in the conduct of Don Spiritofo, so as to prevent any hope of the Prince being reconciled to his marriage with the Lady Maria. At last the Princess went to Paris, where she was safely delivered of two sons.

This event was an alarming stroke to the family of Arvidoso, with all its train. They therefore formed a scheme, the most unjust and cruel both to the Princess Dorando and to her brother, by which they endeavoured to prevent that Lady and her sons from inheriting the family possessions, and at the same time to deprive her brother of the happiness he must have had to see his family carried down by the issue of his beloved sister.

This scheme was no other than a downright accusation against the Lady Maria, of what is called in the law Partus Suppositio, counterfeiting a birth. A report of which they industriously propagated. Few indeed would give credit to so black an aspersion.—It was however fatal to the repose of the Prince of Dorando. For these designing people represented him as a kind of melancholy madman, to whom nobody could have access; so that they might have a full opportunity of practising upon his mind. Stocaccio, who constantly resided with him in the castle, though a dull animal, had cunning and wickedness enough to effect a thorough conviction of the Princess's imposture; and to repeat it continually

continually to her brother. Tipponi told him a variety of stories which he had heard over his cups ; and Rodomontado blustered and swore, that the whole matter was as clear as the sun in the firmament.— ‘ Blow out my brains, most mighty Prince, would he say, and toss me from the tower of Toledo, if ever a more arrant cheat was attempted since the day that Noah went into his ark.’

The unfortunate Dorando believed the barbarous tale. He did not imagine that any man alive could have dared to tell the Prince of Dorando, that his sister was an abandoned and infamous woman, had it not been true beyond a possibility of doubt. He felt the deepest anguish ; but his spirit was roused with indignation ; and he resolved never again to see his sister, and to shew her every mark of his displeasure.

Having brought him to this state of mind, the adherents had no difficulty to accomplish their designs. The gentlest hints were sufficient ; so that the Prince of Dorando settled his opulent domains on the house of Arvidoso, and sunk a family which had been illustrious for ages.

The Princess Maria immediately returned to Spain with her husband and children. Her brother had withdrawn from her even the appointments which he had assigned for maintaining her Court ; and, had it not been for the generosity of some of the neighbouring Princes, the Lady Maria Dorando must have been reduced to actual want.

All who lived under her brother lamented her situation. They crowded to see the children, and it was universally agreed, that Don Ferdinand, the eldest, had a strong resemblance to the Prince his uncle ; and that Don Philip, the youngest, was the very picture of his mother. The honest peasants kissed the hands of the young Princes with the sincerest marks of joy and affection, wishing that the Prince could only see his nephews, as that would be sufficient to convince him how false were the suspicions against them.

But the Prince had received too strong impressions, and was too closely watched. Often did the Lady Maria write to him in the most moving terms ; but all in vain. She at last resolved to make a desperate effort, and went to the gate of his castle with her two children. And there did the Princess Dorando and her sons stand like the lowest supplicants, till the Prince should return an answer to a pathetic letter which she sent up to him.—The Prince began to relent. He walked through his castle mu-

sing with much agitation, while the big tear ran down his cheek. But Stocaccio, like a hell-hound, dogged him from room to room, and, with a villainous appearance of concern, bid him be firm, nor weakly yield to the whining of a woman, who had forfeited every claim to his regard. The Prince, overcome with a tumult of contending passions, retired to his closet ; and Stocaccio desired the servants to tell the Lady Maria, that she could have no admittance there.

Treatment so harsh and severe from him who had formerly been a fond brother, was beyond measure distressing to the Princess ; but she behaved with calmness and moderation, for her hope was fixed on Heaven.

Soon after this her youngest son died. She was in the deepest affliction, and the bitterness of her sorrow so affected her spirits that she never recovered. When she felt the approach of death, she received the holy sacrament with much devotion. She called to her bed-side the Prince Ferdinand, her first-born and now only child ; and, after leaving with him many pious lessons, she raised herself a little, as if animated with extraordinary life : ‘ My son, said she, be not cast down. God bless you. God make you a good and an honest man ; for riches I despise. Take a sword in your hand, and you may one day be as great a hero as some of your predecessors.’ Having thus spoke, she reclined her head with peace and complacency ; while Don Ferdinand stood by her like ‘ the young eaglet of a valiant nest *,’ in an attitude as if already facing all the dangers of the field, and at the same time touched with the deepest concern for his dying mother, who expired a few minutes after.

Don Spiritoso, whose liberality of disposition far exceeded his fortune, was unable to support his son ; but a Princess of great worth, the friend of Lady Maria, took under her protection the young Don Ferdinand, and gave him an education suitable to his real birth. And, in whatever way it is that the qualities of Nobility are transmitted, it is certain, that this Prince, by his sentiments, his manners, and his air, could not but be acknowledged as of superior rank. His uncle however remained inexorable, and Don Ferdinand never flattered himself with any expectation of happier days.

But Providence, whose awful designs cannot be penetrated by mortals—Providence, who is sometimes pleased to manifest his justice, even in this world of im-

per-

* Douglas, a Tragedy,

perfection, where we are not always to expect it—Providence determined to reward the piety of the Princess Maria Dorando, by rescuing her memory from reproach, and vindicating the honour of her son, by means the most extraordinary.

Not far from the castle of Dorando was the seat of a Knight, who claimed a distant connection with the illustrious house, having the honour to bear the name; but he was never allowed to approach the castle, as he was well known to be inviolably attached to the family from whence he sprung, and had even fought several duels with persons who said in his presence, that the Lady Maria had brought home supposititious children.

The daughter of this Knight was Donna Eleanora, of uncommon talents, and all the high spirit of her race. She went to the castle, and was allowed admittance to the Prince.—Dorando rose, and received her with an easy dignity, as if he had not been a day absent from Court. ‘Fair Lady, said he, how am I so fortunate—To whom am I indebted for so agreeable a visit?’ Donna Eleanora told him her name and family, and why she had presumed to come into his presence; and she spoke with such openness and unaffected vivacity, that the Prince was charmed with her behaviour.

‘Ah Prince! said she, is it not sacrilege to let so glorious a sun set for ever?—Your Highness will forgive me for mentioning the name of the Lady Maria.—My tears must plead my excuse.’—The Prince fetched a deep sigh, and stood for a minute or two as if looking towards heaven, but made no reply. She stood fearless and unconcerned, till he recovered from his reverie; and then, asking her ten thousand pardons, he led her to the room where dinner was served up.

Donna Eleanora appeared at table with such gracefulness and majesty, that the Prince often fixed his eyes upon her. After this they talked together till supper, and the Prince seemed more and more delighted with her conversation. When she retired to her room at night, she could hardly sleep for reflecting on her extraordinary reception; but how much was she surprised next morning, when, on coming down to breakfast, she found the Knight her father sitting with the Prince of Dorando!

His Highness accosted her with true Spanish gallantry: ‘Donna Eleanora, it would seem that Heaven has destined you for my happiness. I sent an express at midnight for your father, whom I rejoice to see un-

der this roof. If your affections are not engaged, I hope you will accept the hand of the Prince of Dorando.’

Donna Eleanora was struck with wonder. Turning to the Prince: ‘My affections, said she, are no otherways engaged than to this illustrious house.—Your Highness does me an honour which I cannot find words to express.—It shall be the study of my life to deserve it.’—His Highness’s Priest was called in to his presence, and the ceremony was immediately performed.

The news of this marriage flew over the country, and filled every honest heart with joy; but it was like a clap of thunder to the house of Arvidoso. They feared that their hopes were blasted.

The Prince Dorando now resumed in a great measure his former cheerfulness; yet something was wanting to render the felicity complete. The Princess Dorando could have wished to have brought the Prince a son of his own to take up his succession; but in the mean time she was anxious to undeceive him with regard to his nephew; and, when she despaired of her own offspring, she became still more anxious. She took every opportunity of talking to the Prince concerning his sister, and she convinced him of the falsity of many of the stories that had been told him.

It was now ten years since his nephew’s birth, but Donna Justina was still alive in obscure apartments at Seville. The Prince was prevailed with to visit her, and was alone with her for a considerable time, when he examined her as to the whole affair, with that keen penetration for which he was distinguished. The accounts which he heard from Donna Justina were so direct, and enforced with such serious and solemn asseverations, while his strict attention made it impossible for her to dissemble, that the Prince was much persuaded of his sister’s innocence, and of the honour of his nephew.

He owned this to the Princess, his consort, who insisted that he was called upon to shew his conviction to the world, and to do justice to his injured heir. And, when the Prince seemed still to hesitate, her eagerness for the young Don Ferdinand would sometimes throw her into transports of passion, which her enemies represented as gross affectation, but which the Prince saw to be real. He therefore committed to the flames his settlements on the house of Arvidoso, and devised his succession to his nephew, Don Ferdinand.

He was often asked by the Princess to see his nephew; but he would not agree to it, crying,

crying, 'Ah Madam! These wretches—these wretches—They have planted thorns in my mind, which have taken root for so many years, that I cannot intirely pull them out, without tearing myself to pieces. Let me alone! I cannot bear to think of the subject. It opens afresh the wounds of my heart—I have been imposed upon—I have been unjust—I have been cruel—But, God knows, my intentions were upright—I have made reparation, and my soul shall rest in peace.'

Soon after this, the Prince Carlos Dorando died, and was carried in great funeral pomp to the tomb of his ancestors.

The family of Arvidoso would not yet give over their designs upon the wealth of Dorando. Its Prince was then in minority, and he had several guardians of high rank and character, but so extravagantly keen to aggrandise their pupil, that they grasped at a tempting appearance, without perceiving that it was only a bubble raised by the breath of malignity.—They fondly wished to commence a process of Partus Suppositio, against Don Ferdinand; and, to make inquiries for it, they sent privately to Paris Don Stivalbo, a lawyer, who lay under great obligations to the family of Arvidoso, and was prevailed with to undertake the ungracious task.

Don Stivalbo was a man of principle, and he resolved to conduct himself with the utmost impartiality; but, when he arrived at Paris, he was soon surrounded by French Priests, Advocates, and Agents of all kinds, who wished no better than so fat a subject as the domains of Arvidoso and Dorando to feed upon. The gallant Stivalbo, understanding little of their language, with true Spanish generosity, trusted to the reports of these Gentry; who, with many bows, shrugs, and compliments, pretended they had made astonishing discoveries, till Stivalbo had his imagination so warmed, that he himself gave credit to the imposture, and a suit was immediately raised before the Senate of Seville.

In the mean time the Princess dowager was determined to be at the bottom of the affair, and set out herself for Paris, carrying with her several Lawyers of great eminence in their profession, and remarkable for their honour as private Gentlemen.

While all this was transacting, it was thought proper to call Don Spiritoso before the Senate of Seville, to have him examined concerning the particulars of the delivery of the Princess, his spouse. He was then very old, and brought low with sickness; but the liveliness of his temper still continued, and he answered every question

that was put to him with frankness and readiness; at the same time telling the Judges, that he had all his life long had an irregular and imperfect memory, which was now grown still worse; and therefore it would not be fair, should every advantage be taken of his inconsistencies against his son, whom he had always acknowledged. Not long after this examination Don Spiritoso died, and with his dying breath confirmed the legitimacy of Don Ferdinand.—Donna Justina also died, and stepped into eternity declaring, that she had been present at the birth of the Prince.

During the dependance of this tedious process, Don Ferdinand behaved with a manly composure and decent gravity, which shewed his good sense and proper feelings. He one day called aside one of his Lawyers, and insisted with him to tell his real opinion of the cause: 'For, said he, whatever opulence I might gain by it, I should be sorry to contaminate the blood of a family which I revere. But I have another reason for insisting to know the event of the cause; I am yet a young man, and, if you think I shall be proved an impostor, I would lose no time, but go immediately to the Indies, where my disgrace will not be known, and where I may pass my days with some reputation.'—The Lawyer was greatly moved by this speech of the Prince, but assured him that he need be under no concern.

The cause was at length ready for determination. Never was there a more interesting scene. The judgment-hall was filled with a croud of spectators, mostly people of rank, who waited in the greatest anxiety and trepidation to hear the fate of Dorando. When the Senators took their places, not a murmur was heard, all was fixed attention.—The Senators sat for some minutes in awful silence.

The Chief Justice was a man of great knowledge in the laws of his country; of a clear head and a sound understanding. 'I find here before me, said he, a process, the intention of which is to stigmatise with infamy a Princess of the noblest blood in Europe. We have the continued acknowledgment of parents—we have their positive and dying testimony; with the positive and dying testimony of a woman who was present at the birth of the defendant.—I lay my hand upon my heart, and I judge as I would wish to be judged. Can I then suppose all this to be a complication of guilt, of deliberate and downright perjury?—No, Signors—I cannot, unless upon a strong proof indeed.'

Thus spoke the Chief Justice, with a warm

warmth of feeling which went to the heart of every spectator. Several of the Senators delivered their sentiments in terms a little different, but to the same purpose with their Head; and only one or two remained still under the cloud of prejudice, but did not venture to say one word.

Stung to the quick, the Arvidoso train gnashed their teeth in rage and despair. They however carried their cause, by appeal, before the Grandees of Spain at Madrid; but it only served to make their desperate scheme fall upon their own heads with redoubled vengeance. That illustrious Assembly could hardly hear them with patience.

An illustrious Grandee—the greatest Minister that Spain ever saw, and whose eloquence vied with that of the Orators of Greece and Rome, rose up, and, looking around him with a piercing eye—he thus began:—‘ Though long accustomed to hold with a steady hand the balance of Europe, and mark the fate of nations; I confess, most mighty Signors, that I have at no time been more affected than I now am by this private question.—Private, did I say?—I recall the expression—it is a question of the most public nature—in the event of which every thing that is dear and valuable to humanity is concerned.—What is Spain? What is our country? It is not the valleys though ever so gay—it is not the fields, though ever so rich, that attach us to our native land.—No. It is our family—it is our wives—it is our children.—And what have we before us? A daring attempt to render our children uncertain. If adulterers have been thought worthy of death, what punishment do those deserve, who would introduce what is still more dangerous to society? A few wives may be unfaithful; but every wife may be attacked like the Princess of Dorando. Have we not here the constant acknowledgment of parents unre-dargued, unconcussed, but by vague suspicions mustered up twice seven years after the birth of the Prince? And must we then prove the birth of our children? I tremble—I shudder at the consequences. They are big with danger and destruction to society. Shall those brave Officers

whom I have chosen—whom I have sent out—whom I have inspirited:—Shall those souls of fire who have carried the Spanish arms to the most distant corners—who have been victorious—who have shook the thrones of Europe:—Shall those brave Officers, nay, shall any of the gallant soldiers who have had children born abroad:—Shall they, when returned home to enjoy the blessings of peace, every man under his own vine, and every man under his own fig-tree:—Shall they be obliged to bring legal evidence of the legitimacy of the children whom they acknowledge, before they can be received as citizens? And, if a succession should open to these children—shall we, at the distance of twelve, fourteen, or perhaps twenty years, allow foreign proofs to be imported, to deprive them of their estate and their very name? No, Signors! while my blood is warm, I hope Spain shall never adopt such unjustifiable measures. I speak with more confidence, that upon this occasion I see not the least doubt. The defendant's honour is cleared from every stain; and, as I heartily disapprove of the temerity of the plaintiffs, I think we should award the defendant very large costs of suit, that those who bring such odious actions before us may see what sort of a reception they are to meet with.—The Court of Seville has been too indulgent.—It is true, the Prince of Arvidoso is a minor; but let him call his guardians to account when he comes of age. In this great Assembly we are moved by no particular considerations—we know no private parties—our views are enlarged and extensive—let our sentence be issued with the proper authority of the Grandees of Spain.’

The whole Assembly, except a very few, unanimously agreed with the eloquent Minister—and by a great majority it was carried, that the plaintiff should pay 50,000 zechins as costs of suit. Thus was the Prince Ferdinand of Dorando raised to the illustrious state of which he had been so long deprived. His dignity sat very easy upon him, for it was natural to him. Envy and malevolence gradually decayed; and even his bitterest enemies began to repent.

GRANTS, *by* PARLIAMENT, *for the Year 1767.*

When voted.	NAVY.	Sums voted.		
		l.	s.	d.
Jan. 25.	FOR maintaining 16,000 men for sea service, including 4287 marines	832,000	0	0
— 29.	For the ordinary of the navy and half-pay	409,177	4	8
Feb. 10.	For buildings and repairs of ships, for 1767	298,144	0	0
Carried over		1,539,321	4	8

Sums voted.

l. s. d.

Brought over 1,539,321 4 8

Feb. 10. For purchasing hemp to replenish the magazines — 30,000 0 0

April 13. To pay off the remainder of the navy annuities — 1,741,776 10 11

For paying off the navy debt — 300,000 0 0

O R D N A N C E.

Jan. 27. For ordnance land service — — — 169,600 0 2

For ditto, not provided for, in 1766 — — 51,190 6 6

L A N D S E R V I C E.

Jan. 27. For 16,754 men for land service — — — 593,986 15 7

For General and Staff Officers — — — 12,203 18 6½

For forces in the Plantations, &c. — — — 405,607 2 11½

For defraying the charge of difference of pay between the }
British and Irish establishment of six regiments of foot, }
serving in the Isle of Man, Gibraltar, &c. — } 7,201 14 7

For pensions to reduced Officers widows — — 1,536 0 0

For reduced Officers of land forces and marines — 135,299 8 4

For allowances to reduced horse-guards, &c. — 2,103 11 8

For defraying the charge of full pay, for 1767, to Offi- }
cers reduced with the 10th company, and who re- }
mained on half-pay, on the 24th of December, 1765 } 5,633 3 4

Feb. 19. Extraordinary services, not provided for — — 315,917 16 5

For Chelsea pensioners — — 106,083 2 6

S U N D R Y S E R V I C E S.

Feb. 12. For paying off Exchequer bills, made out by virtue of }
the act of last session — — — } 1,800,000 0 0

To make good money issued pursuant to addresses — 12,951 2 2

Mar. 29. For Nova Scotia, for 1767 — — — 4,866 3 5

For ditto, in 1760, not provided for — — 691 8 0

For Georgia — — — 3,986 0 0

For East Florida — — — 4,750 0 0

For West Florida — — — 4,800 0 0

For expence attending general surveys in North America 1,601 14 0

For Senegambia — — — 5,550 0 0

— 24. For the marriage portion of the Queen of Denmark — 40,000 0 0

— 31. Towards making a more commodious passage to the }
House of Commons — — — } 2,000 0 0

For maintaining the African forts and settlements — 13,000 0 0

April 9. To make satisfaction to Dr. Swinton, for damage done }
him in the time of the Rebellion — — — } 700 0 0— 13. For paying off one-fourth part of wine annuities, esta- }
blished by act 3 Geo. III. — — — } 875,000 0 0

May 5. To the Foundling hospital — — — 28,000 0 0

More, for apprenticing children — — 1,500 0 0

June 15. Towards satisfying expences, incurred on account of Se }
negal, after the 29th of October, 1765 — — — } 3,500 0 0Towards better enabling his Majesty to defray contin- }
gent expences of the forces in North America — } 2,000 0 0

D E F I C I E N C I E S.

April 9. To replace to the sinking fund the like sum, issued for }
paying 4 per cent. annuities, ended the 29th of Septem- }
ber, 1766, in respect of navy, victualling, and trans- }
port bills, &c. — — — } 104,500 11 10To ditto, for paying the charges of management of the }
said annuities for one year, ended the 29th of Septem- }
ber, 1766 — — — } 1,592 1 9½To ditto, to discharge, from Sept. 29, 1766, to Dec. 25, }
following, the annuities attending such part of the joint }
stock as was redeemed pursuant to an act of last session } 8,708 17 7½

Z z z

Carried over 8,337,158 15 0½

		Sums voted.		
		l.	s.	d.
Brought over		8,337,158	15	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
April 9.	To ditto, to make good the deficiency, on the 5th of July, 1766, of duties on offices and pensions, &c.	49,660	9	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
	To ditto, for making good the deficiency, on the 10th of October, 1766, of additional duties on wines, cyder, and perry			
		12,758	13	7
—13.	To make good the deficiency of the last grants	129,144	2	8
	Also, The pay and cloathing of the militia, for 1767, charged on the land-tax, estimated at	80,000	0	0
	Deficiencies on land-tax and malt, in 1765, estimated at	300,000	0	0
Total of supply		8,908,722	0	6 $\frac{1}{8}$

W A Y S and M E A N S.

Nov. 27.	By malt duties continued	750,000	0	0
Mar. 2.	By 3s. per pound on land	1,500,000	0	0
— 9.	By loans or Exchequer bills	1,800,000	0	0
April 16.	By annuities and a lottery, charged on the sinking fund	1,500,000	0	0
	Money remaining in the Exchequer, on April 5, 1767	469,147	14	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Out of the growing produce of the sinking fund	2,010,121	10	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Other monies remaining in the Exchequer, for the disposition of Parliament	35,202	9	2
	Savings, arising upon grants for the pay of several regiments upon respited pay, and by off-reachings and stoppages made for provisions delivered to the forces in North America, &c. applied towards discharging of extraordinaries in 1766	261,571	13	0 $\frac{3}{4}$
	By savings on widows pensions, applied to ditto	7,844	17	9
	Out of monies for defraying the expences of North-American colonies, applied towards defraying military expences there in 1767	110,000	0	0
	Militia money granted last year	150,000	0	0
	By monies for maintenance of French prisoners	181,000	0	0
		8,774,888	4	3 $\frac{1}{4}$

Note, 2 and 16 April, several additional duties were granted on straw hats, &c. and on materials for making them, and on linen cloth and drillings, were carried to the sinking fund, to make good the payment of the annuities upon the £ 1,500,000.

£ 84,604 3s. 3d. of the two-sevenths excise were carried to the aggregate fund.

The monies paid into the Exchequer, on April 5, 1768, of duties on gum-seneca and gum Arabic, to be applied towards making good the supply, estimated at £ 12,000.

Note also, On May 5 and 7, additional duties were granted on linen cloth, drilling, foreign canvas, and lawns imported.

The HISTORY of ENGLAND continued, from Page 303 of our last.

The French King's Manifesto, in proclaiming the Pretender, was as follows:

THE King of England dying at St. Germain's, on the 16th of September 1701, the Prince of Wales immediately took the title of KING, which belonged to him, as son and heir of the late King, his father. His Most Christian Majesty made no difficulty of owning him under

that title; and, even some time before the death of the King of England, his Most Christian Majesty had assured him, that he would do so: As his Majesty had always treated him as Prince of Wales, the consequence is natural to style him King of England, as soon as the King his father died. No reason opposes this, when there is no engagement to the contrary; and it is certain there is none in the treaty

of Ryswic. The fourth article of that treaty declares only, that his Most Christian Majesty shall not disturb the King of Great Britain in the peaceable possession of his dominions; nor assist with troops, or ships, or any other succour, those who shall attempt to disturb him. His Most Christian Majesty's intention is to observe punctually this article; and it is certain, that the title of King of England, which the Prince of Wales could not dispense with taking upon himself, will not procure him any other assistances from his Most Christian Majesty, than what the late King his father received since the treaty of Ryswic, which were merely for his subsistence, and the alleviation of his misfortunes. The generosity of his Most Christian Majesty would not allow him to abandon either that Prince or his family: He is no judge between the King of Great Britain and the Prince of Wales; he cannot determine against the latter, by refusing him a title which his birth gives him. In a word, it is sufficient, if his Most Christian Majesty observes exactly the treaty of Ryswic, and adheres strictly to the terms of that treaty, at a time when the conduct of the King of Great Britain and the States-general; the sailing of their fleets; the secret assistance which they give the Emperor; the declarations which they make in favour of that Prince; the troops which they are raising in all parts; might be regarded, with much greater reason, as a real contravention to treaties.

‘ Besides, it is not a new thing to give to children the titles of kingdoms, which the Kings their fathers have lost, though the Princes, who gave those titles, are at peace with those who are in possession of those kingdoms. History furnishes many examples, among the Kings of Naples and those of Navarre. Lastly, the Kings of Poland, of the House of Vasa, having lost the kingdom of Sweden, were treated by France as Kings of Sweden till the peace of Oliva, at the same time that there was the strictest alliance with King Gustavus and Queen Christina. I do not believe it to be necessary to cite these examples, since no person can contest, that his Majesty's conduct in this point is just, worthy of his generosity, conformable to treaties, and to what he has done for the late King of England, since he sought an asylum in France.’

But this manifesto could not pass on the world, since owning the Pretender's right was a plain declaration, that France would assist him in claiming it, whenever the state

of their affairs would allow it. However, Monsieur Pouffin, who had been Secretary to Monsieur De Tallard, and was left by him in England, to manage the affairs of his Court there, offered to present this manifesto to Secretary Vernon; who refusing to receive it, he caused the substance of it to be published, under the title of, ‘ The French King's Reasons for owning the pretended Prince of Wales King of England,’ supposed to be communicated in a letter from Paris to a friend in London. These reasons were suppressed by the command of the Government, and Monsieur Pouffin ordered to leave the kingdom by a limited time; though, a night or two before his departure, a thing happened which made a great deal of noise; for he was found at supper at a public tavern, with three Members of the House of Commons, who were zealous opposers of the Court, Mr. Anthony Hammond, Mr. John Trudenhau, and Dr. Charles Davenant. This gave an alarm of secret correspondence; and, tho’ they excused themselves upon accident and common civility, yet they fell under great odium; and, with others of their party, were branded by the name of Pouffineers, in a paper called *The Black List*.

The conduct of the French Court gave an universal distaste to the whole English nation: All people seemed possessed with an high indignation upon it, to see a foreign Power, that was at peace with them, pretend to declare, who ought to be their King. Even those, who were perhaps secretly well pleased with it, were yet, as it were, forced, for their own safety, to comply with the general sense of the rest in this matter. The City of London began with an address, which was presented to the Lords-Justices; in which they expressed, ‘ That they were deeply sensible, how much they were in duty bound highly to resent that great indignity and affront, offered to his Majesty by the French King, in giving the title of ‘ King of England, Scotland, and Ireland’ to the pretended Prince of Wales, contrary to his Majesty's most just and lawful title, and to the several acts of Parliament for settling the succession to the Crown in the Protestant line. That by this it was apparent, that he designed, as much as in him lay, to dethrone his Majesty, to extirpate the Protestant religion out of these his Majesty's kingdoms, and to invade their liberties and properties, for the maintaining whereof his Majesty had signalised his zeal, by the often hazarding his precious life. They therefore assured his Majesty, that they would

would at all times, and upon all occasions, exert the utmost of their abilities, and contribute whatever lay in their power, for the preservation of his person, and the defence of his just rights, in opposition to all invaders of his Crown and dignity.'

This address being transmitted to the King in Holland, his Majesty gave special directions to the Lords-justices, to acquaint the Lord-mayor and Aldermen with the great satisfaction he had upon receiving it. According to this precedent, numerous addresses came from all parts of the kingdom. A great diversity of style appeared in these addresses; some avoided to name the French King, the Prince of Wales, or the act of settlement; and only reflected on the transaction in France, in general and soft words. But others carried the matter farther, encouraging the King to go on in his alliances, promising him all faithful assistance in supporting them; and assuring him, that, when he should think fit to call a new Parliament, they would chuse such Members as should concur in enabling him to maintain his alliances. This raised the divisions of the nation higher.

The King having finished his alliances, and especially that between England, Holland, and the Empire, began to prepare for his return; but was detained at the Hague above a month, by a severe indisposition, which was concealed as much as possible; because the very news of his sickness would have been an obstruction to the interests of Europe; and, if his death had happened at that time, it must have occasioned great confusion in England, and other parts. The King began now to consider his illness as a presage, that he had not long to live; and was so sensible of his declining state, that he told the Earl of Portland, 'That he found himself so weak, that he could not expect to live another summer;' but charged him, at the same time, 'to say nothing of it till he was dead.'

The King at last embarked, towards the beginning of November, and landed at Margate on the 4th of that month; and the first thing that fell under debate, upon his return, was, Whether the Parliament should be continued, or dissolved, and a new one called? Some of the Leading men of the former Parliament had been secretly asked, How they thought they should proceed, if they should meet again? Of these, whilst some answered doubtfully, others said positively, that they would begin where they had left off, and would in-

sist on their impeachments. The new Ministry struggled hard against a dissolution, and, when they saw the King resolved on it, some of them left his service. This convinced the nation, that the King was not in a double game, which had been confidently given out before, and was too easily believed by many. The Parliament being first prorogued till the 13th of November, a proclamation was published on the 11th of that month for dissolving it, and summoning another to meet at Westminster on the 30th of December. The heats in elections increased with every new summons; and this was thought so critical a conjuncture, that both sides exerted their full strength. Most of the great counties and the chief cities chose men who were zealous for the King and government; but the rotten part of our constitution, as an eminent author styles the small boroughs, were in many places wrought on to chuse bad men. However, upon the whole, it appeared, that a clear majority was in the King's interests.

The Parliament being met, according to their summons, on the 30th of December, the King came to the House of Peers, and sent for the Commons; to whom the Lord-keeper signified his Majesty's pleasure, that they should forthwith proceed to the choice of a Speaker, and present him the next morning. The competition for that office lay between Mr. Robert Harley and Sir Thomas Littleton. The King and Council inclined to Sir Thomas; but Mr. Harley was elected by a majority of fourteen voices. The King opened the Parliament with the best speech that he, or perhaps any other Prince, ever made to his people:

'My Lords and Gentlemen,

'I PROMISE myself you are met together full of that just sense of the common danger of Europe, and the resentment of the late proceedings of the French King, which has been so fully and universally expressed in the loyal and seasonable addresses of my people.

'The owning and setting up the pretended Prince of Wales, for King of England, is not only the highest indignity offered to me and the nation, but does so nearly concern every man, who has a regard for the Protestant religion, or the present and future quiet and happiness of his country, that I need not press you to lay it seriously to heart, and to consider what further effectual means may be used, for securing the succession of the Crown in the Protestant line, and extinguishing the

hopes

hopes of all Pretenders, and their open and secret abettors.

‘ By the French King’s placing his grandson on the throne of Spain, he is in a condition to oppress the rest of Europe, unless speedy and effectual measures be taken. Under this pretence, he is become the real Master of the whole Spanish monarchy; he has made it to be intirely depending on France, and disposes of it as his own dominions; and by that means he has surrounded his neighbours in such a manner, that, though the name of peace may be said to continue, yet they are put to the expence and inconveniencies of war.

‘ This must affect England in the nearest and most sensible manner, in respect to our trade, which will soon become precarious in all the variable branches of it; in respect to our peace and safety at home, which we cannot hope should long continue; and in respect to that part which England ought to take in the preservation of the liberty of Europe.

‘ In order to obviate the general calamity, with which the rest of Christendom is threatened by this exorbitant power of France, I have concluded several alliances, according to the encouragement given me by both Houses of Parliament, which I will direct shall be laid before you, and which, I doubt not, you will enable me to make good.

‘ There are some other treaties still depending, that shall be likewise communicated to you, as soon as they are perfected.

‘ It is fit I should tell you, the eyes of all Europe are upon this Parliament; all matters are at a stand, till your resolutions are known; and therefore no time ought to be lost.

‘ You have yet an opportunity, by God’s blessing, to secure to you and your posterity the quiet enjoyment of your religion and liberties, if you are not wanting to yourselves, but will exert the ancient vigour of the English nation; but I tell you plainly, my opinion is, if you do not lay hold on this occasion, you have no reason to hope for another.

‘ In order to do your part, it will be necessary to have a great strength at sea, and to provide for the security of our ships in harbour; and also that there be such a force at land as is expected, in proportion to the forces of our allies.

‘ Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

‘ I do recommend these matters to you, with that concern and earnestness which

their importance requires. At the same time, I cannot but press you to take care of the public credit, which cannot be preserved, but by keeping sacred that maxim, That they shall never be losers, who trust to a parliamentary security.

‘ It is always with regret, when I do ask aids of my people; but you will observe, that I desire nothing which relates to any personal expence of mine; I am only pressing you to do all you can for your own safety and honour, at so critical and dangerous a time; and am willing, that what is given should be wholly appropriated to the purposes for which it is intended.

‘ And, since I am speaking on this head, I think it proper to put you in mind, that, during the late war, I ordered the accounts to be laid yearly before the Parliament; and also gave my assent to several bills for taking the public accounts, that my subjects might have the satisfaction to know how the money given for the war was applied; and I am willing that matter may be put in any further way of examination, that it may appear whether there were any misapplications and mismanagements; or whether the debt that remains upon us has really arisen from the shortness of the supplies, or the deficiency of the funds.

‘ I have already told you, how necessary dispatch will be for carrying on that great public business, whereon our safety, and all that is valuable to us depends. I hope, what time can be spared will be employed about those other very desirable things, which I have so often recommended from the throne; I mean, the forming some good bills for employing the poor, for encouraging trade, and the further suppression of vice.

‘ My Lords and Gentlemen,

‘ I hope you are come together determined to avoid all manner of disputes and differences; and resolved to act with a general and hearty concurrence for promoting the common cause, which alone can make this a happy session.

‘ I should think it as great a blessing as could befall England, if I could observe you as much inclined to lay aside those unhappy, fatal animosities, which divide and weaken you, as I am disposed to make all my subjects safe and easy, as to any, even the highest offences committed against me.

‘ Let me conjure you to disappoint the only hopes of our enemies by your unanimity. I have shewn, and will always shew, how desirous I am to be the common father

father of all my people. Do you, in like manner, lay aside parties and divisions; let there be no other distinction heard of amongst us, for the future, but of those who are for the Protestant religion and the present establishment, and of those who mean a Popish Prince and a French government.

‘ I will only add this; if you do in good earnest desire to see England hold the balance of Europe, and to be indeed at the head of the Protestant interest, it will appear by your right improving the present opportunity.’

This wise and affectionate speech was extremely grateful to both Houses, and they were very unanimous in their thanks for it. The Lords began the new year [1701-2] with expressing, ‘ That they had heard, with all imaginable satisfaction, his Majesty’s most gracious speech; for which they returned their most humble and hearty thanks. And, though the several particulars, which his Majesty was pleased to recommend to them, were of the highest importance, and they would lose no time in proceeding to the consideration of them, with great duty to his Majesty; yet they could not defer expressing their just resentments of the proceedings of the French King, in owning and setting up the pretended Prince of Wales for King of England, and other his Majesty’s realms and dominions; which they took to be the highest indignity, that could be offered to his sacred Majesty and this kingdom. And they assured his Majesty, they were so sensible thereof, that they were resolved to assist his Majesty to the utmost of their power in defending his sacred person and government from all attempts whatsoever, that should be made either from his open or secret enemies. And, that no enemies to their religion and country might ever hope to prosper in their attempts against them, when, to their great unhappiness, it should please God to deprive them of his Majesty’s protection, they further declared their resolutions to assist and defend to the utmost of their power, against the pretended Prince of Wales, and all other Pretenders whatsoever, every person and persons, who had right to succeed to the crown of these realms, by virtue of the two acts of Parliament, intitled, ‘ An act declaring the rights and liberties of the subject, and settling the succession of the crown;’ and ‘ An act for the further limitation of the crown, and better securing the rights and liberties of the subject.’ And they concluded with their earnest prayers to Al-

mighty God, ‘ for his Majesty’s long and happy reign over them.’

Their Lordships ordered all such as were willing to sign this address, which was entered into their books. This was without a precedent, and yet it was promoted by those who, as was thought, hoped, by so unusual a practice, to prevent any further proceedings on that head.

To this address his Majesty made this answer: ‘ I heartily thank you for your very seasonable address, and for all your kind expressions of duty to me in it; and I recommend to you to take into your speedy consideration the other matters mentioned in my speech, and doubt not but that your resolutions will be for the honour and safety of the kingdom.’

The Commons likewise, on the 5th of January, ‘ returned their most humble and hearty thanks to his Majesty for his most gracious speech; and humbly craved leave to assure him, that they would support and defend his lawful and rightful title to the crown of these realms, against the pretended Prince of Wales, and all his open and secret abettors and adherents, and all other his Majesty’s enemies whatsoever; and that they would enable him to shew his just resentment of the affront and indignity offered to his Majesty and this nation, by the French King, in taking upon him to declare the pretended Prince of Wales King of England, Scotland, and Ireland: And that they were firmly and unanimously resolved to maintain and support the succession to the imperial crown of this realm, and the dominions and territories thereunto belonging, in the Protestant line, as the same was settled by an act declaring the rights and liberties of the subject, and settling the succession of the crown; and further provided for by an act of the last Parliament, intitled, ‘ An act for the further limitation of the crown,’ &c. And they declared, that, for the better effecting the same, they would, to the utmost of their power, enable his Majesty to make good all those alliances his Majesty had made, or should make, pursuant to the addresses and advices of his most dutiful and loyal Commons of the last Parliament, for the preserving the liberties of Europe, and reducing the exorbitant power of France.’

To this address the King returned the following answer:

‘ Gentlemen,

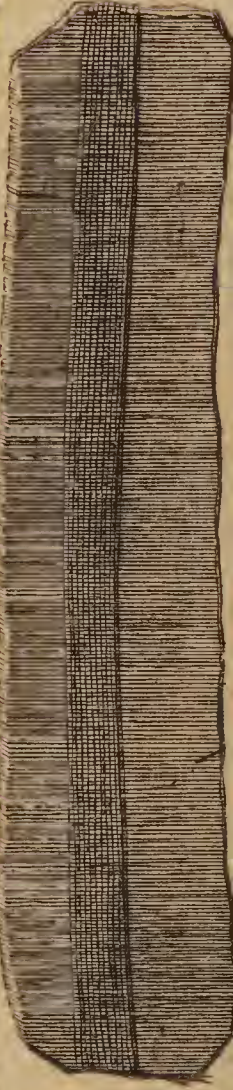
‘ I GIVE you hearty thanks for this address, which I look upon as a good omen for

Impressions found on Slate.

Fig. 1.



Fig.



for the session. The unanimity, with which it passed, adds greatly to the satisfaction I receive from it. So good a step, at your first entrance upon business, cannot but raise the hopes of all who wish well to England and the common cause. I can desire no more of you, than to proceed as

you have begun; and I depend upon it. For, when I consider how cheerfully and universally you concurred in this address, I cannot doubt but every one of you will sincerely endeavour to make it effectual in all the parts of it.

[To be continued.]

Curious OBSERVATIONS on the Vestiges of PLANTS found on STONES, with an elegant Engraving of some of those Vestiges.—From the Memoirs of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris, for the Year 1759.

REFERENCES to the annexed PLATE.

Figure 1. represents a slate taken out of the coal mine of Saint Chaumont in Lyonnais, on which are impressed the branches of a great number of fern, with capillaries of different kinds; and they appear either en creux, or in relief.

In this figure have been assembled the impressions of different stones; those that are en creux and in relief have been copied from impressions which were on the same stone, and near one another, which proves that the same species of fern or capillaries, at the time of its being impressed, was placed on both faces, and that this did not happen

from the matter of the slate taking the impression from underneath the leaves, after they were destroyed, or that there was a new sediment of the matter of the slate, as some authors have maintained. The impressions of the same species of fern or capillaries being often so near one another as to touch, it is more than probable that they were made at the same time, and on the same sediment of the matter of the surface of the slate on which they are now seen.

Figure 2. has the impression of a leaf of reed, or palm tree, on a piece of slate, like that of fig. 1. and taken from the same place.

THE vestiges of plants now found on stone, are, in general, of two sorts; being either on sandy stones, which are every day formed, or in beds of rocks, whose origin is of the most remote time. The sandy stone is gradually formed by the successive sediments of streams or rivers, which carry along with them a stony mud, and deposit it on the parts of plants they may meet with along their banks; or this incrustation is performed by the water of springs, commonly called petrifying springs, as being impregnated with such particles.

The plants whose vestiges are observed in rocks are most commonly of the fern-class, and those rocks partake always of the nature of slate. Those composed of calcareous stones usually contain leaves of trees, and sometimes the hard fruits these trees had borne. In all those stones, however, there are none but the impressions of stony nucleus's formed over those fruits, or of the fruits themselves which have been penetrated by the petrifying matter; but intire plants and trees have never been found laden with their fruits.

The impressions of fern are commonly only of some parts of the leaves, or some portions of the branches or stalks; scarce any impressions are seen measuring a full foot; those impressions run across one an-

other, and exhibit nothing but a confused intermixture without order or regularity; the plants are certainly of the fern-class, and this cannot be doubted, being incontestably proved by the form of the leaves, their arrangement, and the order of their fibres; those vessels or fibres are ramified in the same manner as the fibres of fern and other plants of that class which now grow; if the leaves of those plants are large, each fibre is divided into two; if small, it is simple and without a division; both terminate at the circumference of the leaves; the impressions are en creux or in relief, and even often by the side of one another in the same portion of stone.

Among the impressions of those plants, are often found in the same pieces of stone, or in separate pieces, other impressions that seem to be leaves of palm-trees, or reeds. In these impressions are also remarked those of the longitudinal fibres of the plants and trees; but, as the contexture of their leaves is nearly alike, it is not often very possible to determine of what kind of plants are any of those impressions; several, however, appear to be rather the leaves of palm trees than reeds.

As to the vegetable impressions, if one may speak so, which are observed in certain calcareous stones, they are only commonly

of the leaves of different trees separated from the branches. Scheuchzer, and several other authors, have made engravings of the like; one of them has been lately seen in the Duke of Orleans's cabinet, which was found at Doetlickon, in Switzerland; one might take it for the impression of the leaves of some poplar-tree: By the side of this impression, there is one of an aquatic insect, which bears a great likeness to the nymph of the fly, called *Demoiselle*. The stones of the quarry these impressions were dug out of, contained many others, and there is no doubt of their being natural and not factitious; the stone that contains them is gray; it is pretty fine, and dissolves readily, and with a hissing in *aqua-fortis*.

It appears from the observations we have on those sorts of impressions, that it is much more common to meet with those impressed with leaves than with fruits: *Aldrovandus*, however, and *Besler* have given the figure of a pine-cone and *epicea*, which indeed are not the impressions of those fruits, but rather the fruits themselves petrified, that is, penetrated with a stony matter. *Aldrovandus* calls that which he had engraved '*Strobilites fungiformis, or lapis qui pineum fructum & etiam fungum imitatur.*' *Lochner* has given the name of '*Conus picea lapidea*' to that which is engraved in his works. It seems from the commentary of *Lochner* on *Besler's* work, that those two petrified fruits are very like one another; and he even thinks their resemblance as great as of two eggs; but, notwithstanding the relation between these two bodies, and their resemblance to the fruits with which they have been compared by *Aldrovandus* and *Lochner*, *M. Guettard*, the author of this disquisition, was a long time before he could persuade himself that those bodies were really petrified fruits; he thought indeed, that, as their substance is ligneous, it was possible they might be penetrated with stony matter as well as the wood itself; yet, he suspected that those two authors might perhaps have taken some stones figured as pine-cones, for a real petrification of one of those cones; but, since he had seen in *M. Davila's* cabinet a sort of cypress-cone very oblong, very large, and very different from the fruit of the ordinary cypress, he be-

lieves that the petrifications *Aldrovandus* and *Lochner* speak of, may be considered as a real petrification of the fruit of some coniferous tree.

The petrified cypress-cone is still contained in a piece of the stone wherein it was found, and the person who made this discovery, had taken it from a large block of stone in a quarry of Piedmont. There is therefore no room to doubt but that those sorts of ligneous fruits may petrify, which is still a new proof of the petrification of wood; but neither of the cones were affixed to portions of the branches, and it hitherto appears that it is very rare to find those sorts of petrifications, whence it would not be very easy to draw some advantage for establishing a correspondence between the fossils contained in the earth and the vegetable productions that cover its surface; neither could it thence be concluded that the earth is thereby more beautiful, since not only those fruits, but the impressions of leaves exhibit nothing more than the broken remains of plants, and partly destroyed.

As much may be said as to what regards fossil fishes; the impressions of those fishes, or rather their skeletons, are pretty often, it is true, very well formed; yet, as they are only of skeletons, they cannot be said to add much to the beauty of the interior of the earth; and if many crustaceous fishes are found, whose shells are still preserved, the most we can from thence conclude is, that they belonged to living animals; and of this constant proofs are found in several of those fossil animals. One of their claws is often smaller than the other, and this happens from the smaller being a reproduction of that claw, which had been broke off by some accident, or torn off by some other animal: All know, that the like is experienced by such of those animals as are now living; an observation which is likewise a proof that the animals, now found in the earth in a state of petrification, were anciently endued with life, and consequently that the fishes, that the plants whose impressions are seen on stone, that the shells, of which there are such enormous masses, and that all the other marine fossil bodies had equally enjoyed life in their way.

Abstract of an ACT to explain, amend, and reduce into one Act of Parliament, the general Laws now in being for regulating the Turnpike-roads of this Kingdom; and for other Purposes therein mentioned.

THE preamble to this act sets forth, that as the laws for the general regulation of the Turnpike-roads of this

kingdom are very numerous, and in some respects ineffectual; and as the good purposes thereby intended might be better effected,

fectcd, if the said laws were intirely repealed, and one law made for carrying such purposes into execution : It is therefore hereby enacted,

That five or more Trustees for turnpike-roads, at a general meeting, are impowered to erect weighing-engines, and make order for weighing carriages thereat ; taking 20 s. additional tolls for all narrow four-wheeled carriages, weighing above 60 C. weight, and for all broad four-wheeled carriages weighing above 6 tons ; and for all carts, or two-wheeled carriages, with broad wheels, weighing above 3 tons ; to be levied as the other tolls, and applied in repair of the road.

The above regulations are not to extend to any waggons or wains having the axle-trees thereof of such different lengths, that the distance from wheel to wheel of the narrower part of the said wheels be not more than 4 feet 2 inches, to be measured at the ground ; and that the distance from wheel to wheel of the other part thereof be such, that the fore and hind wheels of such waggons and wains shall roll only one single surface or path of 16 inches wide at the least, on each side of the said waggons or wains, and having the fellies thereof of the breadth of 9 inches from side to side at the bottom or sole thereof, but that the same shall pass upon any turnpike-road, and through any toll-gate or bar within 100 miles from London, upon paying only so much as shall not exceed one half of the full toll or duty. The said regulations also are not to extend to carriages employed only in husbandry.

Trustees are impowered to order the fellies of all broad-wheeled waggons, &c. to be gaged ; but no compositions for tolls are to be made in respect of narrow-wheeled carriages.

Fraudulently unloading goods before coming to any gate or weighing-engine, or laying on goods after having passed the same, is 5 l. penalty, and the driver is to be committed for one month.

Collectors neglecting their duty are liable to be discharged, or forfeit 5 l.

No waggon, wain, or cart, is to pass along any turnpike-road, being above 20 miles from the cities of London or Westminster, having the fellies of the wheels thereof of the breadth or gage of nine inches at the bottom, unless the same are constructed in such manner, that no pair of such wheels (except such as shall roll a surface of 16 inches) shall be wider than 4 feet 6 inches from inside to inside, to be measured on the ground ; and that the

distance of the center of the fore-wheel to the center of the hind wheel of any such waggon, or four wheel carriage (not being used for the carriage of timber only) be not above 9 feet, to be measured from the center of the axle-trees at the ends thereof, on forfeiture of 5 l. by the owner. Officers are required to measure such carriages accordingly, and the penalty of obstructing them is 5 l.

No broad-wheeled waggon is to be drawn with more than 8 horses ; nor two-wheeled broad carriages with more than 5 ; and in pairs, except where there is an odd horse, and except where the number of horses shall not exceed four ; but narrow four-wheeled carriages are not to be drawn with more than four horses ; nor two wheeled carriages with more than 3 ; on forfeiture of 20 s. and the supernumerary horses.

Fraudulently taking off any horse, or altering the distance of the wheels before coming to any gate or turnpike, is 5 l. penalty ; and the driver travelling with more horses the same day than he shall have passed through any gate with, is deemed guilty of a fraud.

Where it shall be judged necessary, the Trustees may allow waggons with broad-wheels to be drawn up hills by ten horses ; and narrow-wheeled carriages by six ; but the length and extent of the hills is to be specified in the order of allowance, and certified in the general quarter-sessions, and this order, if by them approved of, is to be confirmed and filed ; otherwise to be vacated : And there is a particular exemption with respect to carriages drawing with an extraordinary number of horses through deep snow or ice.

Narrow-wheeled waggons are not to be drawn by horses in pairs, except laden with fish, rabbits, poultry, calves alive or slaughtered, or lambs only.

No waggon, &c. is to be fraudulently turned out of a turnpike-road, to avoid the tolls, on forfeiture of one of the horses ; and the Collector, &c. being privy to any such offences, and not duly prosecuting for the penalty, forfeits 40 s.

The driver of any waggon with wheels not duly constructed, or drawn by more horses than authorised, may be apprehended by any person, and taken before a Justice, and, on conviction, forfeits 5 l. Drag irons are to be flat at the sole, and of the breadth of the fellies, on forfeiture of 40 s. The owner's real name and place of abode are to be painted on the most conspicuous part of each waggon and cart ; also the words, COMMON STAGE WAGGON or

A a a 2

CART,

CART, as the case may be : Travelling with a fictitious name thereon forfeits 5 l. and without the words required, 40 s.

On such roads where extraordinary tolls have been granted, designedly to prohibit waggons, &c. being drawn thereon by more than a certain number of horses, the Trustees are required to reduce such tolls, in respect to broad-wheeled waggons ; and the tolls are to be raised throughout one half more, on all narrow-wheeled waggons, &c. except on carts with 6 inch fellies, drawn by 2 horses ; and the exemptions and privileges, granted in particular cases with respect to tolls, are restrained for the future to broad-wheeled carriages, except carts, &c. with 6 inch fellies drawn by two horses, and such carriages as shall be employed in husbandry only : In all other cases the ordinary tolls granted by those acts, with the additional ones hereby granted, are to be paid.

The carriages which do not come within the intention of this act, are, any chaise-marine, coach, landau, berlin, chariot, chaise, calash, or hearse, or any caravan, or covered carriage, of any Nobleman or Gentleman for his private use ; or such ammunition or artillery as shall be for his Majesty's service ; or any cart or carriage drawn by one horse ; or any carriage having the sole or bottom of the fellies of the wheels thereof of the breadth of nine inches, which shall be laden with one stone, block of marble, one piece of metal, or one piece of timber.

Persons, fraudulently taking the benefit of any exemption, forfeit not exceeding 5 l. nor less than 40 s.

Where the roads shall be sufficiently repaired, or nearly so ; and the money borrowed paid, or nearly discharged ; the tolls may be reduced, and occasionally raised again ; but no such reduction is to take place, where money is due, unless with the consent of the mortgagees.

Where there are two or more turnpike-roads under several acts within the same parish, &c. and the statute duty exceeds three days, the Justices are to apportion the statute duty between them.

Surveyors suffering any obstruction to remain on the roads incur a penalty of 40 s. and it is 40 s. penalty on persons making ditches, &c. on any turnpike-road, not inclosed on both sides, within 30 feet of the center, or turning their plough or harrow within 15 feet thereof ; such ditches may be taken down or filled up, at the expence of the owner ; to be levied together with the penalties, by distress and sale.

Direction-posts are to be set up where

several highways meet ; and where the highways are subject to deep or dangerous floods, and for guiding travellers in the safest tract. Mile-stones also are to be set up, and the expences to be defrayed out of the tolls. Surveyors neglecting their duty herein forfeit 20 s. The penalty is not exceeding 5 l. but not less than 10 s. on pulling up or destroying posts or banks to be set up on the sides of the roads, for security thereof, or the parapets of bridges ; or defacing mile stones, or direction-posts ; or the offender may be committed and kept to hard labour and whipt. The penalty of destroying any toll-gate, or bar, toll-house, or weighing-engine, or rescuing offenders, is felony without benefit of Clergy. The inhabitants of the hundred, where any of the said offences shall be committed, are to make full satisfaction for the damages, to the use of the Trustees of the turnpike ; to be applied as the tolls : The inhabitants are to be rateably taxed thereto ; but, upon conviction of the offender, the hundred is to be repaid out of the tolls.

No person shall be qualified or capable of acting as a Trustee, unless in his own right, or that of his wife, he is possessed of an estate of the clear yearly value of 40 l. or possessed of, or intitled to, a personal estate of the value of 800 l. or is heir apparent of an estate of the clear yearly value of 80 l. which is to be verified upon oath. The penalty is 50 l. on persons, not duly qualified, presuming to act. The Officers are to deliver up to the Trustees all books and papers in their custody, relating to the execution of their office, on forfeiture of 20 l. and publicans are disqualified from acting as Trustees, or holding any office under the trust, or farming the tolls.

Nuisances on the road may be prosecuted at the expence of the revenues of the turnpike ; but prosecutions are to be restrained, unless upon the offender's confession, or proof by witness ; and fraudulent and colourable prosecutions and seizures, set up to favour offenders, are to be inquired into and set aside.

Where a sufficient number of Trustees appointed to act shall not meet on the day appointed for their first or any subsequent meeting, or for want of adjournment ; the Trustees met, or their Clerk, may appoint another meeting, giving public notice thereof ; and the Trustees, met in consequence thereof, may proceed to carry such acts into execution. No adjournment is to be for a longer time than three months ; nor proceedings to be had before 10 in the morning ; nor adjournment to be made to
a later

a later hour than 2 in the afternoon. And, the Trustees abusing or exceeding their power, in any of the instances here mentioned, the general quarter-sessions may determine any complaint made thereof in a summary way; and the Sheriff is to execute their order.

All and every mortgagee, taking possession of any toll gate, is to account upon oath for the monies received and expended, on forfeiture of 10 l. for every refusal or neglect; to be applied to the use of the road: And keeping possession, or receiving the tolls, after his debt, interest, and costs are paid, is to forfeit double the sums so received, with treble costs of suit, to be applied to the use of the road.

Upon the death of any Collector, two Trustees may appoint a temporary one, who is to be accountable till the next meeting of the Commissioners. The Collector discharged, refusing to deliver up possession of the house, or the wife, or family of such as shall die, a Constable, by warrant of a Justice, may enter the premises, and put the new appointed Officer in possession.

The Collectors and Surveyors are to account upon oath, when required; under penalty of 5 l. No Collector, or Renter of the tolls, may be removed by virtue of the poor laws, unless he become chargeable; nor shall he gain any settlement by the tolls; nor shall he, nor the tolls, be liable to any parochial tax.

Constables making default in their duty in executing this act, and Surveyors and Collectors neglecting to seize supernumerary horses drawing in waggons, or to give due information of the offence, forfeit 10 l. And any seizure or distress, made for any forfeiture incurred, unless by warrant, is to be delivered over to the Constable, till proof made of the offence; and if not made within 6 days, the distress is to be returned to the owner; and the seizer to pay expenses of keeping; but, upon conviction, an order is to be made for delivering the distress to the party; and the party, not duly prosecuting such seizure, forfeits 40 s. and all convictions are to be upon confession of the party accused, or oath of one or more witnesses: Inhabitants are deemed competent witnesses; and any Justice, though a Trustee, may act therein.

Obstructing the execution of this act in any of the instances here mentioned, the penalty is any sum not exceeding 10 l. nor less than 40 s. to be paid to the turnpike Surveyor; and if not forthwith paid, or security given, the offender to be committed. Penalties, forfeitures, and charges,

not otherwise directed, are to be levied by distress and sale, the one half to the informer, the other to the Surveyor of the turnpike road; and, for want of distress, the offender to be committed. Warrant may be backed by any neighbouring Justice, and distress and sale made accordingly; and, for want of distress, the offender to be committed. Penalties and forfeitures, recovered on information of a Surveyor or Collector, are to be applied to the repair of the roads: And the prosecutors or informers are at liberty to sue, either as the respective turnpike acts direct; or in the Courts of record, by action of debt, or of trover; and, recovering, are intitled to full costs; but there is no more than one recovery for the same offence; and notice is also to be given to the party, and action brought within one calendar month after the offence. Distress, for any sum of money to be levied by virtue of this act, is not to be deemed unlawful, for default of form in the proceedings; nor the party making it a trespasser, ab initio, on account of any subsequent irregularity. Plaintiff in any action of irregularity is not to recover, where tender of amends has been made before action brought; and defendant is allowed to pay money into Court before issue joined.

Persons, aggrieved by the order of any Justices or Trustees, may appeal (where not otherwise directed) to the general Quarter sessions. Due notice to be given of intention to appeal; and recognisance to be entered into. Proceedings had in the case to be returned into the Court, on forfeiture of 5 l. Court to determine the matter in a summary way, and award proper costs; and their determination to be final. Proceeding not removeable by certiorari, &c. and where appeal is made against the conviction for the forfeiture of any horse, &c. notice of appeal is to be given at the time of conviction, and recognisance, with sureties, entered into; and horse to be returned thereupon. Any oaths hereby required to be taken may be administered by Justices or Trustees.

This act is to commence and take effect on the 29th day of September next ensuing.

Any action or suit with respect to this act must be commenced or prosecuted within three calendar months after the fact committed, and the defendant may plead the general issue; and recover treble costs.

Hereby is repealed so much of the several acts following, as relate to turnpikes; viz. Act 1 Geo. II. 5 Geo. II. 8 Geo. II. 14 Geo. II. 21 Geo. II. 3 William and Mary, except what relates to the rates for car-

carriage of goods ; 24 Geo. II. except what relates to the preventing mischief occasioned by drivers riding upon carts, &c. in London, and within ten miles thereof ;

26 Geo. II. 28. Geo. II. except so much thereof as continues the turnpike Acts, &c. 30 Geo. II. 31 Geo. II. 5 Geo. III. and 6 Geo. III.

Abstract of an ACT to explain, amend, and reduce into one Act of Parliament, the several Statutes now in being for the Amendment and Preservation of the Public Highways of this Kingdom ; and for other Purposes therein mentioned.

AS the several statutes now in being for the amendment and preservation of the highways of this kingdom, are very numerous, and, in some respects, ineffectual ; and as the good purposes thereby intended might be better effected, if the said statutes were intirely repealed, and reduced into one act ; it is therefore hereby enacted, that

Annual lists are to be made out, on the 22d of September every year, (unless that day be Sunday, and then on the following day) of a certain number of persons, qualified to serve as Surveyors of the highways. The number is ten for each parish, township, &c. and the qualification is a landed estate of 10 l. a year, or a personal estate of 100 l. a year, or renting 30 l. a year ; and, if ten persons are not found so qualified, then as many sufficient inhabitants of the parish, &c. may be added, as shall make up the number of ten. The lists are to be returned to the Justices, at their special Sessions in October ; and notice to be given to the persons named therein to attend. The Justices are to give timely notice of holding the said sessions ; and are to nominate such a number to be Surveyors as they shall judge necessary ; and the Constables are to notify such nomination accordingly. The office of Surveyor is to be for one year ; and the Justices are to give them a charge for the better performance of their duty according to the directions of this act. Where the persons nominated neglect or refuse to serve, they forfeit 5 l. and others are to be appointed ; and they, neglecting or refusing, forfeit 5 l. likewise. If no list be returned, or the persons refuse to serve, or die in their office ; the Justices are to appoint such as they think proper ; 40 s. penalty on not making, or returning, such lists, or not giving due notice to the parties. And, where a choice shall be made of a person of skill and experience to serve, with a salary settled for his trouble, and he be returned, together with the list, the Justices, if they think proper, may appoint such person, and allow such salary, the same to be paid out of the penalties arising by virtue of this act.

No tree or bush is to be allowed to grow

or stand within 15 feet of the center of the highway, on forfeiture of 10 s. by the owner ; and the possessors or occupiers of land, next adjoining to any highway, are to keep their hedges, ditches, drains, water-courses, trunks, tunnels, platts, or bridges, in proper order ; penalty on default 10 s. No stone or other matter is to be laid in the highway ; or soil of ditches ; to the obstruction or prejudice thereof, on penalty of 10 s. and, where any thing not hereby tolerated shall be so laid, within 15 feet of the center, the owner of the adjacent lands may remove and dispose of the same to his own use ; and the penalty of causing any obstruction in the highways, by carriages, or implements of husbandry, is 10 s.

The Surveyor, on taking a view of the state and condition of the roads and highways within his district, is to give notice to the parties to remove all nuisances, incroachments, obstructions, or annoyances ; and, if they neglect, he is to employ men to do it ; in which case, the defaulters forfeit 1 d. per foot, over and above the charges, to be reimbursed to the Surveyor ; and, if not paid on demand, to be levied by warrant of a Justice.

The time of cutting hedges, and of felling timber-trees, growing in the hedges or highways, is between the last day of September and the last day of February, except where the highways shall be ordered to be enlarged.

The Surveyor is to make new ditches, drains, gutters, or water-courses, where the old are insufficient, and to keep the same scoured, cleansed, and opened ; with proper trunks, tunnels, platts, bridges, or arches, over the same, making satisfaction to the owner or occupier of the lands ; and he is to make the cart-ways, leading to market-towns, 20 feet wide at least, and the horse-causeways 3 feet, and keep the same in repair.

Two or more Justices may order narrow roads to be widened to a sufficient breadth ; and the Surveyor in such cases, under the direction, and with the approbation of the said Justices, is to make agreement with the owners of the soil for the recompence ; and for making new ditches and fences ; and,

and, if he cannot agree, the damage and recompence is to be assessed by a Jury; and, upon payment or tender of the money assessed, the parties are deemed divested of their interests (except with regard to mines, minerals, and fossils, lying under the same, which may be got out without breaking the surface of the highway, and all timber, to be taken away within one month) and the ground from thenceforth is to be deemed a public highway.—Where there is not money sufficient for the above purposes in the Surveyor's hands, it is to be raised by assessments by order of the said Justices, or the Quarter-sessions; and, if the recompence assessed by the Jury be greater than that offered by the Surveyor, the expence of the proceedings is to be paid by the Surveyor; if otherwise, the parties refusing are to pay the same.

The Surveyor is to make report of such defective highways, bridges, &c. as ought to be repaired by particular persons, and the Justices shall limit a time for repairing the same; and are impowered, if such repairs are not effectually made within the time limited, to make presentments to the assizes, or general Quarter-sessions, of the same, or of any defective highways, causeways, or bridges; or of any other defaults or offences against this act; and to assess thereupon such fines as they shall think meet; saving, to the persons affected, their lawful traverse to such presentments.

Justices, at their special Sessions, may order those roads to be first repaired that most want it. Complaint of neglect of duty, in Surveyors, may be inquired into by two Justices, who may make such order thereupon as shall be necessary.

Justices are impowered to order proper direction-posts to be set up where several highways meet, and at the approaches to such parts as are subject to deep or dangerous floods, and where necessary for guiding travellers in the best and safest track. Surveyor neglecting his duty therein forfeits 20 s. but, for the better repairing and keeping in repair the said highways, he is impowered to take materials for repair of the highways from any neighbouring quarries, commons, waste grounds, rivers, or brooks; and, where sufficient cannot be had in such places, then from private grounds; making such satisfaction to the owners as shall be agreed upon, or otherwise as the Justices shall direct. Expences incurred by Surveyors, in effecting these purposes, are to be reimbursed by a rate on the inhabitants of the place, according to the rules prescribed in act 43 Eliz. Surveyors also shall cause to be

fenced off, filled up, and stopped, all such holes as are made in digging for or getting materials for repairs of the roads; forfeiture for every neglect or default therein is 10 s. and, for any default after notice, a sum not less than 40 s. but not more than 10 l. to be applied to the above purposes.

Every person keeping a team, draught, or plough, in any parish, township, or place, shall, six days in every year, to be computed from Michaelmas to Michaelmas, find and send, for the amending the highways in such parish, one wain, cart, or carriage, furnished after the custom of the country, with horses, oxen, or other cattle, and two able men. The occupier of an estate of 50 l. a year, or above, is to do the same, (except in those parts where carts with single horses are generally used, and then two carts, with one horse and one able man to each cart, are to be sent by every such person) and in like manner for every 50 l. per annum respectively occupied in such parish, &c. and shall likewise find and send one sufficient labourer for every 10 l. per annum occupied above the annual value of 50 l. and less than 100 l. and so for every 10 l. that each progressive and intermediate annual value of 10 l. shall fall short of the further increase of 50 l. and every person occupying an estate of the yearly value of 10 l. and under 50 l. who shall not keep such team, &c. shall find and send one sufficient labourer for every 10 l. per annum so occupied, upon every of the said days; and the same for every occupier of an estate under 10 l. yearly value, and every man of the age of 18, and under the age of 65, not being an apprentice or menial servant, nor having performed the said duty, or paid the composition for the same. The Surveyor is impowered to change carriages for men, where thought needful; or a certain sum to be paid in lieu thereof; and such men are to furnish their own tools. Surveyors are to give timely notice to the persons liable to perform statute-work. Defaulters, after such notice, forfeit 10 s. per diem for each carriage and man not sent to work; and labourers 1 s. 6 d. per diem. The duty and labour are to be fairly and equally demanded; and the penalties and forfeitures within 21 days after default.

The several persons liable to perform statute work may be admitted to compound for the same, according to the regulations made by the Justices at their special Sessions. Surveyors are to give notice of the time and place of admitting persons to compound; and the composition-money

tion-money is to be duly paid; but, with respect to changes in the occupation of lands, or new inhabitants, is to take place within 14 days after.

Persons occupying lands, tenements, &c. not above 50l. per annum, are not obliged to find, or compound for, more than one carriage. A team, or plough, kept for part of the year in one parish, and for part in another, the duty is to be performed where the person usually resides; and, where composition shall be made for statute-duty, a proportion thereof is to be paid to the turnpike-surveyor, if part of such duty is to be performed on the turnpike-roads. Where the General or Quarter Sessions shall be satisfied, upon the application of the Surveyor, that the duty and money have been faithfully applied; or that the highways, bridges, causeways, streets, or pavements cannot be sufficiently provided for by the means before prescribed; notice is to be given thereof, and assessments are to be made accordingly for those purposes, to be levied by distress and sale; but no such assessments are to exceed 6d. in the pound in any year. No fine, &c. for not repairing the highways, or appearing to indictments, or presentments for the same, are to be returned into the Exchequer; but to be levied as the Court directs, where the road lies, and applied thereto; and such inhabitants, on whom any such fine, &c. shall be levied, on complaint to the Justices of the peace at their special Sessions, are to be re-imburshed.

The Surveyor is to collect all rates, forfeitures, penalties, and compositions, keeping an exact account of them; and is to produce the same to the Justices, and verify them upon oath; and afterwards deliver them over, with the balance and other articles, to his successor, who is to collect the arrears; and, not conforming to the above regulations, he forfeits 5 l. and, making default in paying over the money in his hands, forfeits double the sum.

Lands given for the maintenance of causeways, pavements, highways, and bridges, are to be lett to farm at the most improved yearly value, without fine.

The penalty of pulling up, removing, or destroying, the posts, blocks, banks, &c. set up for the security of horse and foot causeways; or the parapets or battlements of bridges, mile-stones, or direction-posts; is a sum not exceeding 5 l. nor less than 10 s. or being committed to hard labour and whipped; and the Surveyor for neglect of duty, in instances not otherwise provided for in the act, is subject for every offence to a penalty not exceeding 5 l. nor

less than 10 s. at the discretion of the Justices, who are empowered to put in execution every part of this act; and no fee is to be taken of Surveyor accounting, on penalty of 10 l.

No waggon, having the sole or bottom of the fellyes of the wheels of less breadth than 9 inches, shall be drawn on the highways, not being turnpike-roads, with more than six horses; nor no cart of the like deficiency with more than four horses; nor no waggon with wheels of the breadth of nine inches with more than eight horses; nor no cart of the like breadth with more than five horses. All supernumerary horses are to be forfeited, together with their gears, &c. and waggons shod with narrow tire, or set with rose-headed nails, are not to be drawn by more than three horses, on forfeiture of the supernumerary horses and their accoutrements; except carts, waggons, or carriages, employed only in carrying any one stone, block of marble, or piece of metal or timber; or ammunition or artillery for his Majesty's service; or carriages for the purposes of husbandry. Proof is to be made upon oath before some Justice of the peace of the offence committed, within six days after such seizure or distress, or, in default thereof, such horse or other thing shall be delivered to the owner thereof, and the person making such seizure shall pay all reasonable charges.

All waggons, wains, and carts are to have the owner's real name and place of abode painted on some conspicuous part thereof, in large letters, on penalty of 20 s.

The driver of any cart or dray riding thereon, in any street or highway, without having some person on foot or on horseback to guide the same, (except carriages drawn by one horse only, or two horses abreast) and the driver of any carriage, who, by negligence or misbehaviour, shall damage or obstruct persons or carriages in passing, or who shall not make way for loaded carriages, forfeits, if not the owner, any sum not exceeding 10 s. and, if the owner, any sum not exceeding 20 s. or may be committed; and any person may apprehend him, and deliver him over to a Constable, to be dealt with according to law.

Justices, at their General or Quarter Sessions, may appoint scavengers for any city or market-town, for which no legal provision is already made; and make order for repairing the streets, and making assessments for defraying the charges thereof, to be collected, employed, and accounted

counted for, as they direct, and to be levied by their warrant.

Justices may hold a special Sessions whenever they think proper, for the purposes of this act.

Persons forcibly opposing the execution of this act, or obstructing the making a seizure or distress, or rescuing cattle or other goods; and Constables not duly executing the warrant or precept of any Justice; forfeit not exceeding 10 l. nor less than 40 s. and on non-payment may be committed for three months. All penalties and forfeitures, and all costs and charges, where not otherwise directed, are to be levied by distress and sale, by warrant of a Justice; one half to the use of the informer, and the other half to the roads; and, for want of distress, the party is to be committed; and, where he shall live out of the jurisdiction of the Justice authorised to grant such warrant, the Justice of the place, upon application, and copy of the conviction or order produced, shall issue his warrant accordingly.

Penalties or forfeitures may be sued for by the prosecutor or informer, either in manner before directed, or by action of debt, where the penalty is a pecuniary one; or by action of trover, where the penalty or forfeiture is a horse, or other goods; and, recovering, is intitled to double costs. No conviction to be had, but upon confession of the party or oath of a witness. Inhabitants deemed competent witnesses. Justices are empowered to administer oaths, in all cases relative to the execution of this act. Distress for money, levied by virtue of this act, not deemed unlawful for default of form in the proceedings; nor the party making it a trespass ab initio, on account of any subsequent irregularity. Plaintiff, in any action for irregularity, is not to recover, where tender of amends

has been made before action brought. Defendant allowed to pay money into Court before issue joined. Persons aggrieved, where no other method of relief is appointed, or injured by the inclosing any common highway, may appeal to the general Quarter-sessions, giving notice of such intention; and entering into recognizance. Proceedings had before any Justice, relative to the matter of such appeal, to be returned to the general Quarter-sessions, on penalty of 5 l. Court to proceed in a summary way, and award proper costs; and their determination to be final. Where appeal is made against the conviction for the forfeiture of any horse, notice of appeal is to be given at the time of conviction, and recognizance, with sureties, entered into; and horse to be thereupon returned. Action or suit is to be within three calendar months after the fact committed. Defendant may plead the general issue, and recover treble costs.

This act is to take effect on the 21st day of September next: And hereby are repealed 13 Edw. I, 14 and 15 Hen. VIII, 2 and 3 Phil. and Mary, 5, 18, 27, and 39 Eliz. and so much of 22 Car. II. as relates to highways; and so much of 2 Will. and Mary as relates to the power of making assessments for repairing the highways; and so much of 3 Will. and Mary as relates to highways; also 7 and 8, and 8 and 9 Will. III, 6 and 9 Anne, 1 and 5 Geo. I, 7 Geo. II, and so much of 9 Geo. II. as extends the clause in act 1 Geo. I. to market-towns; and so much of 14 Geo. II. as relates to the highways not being turnpike-roads; 15, 16, and 26 Geo. II, and so much of 30 Geo. II. as relates to the public streets or common highways, not within London or Westminster, or limits of the weekly bills.

Abstract of an ACT for regulating certain Proceedings of the General Courts of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East-Indies.

THE preamble sets forth, That, as it must, at all times, be of the utmost importance to the interest and welfare of the English East-India Company, that the power of declaring dividends upon the stock of the said Company, vested in their General Courts, should be duly exercised; and that no determination should ever be made or take place, in respect of any such dividend, without a full and fair opportunity given to the Proprietors at large to exercise the right of taking such part, in every such determination, as they are intitled to by law: And, as it is at this time

become peculiarly necessary to secure, at all events, as well the permanent interest of the said Company, as the state of credit both private and public, from the mischiefs which must ensue from an improper and improvident increase of the dividends of the said Company; it is therefore hereby enacted that

No dividend is to be made, for any time subsequent to the 24th of June, 1767, but in pursuance of a vote or resolution carried upon a ballot in a General Court summoned for the purpose, and seven days notice given of the meeting; nor any increase of

dividend, beyond 10 l. per cent. to be resolved on, between May 8, 1767, and the beginning of the next session of Parliament; nor balloting upon any question to

take place sooner than eight hours after breaking up of the Court; and to be begun not later than twelve at noon, nor closed before six in the afternoon.

Abstract of an ACT for establishing an Agreement for the Payment of the annual Sum of 400,000 l. for a limited Time, by the East-India Company, in Respect of the territorial Acquisitions and Revenues lately obtained in the East-Indies.

THE English East-India Company having proposed, that a temporary agreement should be made in relation to the territorial acquisitions and revenues lately obtained there; and having thereupon offered to pay, for the benefit of the public, during the term of such agreement, the yearly sum of 400,000 l. by half-yearly payments: And, as it may be for the benefit of the public and the said Company, that a temporary agreement, for the space of two years, should be made in regard of the said territorial acquisitions and revenues; it is therefore hereby enacted, that

The East-India Company do pay into the receipt of the King's Exchequer 400,000 pounds per annum, for the term of two years, by half-yearly payments, of 200,000

pounds each; and, on failure of any of the said payments, the money to be recovered by action of debt, &c. in any of the Courts at Westminster, with damages, after the rate of 15 l. per cent. and full costs of suits; and the Company's stock and funds, &c. are made liable thereto.

The territorial acquisitions and revenues, lately obtained, are to remain in the Company's possession during the said two years; and, if they shall be dispossessed by any foreign power, of any part thereof, within that time, a proportional abatement is to be made in the said annual payments; and money wrongfully paid is to be refunded. The monies to be reserved for the disposition of Parliament.

The BRITISH MUSE: Containing Original POEMS, SONGS, &c.

EVENING. *An ODE.*

MILD eve ascends her throne: The God of Day

Wheels his bright chariot down the western skies;

The blushing clouds, yet brighten'd by his ray,
Adorn the glowing sky with purple dyes.

The boist'rous winds are lull'd to sweetest sleep;
Softly and slow creeps forth the dying breeze;
Salutes the heaving bosom of the deep,

Or steals in whispers thro' the wavy trees.

The genial dews descend on ev'ry flow'r,
With gentlest lapse each murr'ing current flows;

Th' o'er-labour'd rustic hails the peaceful hour,
And hastes to blazing hearths and calm repose.

From yon blue field, yon wide expanse above,
What spangled glories burst upon the sight,
To gild the flow'ry lawn and shady grove,
And deck the solemn scene with streams of vary'd light?

At this still hour, when first the infant earth
Pour'd fourth her bounties with unsparing hand,
Bestow'd on ev'ry fruit spontaneous birth,
And deck'd with choicest flow'rs th' uncultur'd land;

All universal nature sunk to rest,
Guiltless of midnight revelry obscene,
While man his couch, secure from danger,
press'd,
Or slept in safety on the level green.

No midnight fires, no blazing torches bright,
Scar'd the dun air with radiance not its own;
No murders lurk'd beneath the veil of night,
No daring outrage, and no crimes unknown.

How chang'd the scene! yet on this peaceful shore

I seek contentment: Here she sure must dwell;
Here will I court her, and her paths explore,
Beneath the straw-roof'd cot, or mossy cell.

Or if the silent hour (immers'd in care)
Steal on me unperceiv'd these walks among,
Let contemplation, heav'n-descended fair,
Then warm my breast to raise the rapt'rous song!

These ev'ning shades, this dusky twilight grey,
The solemn stillness of the sober scene,
These last faint glimm'rings of declining day,
Invite to calm repose, or thoughts serene.

Thus life's gay scenes with all their pomp must fade,
And pleasure with her mirthful train retire,
When time and age the landscape have decay'd,
And quench in ardent youth the genial fire.

Oh may my ev'ning then of life, secure,
Shine with the lustre of fair virtue's light,
Whose brightness may thro' ev'ry age endure,
And bloom thro' dreary death's cold gloomy night.

J—H—
NANCY

NANCY GAY: A New Song.

Of all the girls I e——-ver saw, per——-haps or e——-ver
 may, per——-haps or e-ver may ;
 The brightest of them dull ap—pear, com—
 par'd with Nan-cy Gay. The brightest of them dull ap—pear,
 com-par'd with Nan—-cy Gay, compar'd with Nan—-cy Gay.

2.
 Your connoisseurs in beauty own,
 For one and all will say,
 The most compleat of all the sex,
 Can't equal Nancy Gay.

3.
 The gay young bucks are all on fire,
 And ready for a fray,
 In striving who shall captivate
 The charming Nancy Gay.

4.
 The beaux esprits of former times,
 Tho' now grown old and grey,

Yet sigh, and cry out while they gaze,
 The deuce take Nancy Gay.

5.
 Some Ladies much chagrin'd appear,
 And jealous too some say ;
 And others whisper softly round,
 'O ! hang this Nancy Gay'.

6.
 Let Ladies envy the dear fair,
 My love shall never stray :
 Where'er I be, where'er I go,
 I'll praise my Nancy Gay.

An ODE to WISDOM.

O PALLAS ! Queen of ev'ry art,
That glads the sense, and mends the heart,

Blest source of purer joys !
In ev'ry form of beauty bright,
That captivates the mental sight
With pleasure and surprise.

Not Fortune's gem, Ambition's plume,
Nor Cytherea's fading bloom,
Be objects of my pray'r :
Let Av'rice, Vanity, and Pride,
Those envy'd glittering toys divide,
The dull rewards of Care,

To me thy better gifts impart,
Each moral beauty of the heart,
By studious thought refin'd ;
For Wealth,---the smiles of glad Content,
For Pow'r,---its amplest, best extent,
And empire o'er my mind.

When Fortune drops her gay parade,
When Pleasure's transient roses fade,
And wither in the tomb,
Unchang'd is thy immortal prize,
Thy ever-verdant laurels rise
In undecaying bloom.

By thee protected, I defy
The Coxcomb's sneer, the stupid lye
Of Ignorance and Spite ;
Alike condemn the leaden Fool,
And all the painted ridicule
Of undiscerning Wit.

From Envy, Hurry, Noise, and Strife,
The dull Impertinence of Life,
In thy retreat I rest ;
Pursue thee to the peaceful groves,
Where Plato's sacred spirit roves,
In all thy splendor drest :

He bad Ilissus' tuneful stream
Convey thy philosophic theme
Of perfect Fair and Good ;
Attentive Athens caught the sound,
And all her list'ning sons around
In awful silence stood :

Reclaim'd her wild licentious Youth,
Confess'd the potent voice of Truth,
And felt its just controul ;
The Passions ceas'd their loud alarms,
And Virtue's soft persuasive charms
O'er all their senses stole.

Thy breath inspires the Poet's song,
The Patriot's free, unbiass'd tongue,
The Hero's generous strife :
Thine are Retirement's silent joys,
And all the sweet engaging ties
Of still, domestic Life.

No more to fabled names confin'd ;
To the supreme, all-perfect Mind,
My thoughts direct their flight :
Wisdom's thy gift, and all her force
From thee deriv'd ! Eternal source
Of intellectual light !

O send her sure, her steady ray
To regulate my doubtful way
Thro' Life's perplexing road,
The mists of Error to controul,
And thro' its gloom direct my soul
To Happiness and Good.

Beneath the clear discerning eye,
The visionary shadows fly,
Of Folly's painted show ;
She sees thro' ev'ry fair disguise,
That all, but Virtue's solid joys,
Are Vanity and Woe.

PHILOSOPHOS.

The ANGLER and the PHILOSOPHER.

A FABLE.

BESIDE a gentle murm'ring brook
An angler took his patient stand ;
He ey'd the stream with anxious look,
And wav'd his rod with cautious hand.

The bait with nicest art was drest,
The fishes left their safe retreat,
And one, more eager than the rest,
Look'd, long'd, and swallow'd the deceit.

Too late she felt the poignant smart,
Her pitying friends her fate deplore,
The angler, with well practis'd art,
Play'd, hook'd, and drew her to the shore.

Lur'd by the beauty of the day,
The sun now sinking in the sky,
A sage pursued his walk that way,
And saw the bleeding victim lie.

Far in the vale of years declin'd
He watch'd the course of nature's law,
And thus, with philosophic mind,
He moraliz'd on what he saw.

Indulge, a while, the pensive vein,
And fix this image in your mind ;
You've hook'd a fish ; observe it's pain,
And view the state of human-kind.

Fate gives us line, we shift the scene,
And jocund traverse to and fro,
Pain, sickness still will intervene,
We feel the hook where'er we go.

If, proudly, we our schemes extend
And look beyond the present hour,
We find our straiten'd prospects end,
And own an over-ruling Pow'r.

A while we sport, a while lament,
Fate checks the line, and we are gone,
Dragg'd from our wonted element
To distant climates, untry'd, unknown.

To a GENTLEMAN,

In love with a Stone-cutter's Daughter.

WHERE Cam's smooth waters gently flow
Young Strephon lov'd a fair :
And fair she was, though well I know,
They boast few beauties there.]

THE INDEX.

Her lovely form so wond'rous neat,
Like a polish'd marble sheen;
No statue could be more compleat
Of the fam'd Paphian Queen.

Nor did she boast these charms alone,
A temper mild she bore;
Easy to mould, as is the stone
Of Portland's shelvy shore.

A Nymph more form'd to give delight
Was never prais'd by bard:
But ah! her heart was freestone quite,
Or pumice, 'twice so hard.

Poor Strephon try'd, with all his might,
The lovely maid to woo;

But found her as the marble bright,
And cold as marble too.

The chizzel of his wit he try'd,
And whet it wond'rous well:
The mallet of his art he ply'd,
His well-wrought tale to tell.

But still the fair one would not hear,
Nor cease his sighs to mock;
Too weak through life's rough course to steer,
He's split upon a rock.

Cupid, long time, in vain had try'd
At him a dart to fling,
At length he lay'd his bow aside,
And struck him with a fling.

INDEX to the FORTIETH VOLUME.

A.

ACROSTIC, 34.

A Acts, passed in the last Session of Parliament, abstract of—to prevent frauds in the admeasurement of coals in the city of London, &c. 217.—for granting additional duties on sundry kinds of hats, and on certain materials for making the same, imported into this kingdom, 218.—for raising the sum of 1,500,000 l. by way of annuities and a lottery, attended with annuities to be charged on the sinking fund, 268.—for granting to his Majesty additional duties upon certain linen cloth imported; and for carrying such duties, together with the additional duties granted, in this Session of Parliament, upon the importation of bast or straw, chip, cane, and horse-hair hats and bonnets, and certain materials for making the same, to the sinking fund, 269.—for allowing the free importation of rice, sago powder, and vermicelli, into this kingdom, from his Majesty's colonies in North America, for a limited time, ib.—for explaining an act, made in the 29th year of the reign of Queen Elisabeth, to prevent extortion in Sheriffs, Under-sheriffs, and bailiffs of franchises or liberties, in cases of execution, 270.—to explain, amend, and reduce into one Act of Parliament, the general laws now in being for regulating the turnpike-roads of this kingdom; and for other purposes therein mentioned, 370.—to explain, amend, and reduce into one Act of Parliament, the several statutes now in being for the amendment and preservation of the public highways of this kingdom;

and for other purposes therein mentioned, 374.—for regulating certain proceedings of the General Courts of the United Company of merchants of England trading to the East Indies, 377.—for establishing an agreement for the payment of the annual sum of 400,000 l. for a limited time, by the East-India Company, in respect to the territorial acquisitions and revenues lately obtained in the East-Indies, 378.

Ague, quartan, description and cure of the, 267.

Agues, recipe for, 312.—to cure the ague and fever, 328.

America, North, state of affairs there, 106, 107, 108.

Affizes, circuits appointed for the Lent, 105.

Astonishment, mutual, a Persian novel, 8.

Astronomer's room, described, 98.

Azakia, a Canadian story, 196.

B.

The Banquet, a new song, 209.

Beaver, natural history of the, 303.

Belisarius, the famous Roman General under the Emperor Justinian I, life of, 305.

Bengal, territorial acquisitions and revenues of our East-India Company there, 325.

Bills, that received the Royal assent, 166, 221, 277.

Bizons, observations on the, 154.

Bone, singular, found in the lower belly, 143.

Bones, different, discovered within a rock near Aix, observation on, 194.

British grandeur, the essentials of, 289.

Bruise, recipe for a, 311.

Bucks,

THE INDEX.

Bucks, late Duchefs of, her character, 202.

C.

Cafe, of a difeafe of the heart, 130.—of a fingular bone, found in the lower belly, 143.—of a ftone, voided without help by a woman at Bury, 144.—of a sneezing, repeated upwards of 300 times fucceffively, 174.—of a fwelling of the cheek, 188.
 Catches, performed at Ranelagh, 264.
 Cats, epidemical itch, or mange of, 200.
 Cavendish, Duke of Devonshire, genealogy of his noble family, 17.
 Chacrelats, a fingular fpecies of human beings, obfervations on, 154.
 Charcoal, remedy againft the noxious vapours of, 30.
 Chatham, Earl of, thanks transmitted to him from New England, 331.
 Cheek. See Cafe.
 The Choice, a new fong, 262.
 The Clown's difappointment, 322.
 Coach-horfes, ludicrous account of a fett of, 102.
 Coal, eternal, of Van-Helmont, 30.
 Coins, Roman, &c. found at Shrewfbury, 110.—English, &c. found at London, 277.
 Cold, natural hiftory of, 323.
 Compaffion, motives to, 35.
 The Conteft, a pastoral, 153.
 Contrast, between good-nature and felf-love, 35.
 Dr. Corbett's journey into France, 265.
 Corficans, ftate of their affairs, 218, 274, 278, 329, 333.
 Coughs and colds, remedies for, 158, 312.
 Courtier difappointed, 211.
 Cromwell, character of, with a parallel between him and Montrofe, 272.
 Cumberland, memoirs concerning the late Duke of, 169.
 Cymon, a new dramatic romance, with its beft airs, full account of, 22.

D.

Delia, a pastoral, 262.
 Democratical form of government, fhort fketeh of a, addreffed to Signior Paoli, 270.
 Dialogue, between a Mifer and Prodigal, 104.
 Directors, chofen for the Bank and Eaft-India Company, 220.
 Difcourfe on friendship, 3.—on national felicity, 225.—on the influences of climate and fituation, 281.
 Dorando, a Spanifh tale, 358.
 Douglaſs, Duke of Dover, genealogy of his noble family, 353.—Douglaſs, great

caufe, now depending in Scotland, ftate of the, 357.

Drinking to excefs, corrected, 173.

Ducks, domeftic and Indian, obfervations on, 154.

E.

Earthquake, at Barbadoes, 50.—at Conftantinople, 52.—at Lipftadt, 104.—at Graffe, in France, 164.—at Fivizzano in Italy, ib.—In fome parts of Germany, 328.
 Eaft-India Company. See Acts.
 Education of a Prince, difficulty of properly conducting the, 297.
 Electricity, inftances of the good effect of, in fome medical cafes, 175.
 Elegy, pastoral, 151.
 Empreſs, confort, of Germany, death of the, 332.
 England, hiftory of, continued, 14, 79, 139, 190, 252, 298, 364.
 Epilogue; to Cymon, 33.—to the Perplexities, 98.—to the English Merchant, 136.
 Epiftle, to the author of the New Bath Guide, 151.—to the Countefs of B——, 152.
 Excife-office. See Verſes.

Exploſion, terrible, of fome coal-pits, 219.

F.

Fable of the Traveller and Graſhoppers, 34.—of the Bull-finch and Sparrow, ib.—of the Lady and the Roſe, 153.—of the Sage, the Boy, and the Butterfly, 212.—of the dying Partridge, the Farmer, and the Magpie,—319.—of the Angler and the Philoſopher, 380.
 Fair Marſeillian, an Arabian ftory, 233.
 Farmer's daughter of Eſſex, a novel, 313.
 Felicity, national, 225.
 Female obſtructions, recipe for, 312.
 Fire, among the ſhipping, at Conftantinople, 161.—another, dreadful, at Barbadoes, 162.
 Fiſh, of the river of Surinam, fingular effects of a, 176.
 Friendſhip, difcourſe on, 3.
 Frontifpiece, illuſtration of the, 1.
 Fruit and flowers, method to make grow in winter; alſo to preferve fruit and flowers the whole year, 273.

G.

Gas, of Van-Helmont, 30.
 Geneva, diſtreſs and diſſenſions of that Republic, 49, 163.
 Get Married, a new fong, 150.
 Giaffar and Abaſſah, an Arabian hiftorical tract, 118.
 Goat, natural hiftory of the, 184.
 Gout, ſafe and innocent remedy for the, 122.

Grants,

THE INDEX.

Grants, or supplies voted by Parliament, for the year 1767, 362.
Grave-digger, affair of, at St. Bride's, 163.

H.

Hamilton, the Jesuit, examination and confession of, 146.
Hiccup, recipe for the, 312.
Honest men, always to be found; and, if not found, to be made, 309.
Horney excrescences. See Morbus Cornutus.
Hurricane, at Newcastle, 51.—In France, 276.

I.

James II. King, character of, 301.
Jesuits, seized and expelled Spain, 221, 273.—Cause thereof, 277.
Imagination, strange effects of the, on a different body, 155.
The Inconstant, 97.
Inundation in France, 49.—at Margate, 51.

K.

Kentish petition, affair of the, 192.
Killarney, lake of in Ireland, beautiful description of the, 180.
Knowledge. See Letters.

L.

Letters, Occasional, on Female Modesty, 71.—on the improvement of the Mind by useful and ornamental Knowledge, 204.
Lilly of the vale, 32.
Lottery, for the year 1767, scheme of, 273.
Love of God, not always a good recommendation, 13.
Luk-taw. See Vetches.

M.

Mac Allester, extracts from his letters, discovering the schemes of France, 37, 92, 145.
Madness cured by bleeding, repeated upwards of thirty times, 237.
Maidenhair, common in the forests of Canada, 62.
Maidens, one hundred, married at Florence, 161.
Manners, Duke of Rutland, genealogy of his noble family, 129.
Maple-tree of Canada, and virtues of the liquor extracted from it, an account of, 62.
Marriage, at Whitechapel, of William Griffin and Ann Moss, how brought about, 109.
Maxims, 117.
Measles, inoculating the, recommended, with a safe and easy method of performing it, 189.
Merchant, English, a new Comedy, an account of the, 131.
The Miser's wonder, a tale, 318.

Miserly disposition of two brothers, linen-drappers, at Cambridge, 332.
Modesty. See Letters.
Monkies, anecdote of, 288.
Montagu, genealogy of the noble family of the late Duke of, 248.
Morbus Cornutus, observations on the, 345.
Mucrus-gardens, in Ireland, described, 183.
Murders, horrid, 104, 218, 219.
N.

Nancy Gay, a new song, 379.
Negroes, insurrection of, in Jamaica, 220.
Nervous case, cure of a, 84.
Nutmeg, taken in too great a quantity, extraordinary symptoms attending on, 7.
O.

Ode to Spring, 211.—to a young Lady, 262.—for his Majesty's birth-day, 322.—on Evening, 378.—to Wisdom, 380.
The Oracle, an Oriental tale, 62.
Orton, executed at Tyburn, for a forgery on the Bank, an account of, 45.
P.

Papillæ, the degenerating of, accounted for, 346.
Parliament, proceedings in the last Session of, 347.
Partition-treaty, impeachment of some Lords, on account of the, 140.
Pastorals, two, in imitation of Shenstone, 319.—on the death of Miss S—G—, 321.
Peerage, compendious of England, continued, 17, 73, 129, 201, 247, 353.
Pine, or Spruce-tree, yields a fine balsam, 62.
Physician's prescription, difficulty in some cases of making it operate to good effect, 251.
Physics, general, some curious observations of, 154.
Piaffy, country-ship, strange adventure of the, 108.
Poland, affairs of the Dissidents there, 51, 274, 275.
Pox, small, new analysis of the mortality occasioned thereby, 99.—successful method of inoculating for the, 217.
Preface, to this volume, 1.
Privilege of Parliament, 252.
Prologue, to Cymon, 33.—to the Perplexities, 97.—to the Fairy-favour, 99.—to the English Merchant, 131.—on opening the New Theatre at Bath, 212.
Provisions, general dearth and scarcity of, four causes assigned for the, 113.
Q.

Quackery, state, animadversions on, 214.
R.

Rebus, 34.
Reflections, accidental, 208.

Repar-

THE INDEX.

Repartees, smart, of two Ambassadors, 21.

Rest, to procure, where opium is improper, 312.

S.

Sackville, Edward, Earl of Dorset, life of, 337.

Sagacity, of the American Indians, instance of the, 70.

Scotland, general description of, containing the original of its inhabitants, the union of the two crowns, its boundaries, extent, soil, air, 57.—Scottish heptarchy and other divisions of Scotland, 58.—Courts now in use in Scotland, 59.—its several orders or degrees, 60.—Religion and provincial Synods, ib.—trade, fishery, and manufactures, 61.

Sheffield, late Duke of Bucks, genealogy of his family, with some account of his son, 201.

Sheriffs, appointed for the year 1767. 105.

Sign-painters, unfortunate, means of redress for the, 103.

Slates, some curious impressions found on, 369.

Sneezing, extraordinary, cause and cure of, 174.

Somers, John Lord, life of that illustrious Statesman, 239.

Songs, new, 31, 320.

Spanish vanity, instances of, 292.

Spencer, Duke of Marlborough, genealogy of his noble family, 73.

Spirits, prepared by the force of fire, 29.—from suffocated fire, ib.—from quick lime, and the smoke of the burnt parts of animals, 31.

Stone, voided without help, 144.—formed in the nose of a woman, 231.

Stone-cutter's daughter, verses on a Gentleman in love with a, 380.

Supplies. See Grants.

T.

Thirst, to quench, where drink is improper, 312.

Thoughts upon several subjects, 232, 286.

Time-keeper, principles of Mr. Harrison's, 157.

Timoclia; or the power of virtue, 210.

Tooth-ach, cure of, according to its several causes, 293.

Trade-winds, observations on the, 154.

Tragedy, subject for a, 138.

Trial of John Winn, and others, for piracy and murder, 158.

V.

Vanity, reproved and disconcerted, 200.

Verses on young Ladies, 34, 96.—addressed to Miss Polly D——, 210.—On the removal of the Excise-office to Gresham college, 322.

Vestiges of plants, found on stones, 369.

Vetches, Chinese, or Luk-taw, account of their utility, 266.

View, comparative of the Chinese and British conduct in life, 213.

Vomiting, to stop, 312.

W.

Waller, the celebrated Lyric poet, life of, 85, 123.

Warner, John, Bishop of Rochester, account of his life, 43.

Whale, bottle-nosed sperma-ceti, true dimensions and descriptions of the, 78.

Wilkes, Mr. his letter to the Duke of Grafton, 256.

Williamson, John, trial of, for the murder of his wife, by denying her proper sustenance, 46.

Wisdom, human, littleness of, 31.

Directions to the Binder, for placing the Cuts, &c. in this Fortieth Volume.

Page.

T HE Frontispiece to face the title.	
Head of the Right Hon. Lord Camden, Lord Chancellor	13
Arms of Cavendish, Duke of Devonshire	17
Whole-sheet new and accurate map of Scotland	57
Arms of Spencer, Duke of Marlborough	73
Whole-sheet plate, No. 9. of the roads of England	113
Arms of Manners, Duke of Rutland	129
Head of the late Duke of Cumberland	169
He-goat of Angora	184

Page.

Arms of Sheffield, late Duke of Bucks	201
Whole-sheet plate, No. 10. of the roads of England	225
Arms of Montagu, late Duke of Montagu	247
Whole-sheet plate, No. 11. of the roads of England	281
Head of the Roman General, Belisarius	305
Head of Edward Sackville, Earl of Dorset	337
Arms of Dowglass, Duke of Dover	353
Representations of some curious impressions on slates	369



